

**UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF  
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES  
AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

APR 24 2006

Charlotte Sanson  
BASF Corporation  
26 Davis Drive  
Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27709

Subject: Cabrio® EG Fungicide  
EPA Registration No. 7969-187  
Your supplemental label amendment dated February 4,  
2004 and resubmissions dated April 19, 2006 and April  
20, 2006

Dear Ms. Sanson,

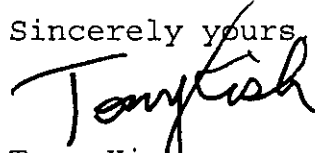
The amended labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable, provided that you:

1. Make the following changes to the label.
  - a. Remove the American- and Spanish-style exclamation points from the "CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN" Signal Word on the first page.
  - b. In the second sentence in the "Wind" subsection on page 5, change "...and equipment typed, determine drift..." to "...and equipment type, determine drift...".
  - c. In the crop-specific use directions for Brassica Head & Stem (page 12) and Brassica Leafy Greens (page 13), correct the genus name "Mycosphaeella" to "Mycosphaerella" in the "Target Diseases" column.
  - d. In the fourth sentence in the "Application Directions:" subsection of the Hop directions for use (page 21), change "...are based on a 100 gallons of..." to "...are based on 100 gallons of...".
2. Submit one copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment.

If you do not comply with these conditions, the registration may be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA Section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product bearing the amended labeling constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

If you have questions about this letter, please contact John Bazuin at (703)305-7381 and bazuin.john@epa.gov.

Sincerely yours,



Tony Kish  
Product Manager (22)  
Fungicide Branch  
Registration Division (7505C)

Attachment: Label copy stamped "Accepted with Comments"



GROUP 11 FUNGICIDE

# Cabrio®

## EG fungicide

For use in berries, brassica, bulb vegetables, cucurbit vegetables, fruiting vegetables, grapes, hops, leafy vegetables, leaves of root & tuber vegetables, pistachios, pomefruit, root vegetables, tree nuts, stone fruits, and strawberries

**Active Ingredient:**

Pyraclostrobin (carbamic acid, [2-[[[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-yl]oxy)methyl]phenyl]methoxy-, methyl ester) . . . . . 20.0%

**Other ingredients** . . . . . 80.0%

**Total** . . . . . 100.0%

EPA Reg. No.: 7969-187

Est. No.: \_\_\_\_\_

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
CAUTION! ¡PRECAUCIÓN!**

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.  
(If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

See inside booklet for complete **First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, and Conditions of Sale and Warranty.**

**Net contents:** \_\_\_\_\_

BASF Corporation  
Agricultural Products  
26 Davis Drive  
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

**ACCEPTED  
with COMMENTS  
In EPA Letter Dated**

APR 24 2006

**Under the Federal Insecticide,  
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act  
as amended, for the pesticide  
registered under EPA Reg. No.**

7969-187

**No aerial application in  
New York State except as  
permitted under FIFRA  
Section 24(c), Special  
Local Needs Registration.**

<b>FIRST AID</b>	
<b>If swallowed</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>If on skin or clothing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If in eyes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If inhaled</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>HOT LINE NUMBER</b>	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact BASF Corporation for emergency medical treatment information: 1-800-832-HELP (4357).	

### **PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

#### **HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

#### **CAUTION.**

**Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing.**

#### **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**

Some materials that are chemically resistant to this product are listed below. For more options, refer to **Category A** on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart. **Applicators and other handlers must wear:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material (such as nitrile, butyl, neoprene, and/or barrier laminate)
- Shoes plus socks

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

### **User Safety Recommendations**

#### **Users should:**

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

#### **Engineering Controls Statement**

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

#### **Environmental Hazards**

This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. This product has a potential for runoff for several months or more after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. A level, well maintained *vegetative buffer strip* between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential for contamination of water from rainfall-runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to sur-

face water contamination.

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, areas where surface water is present, or intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. **DO NOT** apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

**AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), notification to workers, and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

**DO NOT** enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of **12 hours** for all crop uses except when performing cane tying, cane turning or cane girdling on grapes. The REI is **5 days** for treated grapes when conducting cane tying, cane turning or cane girdling.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves, made of any waterproof material (such as nitrile, butyl, neoprene, and/or barrier laminate)
- Shoes plus socks

**Storage and Disposal**

**DO NOT** contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

- **Pesticide Storage:** Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. **DO NOT** store near food or feed. In case of spill on floor or paved surfaces, mop and remove to chemical waste storage area until proper disposal can be made if product cannot be used according to label.
- **Pesticide Disposal:** Wastes resulting from using this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representatives at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.
- **Container Disposal:** Triple rinse (or equivalent). Puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

### In Case of Spill

In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product, call:  
CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300  
BASF Corporation 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

#### Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:

Dike and contain the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal. Remove contaminated clothing, and wash affected skin areas with soap and water. Wash clothing before reuse. Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

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## I. GENERAL INFORMATION

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This package contains **Cabrio® EG fungicide**, a water dispersible granule (EG). The active ingredient in **Cabrio**, pyraclostrobin, is a member of the **strobilurin class of chemistry** and is derived from a natural antifungal substance. Optimum disease control is achieved when **Cabrio** is applied in a regularly scheduled protective spray program and is used in a rotation program with other fungicides.

Because of its high specific activity, **Cabrio** has good residual activity against target fungi.

**Cabrio** is not for use in greenhouse or transplant production.

#### Mode of Action

Pyraclostrobin, the active ingredient of **Cabrio** belongs to the group of respiration inhibitors classified by the U.S. EPA and Canada PMRA as **Quinone Outside Inhibitors (QoI)**, or Target Site of Action **Group 11** Fungicides.

