



## OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 19, 2026

Quinn Peacock  
Regulatory Affairs Manager  
BASF Agricultural Solutions  
US LLC, 26 Davis Drive  
North Carolina 27713-2839

Subject: Label Amendment - Registration Review Mitigation for Pyraclostrobin  
Product Name: Empress Intrinsic Brand Fungicide  
EPA Registration Number: 7969-355  
Case Number: 471460  
Application Dates: 12/7/2020

Dear Quinn Peacock:

The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the Pyraclostrobin Interim Decision, and has concluded that your submission is acceptable. The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, is acceptable.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling and must be used at your next label printing. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for

shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 12 months from the date of this letter. After 12 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Tiffany Green by phone at 919-541-2446, or via email at [green.tiffany@epa.gov](mailto:green.tiffany@epa.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kevin Costello". The signature is written in a cursive style with a vertical line through the middle of the name.

Kevin Costello, Branch Chief  
Risk Management and Implementation Branch 2  
Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division  
Office of Pesticide Programs

ENCLOSURE: Stamped label

**ACCEPTED**

Feb 19, 2026

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 7969-355

**Pyraclostrobin** | **Group 11** | **Fungicide**



# Intrinsic® Brand Fungicide

**For use as a drench for soilborne disease control and improved plant health in production ornamentals**

**Active Ingredient\*:**

pyraclostrobin: (carbamic acid, [2-[[[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-yl]oxy]methyl]phenyl]methoxy-,methyl ester) ..... 23.3%

**Other Ingredients:** ..... 76.7%

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

\* Equivalent to 2.08 pounds of pyraclostrobin per gallon

**EPA Reg. No. 7969-355**

**EPA Est. No.**

## **KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING/AVISO**

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 for complete **First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, Conditions of Sale and Warranty**, and state-specific crop and/or use site restrictions.

**In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night 1-800-832-HELP (4357).**

### **Net Contents:**

<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 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 to 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 eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for 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>HOTLINE NUMBER</b>	
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call: BASF Agricultural Solutions US LLC (hereafter "BASF") at 1-800-832-HELP (4357).</p>	

## Precautionary Statements

### Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

**WARNING.** May be fatal if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of waterproof material (barrier laminate, butyl rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, natural rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, neoprene rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, nitrile rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC)  $\geq$  14 mils, or Viton  $\geq$  14 mils)
- Shoes plus socks

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. **DO NOT** reuse them.

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, 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/PPE 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 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, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

## Groundwater Advisory

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. Pyraclostrobin is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

## Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs

will reduce the potential loading of pyraclostrobin from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface water contamination.

## 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 requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Unless otherwise directed in supplemental labeling, all applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** are to be followed. This label must be in the user's possession during application.

### 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 of 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**.

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 waterproof material (barrier laminate, butyl rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, natural rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, neoprene rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, nitrile rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC)  $\geq$  14 mils, or Viton  $\geq$  14 mils)
- 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.

### Pesticide Disposal

To avoid wastes, use all material in this container by application according to label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program (often such programs are run by state or local governments or by industry).

### Container Handling

**Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container.** Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

**Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (5 gallons or less) as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

**Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity > 5 gallons) as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

**Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank, or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

**Container is not safe for food, feed or drinking water.**

## Spills

In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product, call:

- CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300
- BASF 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

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

- Wear personal protective equipment (see **Precautionary Statements**) and avoid exposure when managing a spill.
- Dike and contain 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 spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

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## Product Information

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**Empress® Intrinsic® brand fungicide** is a broad-spectrum fungicide applied as a drench for the control of certain soilborne seedling, root, and crown diseases in production ornamentals, forest and conifer nurseries, and plantations in the following use sites:

- Greenhouses
- Interiorscapes
- Lathhouses and shadehouses
- Outdoor nurseries (container or field)
- Retail nurseries

Applications of **Empress** prior to disease development (preventively) optimize disease control, resulting in improved plant health. Apply **Empress** solo or in tank mixes with other registered fungicides. **DO NOT** exceed the specified application rate or fail to comply with use restrictions listed in this label. Failure to follow directions and precautions on this label can result in injury and/or inferior disease control.

**Empress** is a suspension concentrate (SC) containing the active ingredient pyraclostrobin, a member of the strobilurin class of chemistry derived from a natural antifungal substance. To maximize disease control, apply **Empress** in a regularly scheduled protective drench program and use in a rotation program with other fungicides. **Empress** has good residual activity against target fungi.

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## Resistance Management

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Pyraclostrobin, the active ingredient in **Empress** belongs to the group of respiration inhibitors classified as Quinone Outside Inhibitors (QoI) or target site of action **Group 11** fungicides. **Empress** is effective against pathogens resistant to **Non-Group 11** fungicides, such as the dicarboximides, sterol inhibitors, benzimidazoles, or phenylamides. Repeated use of **Group 11** fungicides, including pyraclostrobin, azoxystrobin, fluoxastrobin and trifloxystrobin, can lead to fungal populations that are resistant to these fungicides. **Empress** will be less effective in controlling diseases where resistant fungi are present.