#### Resistance Management

**Cabrio** contains pyraclostrobin, a **Group 11** fungicide, and is effective against pathogens resistant to fungicides with modes of action different from those of **QoI** fungicides (Target site **Group 11**), such as for example, dicarboximides, sterol inhibitors, benzimidazoles, or phenylamides. Fungal isolates resistant to **Group 11** fungicides, such as pyraclostrobin, azoxystrobin, trifloxystrobin, and kresoxim-methyl, may eventually dominate the fungal population if **Group 11** fungicides are used predominantly and repeatedly in the same field in successive years as the primary method of control for the targeted pathogen species. This may result in reduction of disease control by **Cabrio** or other **Group 11** fungicides.

To maintain the performance of **Cabrio** in the field, **DO NOT** exceed the total number of sequential applications of **Cabrio** and the total number of applications of **Cabrio** per

season stated in **Sections V.** and **VI.** Adhere to the label instructions regarding the consecutive use of **Cabrio** or other target site of action **Group 11** fungicides that have a similar site of action on the same pathogens.

The following recommendations may be considered to delay the development of fungicide resistance:

**1. Tank mixtures:** Use tank mixtures with fungicides from different target site of action groups that are registered/permited for the same use and that are effective against the pathogens of concern. BASF recommends using at least the minimum labeled rates of each fungicide in the tank mix.

**2. IPM: Cabrio** should be integrated into an overall disease and pest management program. Cultural practices known to reduce disease development should be followed. Consult your local extension specialist, certified crop advisor and/or BASF representative for additional IPM strategies established for your area. **Cabrio** may be used in Agricultural Extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs, which recommend application timing based on environmental factors favorable for disease development.

**3. Monitoring:** Monitor efficacy of all fungicides used in the disease management program against the targeted pathogen and record other factors that may influence fungicide performance and/or disease development.

If a **Group 11** target site fungicide, such as **Cabrio® EG fungicide**, appears to be less effective against a pathogen that it previously controlled or suppressed, contact a BASF representative, local extension specialist, or certified crop advisor for further investigation.

#### Cleaning Spray Equipment

Spraying equipment must be cleaned thoroughly before and after applying this product, particularly if a product with potential to injure crops was used prior to **Cabrio**.

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## II. Application Instructions

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Apply recommended rates of **Cabrio** as instructed by **Section VI. Crop-Specific Recommendations**. Apply **Cabrio** with ground sprayer, aerial equipment or through sprinkler irrigation equipment. Equipment should be checked frequently for calibration.

Under low-level disease conditions, the minimum application rates can be used while maximum application rates and shortened spray schedules are recommended for severe or threatening disease conditions.

### Ground Application

Apply **Cabrio** in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage of foliage, blooms, and fruit. Thorough coverage is required for optimum disease control.

### Aerial Application

Use no less than 5 gallons of spray solution per acre. For aerial application to tree crops, use no less than 10 gallons of spray solution per acre. **DO NOT** apply when conditions favor drift from target area.

**No aerial application in New York State except as permitted under FIFRA Section 24(c), Special Local Needs Registration.**

### Spray Drift Management

**DO NOT** spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application. Conditions which may contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, spray nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, temperature/humidity, etc. Contact your state extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area. All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers. Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator.

### Aerial Application Methods and Equipment

The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

**DO NOT** apply under circumstances where possible drift to unprotected persons, to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged, or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption can occur.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements **DO NOT** apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed  $\frac{3}{4}$  the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into

account the information covered in the [Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information](#).

### Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplet size consistent with acceptable efficacy. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see **Wind, Temperature and Humidity**, and **Temperature Inversions**).

### Controlling Droplet Size

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - **DO NOT** exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is recommended practice. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzle oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

### Wind

Drift potential is lowest when wind speed does not exceed 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

### Temperature and Humidity

Low humidity and high temperatures increase the evaporation of spray droplets and therefore the likelihood of increased spray drift. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures. When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are

both hot and dry.

### Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small-suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning.

Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

### Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. bodies of water or non-target crops) is minimal and when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas.

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## Directions for Use Through Sprinkler Irrigation Systems

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**Sprayer Preparation:** Chemical tank and injector system should be thoroughly cleaned. Flush system with clean water.

**Application Instructions:** Apply **Cabrio® EG fungicide** at rates and timings as described in this label.

### Use Precautions for Sprinkler Irrigation Applications:

- Apply this product only through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side [wheel] roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. **DO NOT** apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- Add this product to the pesticide supply tank containing sufficient water to maintain a continuous flow by the injection equipment. In continuous moving systems, inject this product-water mixture continuously, applying the labeled rate per acre for that crop.

**DO NOT** exceed 1/2 inch (13,577 gallons) per acre. In stationary or non-continuous moving systems, inject the product-water mixture in the last 15-30 minutes of each set allowing sufficient time for all of the required

pesticide to be applied by all the sprinkler heads and applying the labeled rate per acre for that crop. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control. Good agitation should be maintained during the entire application period.

- If you have questions about calibration you should contact a State Extension Service specialist, equipment manufacturers or other experts.
- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water-source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump), effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
- **DO NOT** connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a



public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

#### Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems:

1. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, back-flow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
5. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump, (e.g. diaphragm pump), effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

### III. Additives and General Tank Mixing Information

**Cabrio® EG fungicide** can be tank mixed with most recommended fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, liquid fertilizers, biological control products, adjuvants, and additives as specified in **Section VI. Crop-Specific Recommendations**.

Under some conditions, the use of additives or adjuvants

may improve the performance of **Cabrio**. However, all varieties and cultivars have not been tested with possible tank mix combinations. Local conditions can also influence crop tolerance and may not match those under which BASF has conducted testing. Physical incompatibility, reduced disease control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Cabrio** with other products. Therefore, before using any tank mix (fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, liquid fertilizers, biological control products, adjuvants, and additives), test the combination on a small portion of the crop to be treated to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur as a result of application.

Consult a BASF representative or local agricultural authorities for more information concerning additives.

### IV. Mixing Order

- 1) **Water.** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank three-quarters full of clean water.
- 2) **Agitation.** Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
- 3) **Inductor.** If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added.
- 4) **Products in PVA bags.** Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
- 5) **Water-dispersible products** (such as **Cabrio**, dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions).
- 6) **Water-soluble products.**
- 7) **Emulsifiable concentrates** (such as oil concentrates when applicable).
- 8) **Water-soluble additives** (such as AMS or UAN when applicable).
- 9) **Remaining quantity of water.**

Make sure that each component is thoroughly mixed and suspended before adding tank mix partners. Maintain constant agitation during application. See **Section VI. Crop-Specific Recommendations** for more details.

### V. General Restrictions and Limitations-All Crops

- **Maximum seasonal use rate: DO NOT** apply more than the maximum rate per acre per season as listed in **Table A. Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations** and **Section VI. Crop-Specific Recommendations**.

- **Maximum rate per application: DO NOT** apply more than the maximum rate per acre per application as listed in **Table A. Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations** and **Section VI. Crop-Specific Recommendations**.
- **DO NOT** make more than the total number of applications of **Cabrio® EG fungicide** per season, as listed in **Table A. Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations** and not exceeding the maximum seasonal use rate. Also see **Section VI. Crop-Specific Recommendations**.
- **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):** See **Table A. Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations** and **Section VI. Crop-Specific Recommendations**.
- **Cabrio** is not for use in greenhouse or transplant production.

**Crop Rotation Restriction**

Crops listed on the **Cabrio, Headline® fungicide** and **Pristine® fungicide** labels may be planted immediately following the last application. All other crops can be planted 14 days after the last application.

**Instructions for Directed or Banded Crop Sprays Related to Ground Applications**

The application rates shown in the following tables pertain to both aerial and ground (broadcast) methods of application. **Cabrio** may also be applied as a directed or banded spray over the rows or plant beds, with alleys or row-middles left unsprayed. For such uses the labeled **Cabrio** recommendation should be reduced in proportion to the area actually sprayed. This adjustment is necessary to avoid applying the product at use rates higher than permitted according to label recommendations.

The following formula may be used to determine the broadcast equivalent rate for doing directed or banded sprays:

$$\frac{\text{sprayed bed width} + \text{unsprayed row middles width}}{\text{total row width}}$$

$$\frac{\text{sprayed bed width in inches}}{\text{Total row width in inches}} \times \frac{\text{Broadcast Rate}}{\text{Treated Acre}} = \frac{\text{Band Rate}}{\text{Field Acre}}$$

**Example:** A directed spray application will be made to 45" plant beds that are separated by 15" of unsprayed row-middles. 45" sprayed bed width + 15" unsprayed row middles = 60" total row width

rate of product to use for this situation based on a label broadcast rate recommendation of 12 oz/acre follows:

$$\frac{45'' \text{ sprayed bed width}}{60'' \text{ total row width}} \times \frac{12 \text{ oz Cabrio}}{\text{Treated Acre}} = \frac{9 \text{ oz Cabrio}}{\text{Field Acre}}$$

The calculations to determine the appropriate equivalent

**Table A. Cabrio® EG Fungicide Crop-Specific Restriction and Limitations**

Crop <sup>1</sup>	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI) (days)	Maximum Product Rate per Acre per Application (oz)	Maximum Number of Sequential Applications	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Maximum Product Rate per Acre per Season (oz)
<b>Berry Group<sup>1</sup>:</b> Blueberry, Caneberry, Raspberry	0	14	2	4	56
<b>Brassica, Head &amp; Stem<sup>1</sup>:</b> Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower	0	16	2	4	64
<b>Brassica, Leafy Greens<sup>1</sup></b>	3	16	2	4	64
<b>Bulb Vegetables Group<sup>1</sup>:</b> Onion, Garlic, Leeks	7	12	2	6	72
<b>Cucurbit Vegetables Group<sup>1</sup>:</b> Cantaloupe, Cucumber, Melon, Squash, Pumpkin, Watermelon	0	16	1	4	64
<b>Fruiting Vegetables Group<sup>1</sup>:</b> Tomato, Bell pepper, Chili pepper, Eggplant	0	16	2	6	96
<b>Grapes<sup>2</sup></b>	14	12	2	6	72
<b>Hops</b>	0	16	2	3	48
<b>Leafy Vegetables (except Brassica) Group<sup>1</sup>:</b> Celery, Lettuce, Spinach	0	16	2	4	64
<b>Leaves of Root &amp; Tuber Vegetables<sup>1</sup></b> (except sugar beet)	0	16	2	3	48

<sup>1</sup> For a complete list of crops within a crop group, see **Section VI. Crop-Specific Recommendations.**  
<sup>2</sup> **DO NOT** use on Concord, Worden, or Fredonia varieties due to possible foliar injury.  
 Aerial application is permitted for all labeled crops except for hops. **No aerial application in New York State except as permitted under FIFRA Section 24(c), Special Local Needs Registration.**

Table A. Cabrio® EG Fungicide Crop-Specific Restriction and Limitations (continued)

Crop <sup>1</sup>	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI) (days)	Maximum Product Rate per Acre per Application (oz)	Maximum Number of Sequential Applications	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Maximum Product Rate per Acre per Season (oz)
Pistachio	14	16	2	4	64
Pomefruit	0	12	2	4	48
<b>Root Vegetables (except sugar beet)</b>  <b>Subgroup<sup>1</sup>: Carrot, Radish (roots &amp; tops)</b>	0	16	2	3	48
<b>Stone Fruits Group<sup>1</sup>:</b> Apricot Cherry, (sweet and tart) Nectarine Peach Plum, Prune	0	9.5	2	5	47.5
Strawberries	0	14	2	5	70
<b>Tree Nuts Group<sup>1</sup>:</b> Almond Pecan Walnut	14 (For almond - 25 days)	9.5	2	4	38

<sup>1</sup> For a complete list of crops within a crop group, see **Section VI. Crop-Specific Recommendations**.

<sup>2</sup> **DO NOT** use on Concord, Worden, or Fredonia varieties due to possible foliar injury.  
Aerial application is permitted for all labeled crops except for hops. **No aerial application in New York State except as permitted under FIFRA Section 24(c), Special Local Needs Registration.**

## VI. Cabrio® EG Fungicide Crop-Specific Recommendations

Crop <sup>1</sup>	Target Diseases	Product Use Rate per Application	Maximum number of Applications per Season	Maximum Product Rate per Season	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)
<b>Berry Group</b> Blackberry (all varieties) Blueberry Currant Elderberry Gooseberry Huckleberry Loganberry Raspberry (black and red)	Alternaria leaf spot and fruit rot ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp.)  Anthracnose ( <i>colletotrichum</i> spp., <i>Elsinoe</i> spp.)  Leaf spot and blotch ( <i>Mycosphaerella</i> spp., <i>Septoria</i> spp.)  Phomopsis leaf spot, twig blight, and fruit rot ( <i>Phomopsis</i> spp.)  Powdery mildew ( <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp., <i>Microsphaera</i> spp., <i>Oidium</i> spp.)  Spur blight ( <i>Didymella</i> spp., <i>Phoma</i> spp.)  <u><b>Suppression only</b></u>  Botrytis gray mold ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> )  Monilinia blight ( <i>Monilinia</i> spp.)  Rust ( <i>Pucciniastrum</i> spp., <i>Arthuriomyces</i> spp., <i>Phragmidium</i> spp., <i>Kuehneola</i> spp.)	14 oz per acre	4	56 oz per acre	0 days

**Application Directions:** Begin applications of **Cabrio** prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14- day interval.

Use the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

**Resistance management:** To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than four (4) applications of **Cabrio** or other QoI (**Group 11**) fungicides per season.

**DO NOT** make more than two (2) sequential applications of **Cabrio** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

## VI. Cabrio® EG Fungicide Crop-Specific Recommendations (continued)

Crop	Target Diseases	Product Use Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Maximum Product Rate per Season	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)
<b>Brassica</b> <b>Head &amp; Stem</b> Broccoli Broccoli, Chinese Brussels sprouts Cabbage Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Chinese mustard Cauliflower Cavalo broccoli Kohlrabi	Alternaria leaf spot ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp)	12 to 16 oz per acre	4	64 oz per acre	0 days
	Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp)				
	Black leg ( <i>Phoma lingam</i> )				
	Cercospora leaf spot ( <i>Cercospora brassicicola</i> )				
	Downy mildew ( <i>Peronospora parasitica</i> )				
	Powdery mildew ( <i>Erysiphe polygoni</i> )				
	Rhizoctonia blight ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )				
	Ring spot ( <i>Mycosphaella brassicicola</i> )				
	White rust ( <i>Albugo candida</i> )				
	White leaf spot ( <i>Pseudocercospora capsellae</i> )				

**Application Directions:** Begin applications of **Cabrio** prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

**Resistance Management:** To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than four (4) applications of **Cabrio** or other QoI (Group 11) fungicides per season.

**DO NOT** make more than two (2) sequential applications of **Cabrio** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action for at least one (1) application.

**VI. Cabrio® EG Fungicide Crop-Specific Recommendations (continued)**

Crop	Target Diseases	Product Use Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Maximum Product Rate per Season	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)
<b>Brassica Leafy Greens</b> Broccoli raab Chinese cabbage (bok choy) Collards Kale Mizuna Mustard greens Mustard spinach Rape greens	Alternaria leaf spot ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp.)  Downy mildew ( <i>Peronospora parasitica</i> )  Powdery mildew ( <i>Erysiphe polygoni</i> )  Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.)  White rust ( <i>Albugo candida</i> )  Cercospora leaf spot ( <i>Cercospora brassicicola</i> )  Ringspot ( <i>Mycosphaeella brassicicola</i> )  <u><b>Suppression only</b></u> Rhizoctonia stem rot ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )  Sclerotinia stem rot ( <i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> )  Southern blight ( <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> )	12-16 oz per acre	4	64 oz per acre	3 days

**Application Directions:** Begin applications of **Cabrio** prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 10-day interval. Use the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

**Resistance Management:** To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than four (4) applications of **Cabrio** or other **QoI (Group 11)** fungicides per season. **DO NOT** make more than two (2) sequential applications of **Cabrio** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action for at least one (1) application.

**VI. Cabrio® EG Fungicide Crop-Specific Recommendations (continued)**

Crop	Target Diseases	Product Use Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Maximum Product Rate per Season	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)
<b>Bulb Vegetables Group</b>  Onions (all varieties) Garlic Leek Shallot	Purple blotch and leaf blight <i>(Alternaria porri, Stemphylium vesicarium)</i>  Powdery mildew <i>(Leveillula taurica)</i>  Rust <i>(Puccinia porri)</i> <hr/> Downy mildew <i>(Peronospora destructor)</i>  <u><b>Suppression only</b></u> Botrytis leaf blight <i>(Botrytis squamosa)</i>	8 to 12 oz per acre       <hr/> 12 oz per acre	6	72 oz per acre	7 days

**Application Directions:** For control of purple blotch and leaf blight, powdery mildew, and rust, begin applications of **Cabrio** prior to disease development and continue on a 14-day interval. If application intervals shorter than 14 days are needed, rotate to another fungicide.

Use the higher rate when disease pressure is high.

Applications made to control purple blotch, powdery mildew, and rust will also suppress downy mildew. If downy mildew occurs during a **Cabrio** application for these diseases, immediately follow the **Cabrio** application with another downy mildew fungicide with a different mode of action.

**Resistance Management:** To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than six (6) applications of **Cabrio** or other QoI (**Group 11**) fungicides per season.

For downy mildew, do not make more than one (1) application of **Cabrio** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

**DO NOT** make more than two (2) sequential applications of **Cabrio** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.



**VI. Cabrio® EG Fungicide Crop-Specific Recommendations (continued)**

Crop	Target Diseases	Product Use Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Maximum Product Rate per Season	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)
Carrots	Alternaria leaf spot ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp.)  Cercospora leaf spot ( <i>Cercospora</i> spp.)  Powdery mildew ( <i>Erysiphe</i> spp.)	8 to 12 oz per acre	3	48 oz per acre	0 days

**Application Directions:** Begin applications of **Cabrio** prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval.

Use the higher rate and the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

**No** restriction on livestock grazing or feeding for carrot culls.

**Resistance Management:** To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than three (3) applications of **Cabrio** or other **QoI (Group 11)** fungicides per crop growing season.

**DO NOT** make more than two (2) sequential applications of **Cabrio** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

**VI. Cabrio® EG Fungicide Crop-Specific Recommendations (continued)**

Crop	Target Diseases	Product Use Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Maximum Product Rate per Season	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)
<p><b>Cucurbit Vegetables Group</b></p> <p>Includes all types and hybrids of:</p> <p>Cantaloupe Chayote Chinese waxgourd Citron melon Cucumber Edible gourds Gherkin Muskmelon Pumpkin Summer squash Winter squash Watermelon Zucchini</p> <p><i>Momordica</i> spp. (such as Balsam apple, Balsam pear, Bitter melon, Chinese cucumber)</p>	Downy mildew ( <i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i> )	8 to 12 oz per acre	4	64 oz	0 days
	Alternaria blight ( <i>Alternaria cucumerina</i> )	12 to 16 oz per acre			
	Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum orbiculare</i> )				
	Cercospora leaf spot ( <i>Cercospora citrulina</i> )				
	Gummy stem blight ( <i>Didymella bryoniae</i> )				
	Microdochium blight ( <i>Plectosporium tabacinum</i> )				
	Powdery mildew ( <i>Sphaerotheca fuliginea</i> , <i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i> )				
	Target leaf spot ( <i>Corynespora cassicola</i> )				

**For further instructions see next page.**

**Cucurbit Vegetables Group Information**

**Application Directions:** Begin applications of **Cabrio® EG Fungicide** prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval. Use the higher rate and the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

**DO NOT** use **Cabrio** for control of gummy stem blight where resistance to **Qol (Group 11)** fungicides exists.

**Use of Adjuvants: DO NOT** use **Cabrio** tank mixes with additives or adjuvants on muskmelon crops such as cantaloupe and honeydew or crop injury may result.

For cucurbit crops other than melons, the use of additives or adjuvants may improve the performance of **Cabrio**. However, BASF evaluations also indicate that under some conditions (particularly high temperatures and/or high additive rates), application of **Cabrio** in combination with certain rates of silicone-based or oil-containing (petroleum or crop) additives or adjuvants can cause injury to some cucurbit crops.

BASF has not tested all varieties and cultivars with all possible tank mix combinations and rates of additives or adjuvants. Local environmental conditions also influence crop tolerance and may not match those under which BASF has conducted testing. Physical incompatibility, reduced disease control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Cabrio** with other products.

The user assumes all risks associated with adding products to the **Cabrio** spray solution. BASF cannot be held responsible for crop injury, reduced disease control or incompatibility due to additives, adjuvants or other products used in combination with **Cabrio**. Refer also to the **Conditions of Sale** and **Warranty** section of this label.

To minimize the likelihood of crop injury, BASF recommends testing **Cabrio** in combination with other products for crop safety on a small portion of the crop. However, environmental variability precludes direct and consistent projection of small area test results to future use.

Consult a BASF representative for more information concerning additives or adjuvants.

**DO NOT** tank mix **Cabrio** with Malathion, **Kelthane®**, **Thiodan®**, **Phaser®**, **Lannate®**, **Lorsban®**, **M-Pede®**, or **Botran®** as crop injury may result.

**Resistance Management:** To limit the potential for

development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than four (4) applications of **Cabrio** or other **Qol (Group 11)** fungicides per crop growing season.

**DO NOT** make more than one (1) application of **Cabrio** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

For additional resistance management information, refer to **Section I. General Information, Resistance Management.**

<b>VI. Cabrio® EG Fungicide Crop-Specific Recommendations (continued)</b>					
<b>Crop</b>	<b>Target Diseases</b>	<b>Product Use Rate per Application</b>	<b>Maximum Number of Applications per Season</b>	<b>Maximum Product Rate per Season</b>	<b>Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)</b>
<b>Fruiting Vegetable Group</b>  Eggplant Ground cherry Pepino Pepper (all varieties) Tomatillo Tomato	Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.)	8 to 12 oz per acre or 8 to 12 oz per 100 gallons of spray volume (dilute)*	6	96 oz per acre	0 days
	Black Mold ( <i>Alternaria alternata</i> )				
	Early blight ( <i>Alternaria solani</i> )				
	Septoria leaf spot ( <i>Septoria lycopersici</i> )				
	Target spot ( <i>Corynespora cassicola</i> )				
	Late blight ( <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> )	8 to 16 oz. per acre			
	Powdery mildew ( <i>Leveillula taurica</i> )				
<b>Suppression Only</b> Botrytis gray mold ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> )					
<b>For further instructions see next page.</b>					

**Application Directions:** Begin applications of **Cabrio**<sup>®</sup> **EG Fungicide** prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval for anthracnose, early blight, powdery mildew, and Septoria leaf spot. For control of late blight, begin applications prior to disease development, then follow each application of **Cabrio** with a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action 5 to 7 days later. Use the higher rate and the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

\*For applications based on dilute volume, plants should be sprayed to runoff. Apply a minimum of 20 gallons of spray volume per acre, and increase the spray volume as the plants grow during the season. Spray volume should be proportional to the amount of plant tissue to be covered such that 100 gallons of spray per acre is used on mature plants.

**Use of Adjuvants:** The use of additives or adjuvants may improve the performance of **Cabrio** on fruiting vegetables. However, BASF evaluations also indicate that under some conditions (particularly high temperatures and/or high additive rates), application of **Cabrio** in combination with certain rates of silicone-based or oil-containing (petroleum or crop) additives or adjuvants can cause injury.

BASF has not tested all varieties and cultivars with all possible tank mix combinations and rates of additives or adjuvants. Local environmental conditions also influence crop tolerance and may not match those under which BASF has conducted testing. Physical incompatibility, reduced disease control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Cabrio** with other products.

The user assumes all risks associated with adding products to the **Cabrio** spray solution. BASF cannot be held responsible for crop injury, reduced disease control or incompatibility due to additives, adjuvants or other products used in combination with **Cabrio**. Refer also to the **Conditions of Sale** and **Warranty** section of this label.

To minimize the likelihood of crop injury, BASF recommends testing **Cabrio** in combination with other products for crop safety on a small portion of the crop. However, environmental variability precludes direct and consistent projection of small area test results to future use.

Consult a BASF representative for more information concerning additives or adjuvants.

**Resistance Management:** To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than six (6) applications of **Cabrio** or other **QoI (Group 11)** fungi-

cides per crop growing season. For control of late blight, **DO NOT** make more than one (1) application of **Cabrio** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action. For control of diseases other than late blight, **DO NOT** make more than two (2) sequential applications of **Cabrio** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action. If late blight develops during a spray program for these diseases, immediately rotate to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action. For additional information pertaining to resistance management, refer to **Section I. General Information, Resistance Management**.

**VI. Cabrio® EG Fungicide Crop-Specific Recommendations (continued)**

Crop	Target Diseases	Product Use Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Maximum Product Rate per Season	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)
<b>Grapes</b> <i>Vitis vinifera</i> and <i>rotundifolia</i> (Muscadine varieties only)	Angular leaf spot ( <i>Mycosphaerella angulata</i> )  Anthracnose ( <i>Elsinoe ampelina</i> )  Black rot ( <i>Guignardia bidwellii</i> )  Downy mildew ( <i>Plasmopara viticola</i> )  Mycosphaerella leaf blight ( <i>Pseudocercospora vitis</i> )  Phomopsis ( <i>Phomopsis viticola</i> )  Powdery mildew ( <i>Uncinula necator</i> )  Ripe rot ( <i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i> )  <hr/> <b>Suppression only</b> <hr/> Botrytis gray mold ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> )	8 to 12 oz per acre	6	72 oz per acre	14 days

**Application Directions:** For powdery mildew control, begin applications of **Cabrio** at pre-bloom on a 10- to 21-day interval. For black rot and downy mildew control, begin applications of **Cabrio** at pre-bloom on a 10- to 14-day interval. For all other diseases listed above, begin applications of **Cabrio** prior to disease development and continue on a 10 to 14 day interval.

Use the higher rate and the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

**DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours except when performing cane tying, cane turning, or cane girdling. The REI is 5 days for treated grapes when conducting cane tying, cane turning or cane girdling.**

**DO NOT use on Concord, Worden, or Fredonia varieties due to possible foliar injury.**

**Resistance Management:** To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than six (6) applications of **Cabrio** or other **QoI (Group 11)** fungicides per season.

**DO NOT** make more than two (2) sequential applications of **Cabrio** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

Crop	Target Diseases	Product Use Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Maximum Product Rate per Season	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)
Hops	Powdery mildew ( <i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i> , <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.)  Downy mildew ( <i>Pseudoperonospora humuli</i> )	8 to 12 oz per 100 gallons of dilute spray ( <b>DO NOT</b> use more than 16 oz per acre) <sup>1</sup>	3	48 oz per acre	0 days

**Application Directions:** Begin applications of **Cabrio** prior to disease development and continue on a 10- to 21-day interval. Prior to trellising, use 8 oz per 100 gallon dilute rate. Use the shorter interval when disease pressure is high. Application rates are based on a 100 gallons of dilute spray. Adjust water volume to maintain thorough coverage up to a maximum of 200 gallons per acre. Use 25-50 gallons of dilute spray per acre prior to trellising and 100-200 gallons of dilute spray per acre thereafter. **DO NOT** use more than 200 gallons per acre of this mixture.

<sup>1</sup> If additional spray volume is needed for thorough coverage, use 16 oz of **Cabrio** per acre in the required spray volume.

Aerial application is not permitted for use of **Cabrio** in hops.

**Resistance Management:** To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than three (3) applications of **Cabrio** per season. **DO NOT** make more than two (2) sequential applications of **Cabrio** before alternating to a labeled non-strobilurin (non-QoI) fungicide with a different mode of action for at least one (1) application.

Crop	Target Diseases	Product Use Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Maximum Product Rate per Season	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)
<b>Leafy vegetables (except Brassica)</b> Amaranth Arugula Cardoon Celery Celery, (Chinese) Celtuce Chervil Chrysanthemum, (edible-leaved and garland) Corn salad Cress, (garden and Upland) Dandelion Dock Endive Fennel, (Florence) Lettuce, (head and leaf) Orach Parsley	Alternaria leaf spot ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Ascochyta leaf spot ( <i>Ascochyta</i> spp.) Cercospora leaf spot ( <i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Downy mildew ( <i>Peronospora</i> spp.) Powdery mildew ( <i>Erysiphe</i> spp., <i>Phyllactinia</i> spp., <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.) Rust ( <i>Puccinia</i> spp., <i>Uromyces</i> spp.) Septoria leaf spot ( <i>Septoria</i> spp.)	12 to 16 oz per acre	4	64 oz per acre	0 days
Purslane, (garden and winter)	Lettuce downy mildew ( <i>Bremia</i> spp.)	16 oz per acre			
Radicchio, (red chicory)	White rust ( <i>Albugo candida</i> )	8-12 oz per acre			
Rhubarb Spinach Spinach, (New Zealand and vine)					
Swiss chard	<p><b>Application Directions:</b> Begin applications of <b>Cabrio</b> prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high.</p> <p><b>Resistance Management:</b> To limit the potential for development of resistance, <b>DO NOT</b> make more than four (4) applications of <b>Cabrio</b> or other <b>QoI (Group 11)</b> fungicides per season. <b>DO NOT</b> make more than two (2) sequential applications of <b>Cabrio</b> before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action for at least one (1) application.</p>				



Crop	Target Diseases	Product Use Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Maximum Product Rate per Season	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)
<b>Leaves of Root &amp; Tuber Vegetables (except sugar beet)</b> Carrot Radish Garden beet Edible burdock	Alternaria leaf spot <i>(Alternaria spp.)</i> Cercospora leaf spot <i>(Cercospora spp.)</i> Powdery mildew <i>(Erysiphe spp.)</i>	8 to 12 oz per acre	3	48 oz per acre	0 days
Celeriac Chervil (turnip-rooted)	White rust <i>(Albugo spp.)</i>	8 to 16 oz per acre			
Chicory Parsley (turnip-rooted) Parsnip Oriental radish Rutabaga Black salsify Skirret Turnip	<p><b>Application Directions:</b> Begin applications of <b>Cabrio</b> prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval. Use the higher rate and the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.</p> <p><b>NO</b> restriction on livestock grazing or feeding.</p> <p><b>Resistance Management:</b> To limit the potential for development of resistance, <b>DO NOT</b> make more than three (3) applications of <b>Cabrio</b> or other <b>QoI (Group 11)</b> fungicides per season.</p> <p><b>DO NOT</b> make more than two (2) sequential applications of <b>Cabrio</b> before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action for at least one (1) application.</p>				

## VI. Cabrio® EG Fungicide Crop-Specific Recommendations (continued)

Crop	Target Diseases	Product Use Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Maximum Product Rate per Season	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)
Pistachio	Late blight ( <i>Alternaria alternata</i> )  Shoot blight ( <i>Botryosphaeria dothidea</i> )	16 oz per acre	4	64 oz per acre	14 days
<p><b>Application Directions:</b> Apply Cabrio prior to disease development and continue on a 10- to 30-day interval.</p> <p><b>Resistance Management:</b> To limit the potential for development of resistance, <b>DO NOT</b> make more than four (4) applications of Cabrio or other Qol (Group 11) fungicides per season. <b>DO NOT</b> make more than two (2) sequential applications of Cabrio before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.</p> <p>For aerial application to pistachio trees, use no less than 10 gallons of spray solution per acre.</p>					

Crop	Target Diseases	Product Use Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Maximum Product Rate per Season	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)
<b>Pomefruit</b> Apple Pear Oriental pear Quince Crabapple Loquat	Apple scab ( <i>Venturia inaequalis</i> )  Pear scab ( <i>Venturia pirina</i> )  Powdery mildew ( <i>Podosphaera leucotricha</i> )  Cedar Apple rust ( <i>Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae</i> )  Quince rust ( <i>Gymnosporangium clavipes</i> )  Black rot and Frogeye leaf spot ( <i>Botryosphaeria obtusa</i> )  White rot ( <i>Botryosphaeria dothidea</i> )  Bitter rot ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.)  Alternaria blotch ( <i>Alternaria mali</i> )  Sooty blotch (Fungal disease complex)  Flyspeck ( <i>Zygophiala jamaicensis</i> )	9 to 12 oz per acre	4	48 oz per acre	0 days
<p><b>Application Directions for scab, powdery mildew, rust and frogeye leaf spot:</b> Begin applications of <b>Cabrio</b> prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 10-day interval.</p> <p>Use the shorter interval when disease pressure is high. Application rates are based on a tree size requiring a standard dilute spray of 300 gallons per acre. <b>DO NOT</b> apply less than 9 oz/A of <b>Cabrio</b> when spraying based on tree row volume.</p> <p><b>Application Directions for sooty blotch, fly speck, white rot, black rot, bitter rot, and Alternaria blotch:</b> Begin applications of <b>Cabrio</b> prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval. Use the shorter interval when disease pressure is high. Application rates are based on a tree size requiring a standard dilute spray of 300 gallons per acre. <b>DO NOT</b> apply less than 9 oz/A of <b>Cabrio</b> when spraying based on tree row volume.</p> <p><b>NO</b> restriction on livestock grazing or feeding.</p> <p><b>Resistance Management:</b> To limit the potential for development of resistance, <b>DO NOT</b> make more than four (4) applications of <b>Cabrio</b> per season. <b>DO NOT</b> make more than two (2) sequential applications of <b>Cabrio</b> before alternating to a labeled non-strobilurin (non-QoI) fungicide with a different mode of action for at least one (1) application.</p>					

Crop	Target Diseases	Product Use Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Maximum Product Rate per Season	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)
<b>Root Vegetables (except sugar beet)</b>  <b>Subgroup:</b> <b>Carrot</b> <b>Radish</b> (roots and tops)  <b>Garden beet</b> Edible burdock Celeriac Chervil (turnip-rooted) Chicory Ginseng Horseradish Parsley (turnip-rooted) Parsnip Oriental radish Rutabaga Black salsify Spanish salsify Skirret Turnip	Alternaria leaf spot ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp.)  Cercospora leaf spot ( <i>Cercospora</i> spp.)  Powdery mildew ( <i>Erysiphe</i> spp.)	8 to 12 oz per acre	3	48 oz per acre	0 days
	White rust ( <i>Albugo</i> spp.)	8 to 16 oz per acre			
<p><b>Application Directions:</b> Begin applications of <b>Cabrio</b> prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval.</p> <p>Use the higher rate and the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.</p> <p><b>NO</b> restriction on livestock grazing or feeding for carrot cults.</p> <p><b>Resistance Management:</b> To limit the potential for development of resistance, <b>DO NOT</b> make more than three (3) applications of <b>Cabrio</b> or other <b>QoI (Group 11)</b> fungicides per crop growing season. <b>DO NOT</b> make more than two (2) sequential applications of <b>Cabrio</b> before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.</p>					

Crop	Target Diseases	Product Use Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Maximum Product Rate per Season	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)
<b>Stone Fruits Group</b> Apricot Cherry (sweet and tart) Nectarine Peach Plum (all varieties) Plumcot Prune	Alternaria leaf spot ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp.)  Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.)  Monilinia blossom blight ( <i>Monilinia</i> spp.)  Powdery mildew ( <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp., <i>Podosphaera</i> spp.)  Scab ( <i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i> )  Shothole ( <i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i> )	9.5 oz per acre	5	47.5 oz per acre	0 days

**Application Directions:** Begin applications of **Cabrio** at pink bud or prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval.

Use the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

**Resistance Management:** To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than five (5) applications of **Cabrio** or other **QoI (Group 11)** fungicides per season.

**DO NOT** make more than two (2) sequential applications of **Cabrio** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

For aerial application to stone fruit trees, use no less than 10 gallons of spray solution per acre.

**VI. Cabrio® EG Fungicide Crop-Specific Recommendations (continued)**

Crop	Target Diseases	Product Use Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Maximum Product Rate per Season	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)
Strawberries	Anthracnose <i>(Colletotrichum spp.)</i>  Leaf spot <i>(Mycosphaerella fragariae)</i>  Powdery mildew <i>(Sphaerotheca macularis)</i>  <b>Suppression only</b> Botrytis gray mold <i>(Botrytis cinerea)</i>	12 to 14 oz per acre	5	70 oz per acre	0 days

**Application Directions:** Begin applications of **Cabrio** no later than bloom or prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval. Use the higher rate and the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

The restricted-entry interval (REI) for treated Strawberries is **12 hours**. Refer to the **"Agricultural Use Requirements"** box on page 3 for PPE required for early entry to treated areas as permitted under the Worker Protection Standard.

**Resistance Management:** To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than five (5) applications of **Cabrio** or other **QoI (Group 11)** fungicides per crop growing season. **DO NOT** make more than two (2) sequential applications of **Cabrio** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

Crop	Target Diseases	Product Use Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Maximum Product Rate per Season	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)
Tomato	Anthracnose <i>(Colletotrichum spp.)</i> Black mold <i>(Alternaria alternata)</i> Early blight <i>(Alternaria solani)</i> Septoria leaf spot <i>(Septoria lycopersici)</i> Target spot <i>(Corynespora cassicola)</i>	8 to 12 oz per acre or 8 to 12 oz per 100 gallons of spray volume (dilute)*	6	96 oz per acre	0 days
	Late Blight <i>(Phytophthora infestans)</i> Powdery mildew <i>(Leveillula taurica)</i>	8 to 16 oz per acre			
	<b>Suppression only</b> Botrytis gray mold <i>(Botrytis cinerea)</i>				

For further instructions see next page.

**Application Directions:** Begin applications of **Cabrio® EG fungicide** prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval for anthracnose, early blight, powdery mildew, and Septoria leaf spot. For control of late blight, begin applications prior to disease development, then follow each application of **Cabrio** with a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action 5 to 7 days later. Use the higher rate and the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

\*For applications based on dilute volume, plants should be sprayed to runoff. Apply a minimum of 20 gallons of spray volume per acre, and increase the spray volume as the plants grow during the season. Spray volume should be proportional to the amount of plant tissue to be covered such that 100 gallons of spray per acre is used on mature plants.

**Use of Adjuvants:** The use of additives or adjuvants may improve the performance of **Cabrio** on tomatoes. However, BASF evaluations also indicate that under some conditions (particularly high temperatures and/or high additive rates), application of **Cabrio** in combination with certain rates of silicone-based or oil-containing (petroleum or crop) additives or adjuvants can cause injury.

BASF has not tested all varieties and cultivars with all possible tank mix combinations and rates of additives or adjuvants. Local environmental conditions also influence crop tolerance and may not match those under which BASF has conducted testing. Physical incompatibility, reduced disease control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Cabrio** with other products.

The user assumes all risks associated with adding products to the **Cabrio** spray solution. BASF cannot be held responsible for crop injury, reduced disease control or incompatibility due to additives, adjuvants or other products used in combination with **Cabrio**. Refer also to the **Conditions of Sale** and **Warranty** section of this label.

To minimize the likelihood of crop injury, BASF recommends testing **Cabrio** in combination with other products for crop safety on a small portion of the crop. However, environmental variability precludes direct and consistent projection of small area test results to future use.

Consult a BASF representative for more information concerning additives or adjuvants.

**Resistance Management:** To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than six (6) applications of **Cabrio** or other **QoI (Group 11)** fungi-

cides per crop growing season. For control of late blight, **DO NOT** make more than one (1) application of **Cabrio** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action. For control of diseases other than late blight, **DO NOT** make more than two (2) sequential applications of **Cabrio** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action. If late blight develops during a spray program for these diseases, immediately rotate to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action. For additional information pertaining to resistance management, refer to **Section I. General Information, Resistance Management.**



**/I. Cabrio® EG Fungicide Crop-Specific Recommendations (continued)**

Crop	Target Diseases	Product Use Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Maximum Product Rate per Season	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)
<b>Tree Nuts Group</b> almond pecan hazelnut filbert hickory black walnut English walnut chestnut pistachio walnut pecan hickory black walnut English walnut chestnut pistachio walnut	Alternaria leaf spot ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp.)  Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.)  Blossom blight ( <i>Monilinia</i> spp.)  Eastern filbert blight ( <i>Anisogramma anomala</i> )  Leaf rust ( <i>Tranzschelia discolor</i> )  Scab ( <i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i> , <i>C. caryigenum</i> )  Shothole ( <i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i> )	9.5 oz per acre	4	38 oz per acre	14 days (for almond - 25 days)

**Application Directions:** In almond, begin applications of **Cabrio** at pink bud and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval. In filbert, begin applications at full bloom to budbreak, prior to infection and disease development. Continue on a 7- to 14-day interval to cover and protect new growth. In pecan, begin application of **Cabrio** prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 21-day interval. For all other crops listed above, apply **Cabrio** prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 28-day interval. In all cases, use the shorter interval when disease pressure is high or shoot growth is very rapid.

Restriction on livestock grazing or feeding for almond hulls.

**Resistance Management:** To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than four (4) applications of **Cabrio** or other Group 11 fungicides per season. **DO NOT** make more than two (2) sequential applications of **Cabrio** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

For aerial application to tree nuts, use no less than 10 gallons of spray solution per acre.