For resistance management, **Empress** contains a **Group 11** fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **Empress** and other **Group 11** fungicides. A gradual or total loss of disease control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly in the same treatment areas. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay fungicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of **Empress** or other **Group 11** fungicides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- To maintain performance in ornamental plants, **DO NOT** make more than 2 sequential applications of **Empress**. **DO NOT** alternate **Empress** with other **Group 11** fungicides. Specifically, for diseases caused by *Phytophthora* spp. or *Pythium* spp., alternate with a fungicide(s) of a different mode of action, such as **Orvego® fungicide**, **Stature® SC fungicide**, **Segway® fungicide** or **Subdue® Maxx® fungicide** before reapplying **Empress**.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicides from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest, apply the minimum application rate labeled by the manufacturer.
- Adopt an integrated disease management program for fungicide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, and crop rotation, and which considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological and other chemical control practices known to reduce disease development.
- Monitor treatment area for lack of biological efficacy that might indicate possible resistance development.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or Integrated Pest Management (IPM) recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance consult your local BASF representative, extension specialist or certified crop advisor.

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## Plant Tolerance

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**Empress** has been applied to a wide variety of common ornamental plants without observed plant injury. Not all cultivars, varieties or species have been tested for tolerance to **Empress**. Refer to **Table 4** for the list of plants shown to be tolerant to **Empress**.

- Many cultivars within a plant species vary in tolerance to growing conditions and chemical applications. The grower must recognize these differences and test the product accordingly.
- **DO NOT** tank mix combinations with other pesticides or additives that have not been tested for tolerance under local conditions. If tank mixed with another product,

always test a small group of representative plants for tolerance prior to large-scale use.

- **DO NOT** tank mix **Empress® Intrinsic® brand fungicide** with a carbamate or an organophosphate insecticide or a plant growth regulator.
- Local conditions can also influence plant tolerance and may not match those under which BASF has conducted testing. Always test a small group of representative plants for tolerance to **Empress** under local growing conditions prior to large-scale use.
- The use of an adjuvant or surfactant is not necessary when making a drench application.
- **DO NOT** expose plants listed in **Table 5** to drench, spray or drift containing **Empress** as injury can result.

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### Restrictions and Limitations

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- **For outdoor uses, DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 gals of **Empress** product/acre/year, or 4.4 fl ozs per 1,000 sq ft/year. See **Table 2** as a guide for maximum number of applications based on rate and spray volumes.
- **For greenhouse uses, DO NOT** make more than 8 applications of **Empress** per crop per year.
- **DO NOT** apply to plants exhibiting injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by prior pesticide applications.
- **DO NOT** tank mix **Empress** with a carbamate or an organophosphate insecticide or a plant growth regulator when making an application.
- **DO NOT** use on crops intended for food or feed use grown in or for agricultural production.
- **DO NOT** use on crops grown in greenhouses for agricultural production or transplants grown in greenhouses for agricultural fields.
- **DO NOT** apply to ornamentals planted in landscape areas, including residential areas, parks, golf courses, cemeteries, roadside plantings or other similar areas.
- **DO NOT** apply by overhead irrigation to fruit and nut trees, blackberries, cranberries, or grapes (see **Table 3**).
- **Resistance Management** - To limit the potential for development of resistance in ornamental plants, **DO NOT** apply more than 2 sequential applications of **Empress**. Rotate to a different mode of action before reapplying **Empress**.
- **DO NOT** expose plants listed in **Table 5** to drench, spray or drift containing **Empress** as injury can result.
- **DO NOT** apply by aircraft.

## Mandatory Spray Drift Management

### Ground Boom Applications:

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to select nozzle and pressure that deliver a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

### Spray Drift Advisories

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NONTARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

### Importance of Droplet Size

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

### Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom

- **Volume** - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- **Pressure** - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- **Spray Nozzle** - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

### Boom Height - Ground Boom

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

### Shielded Sprayers

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

### Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

### Temperature Inversions

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or 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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

## Wind

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

## Boomless Ground Applications

Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

## Handheld Technology Applications

Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

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### Mixing Instructions

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**Empress® Intrinsic® brand fungicide** is mixed with water and applied as a soil drench treatment using ground-type application equipment, overhead irrigation equipment, backpack or hand-held equipment.

- Clean spray equipment thoroughly before and after applying this product, particularly if a product with the potential to injure ornamentals was used prior to **Empress**.
- Calibrate drench equipment prior to use.
- Prepare only the amount of drench mix needed for immediate use.
- Maintain maximum constant agitation during application.

## Tank Mix Partners/Components

**Empress** is compatible with most fungicide, insecticide and fertilizer products. If tank mixtures are used, follow rate restrictions, label recommendations and precautions on all labels. Always follow the most restrictive label.

Physical incompatibility, reduced disease control, or plant injury can result from mixing **Empress** with fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, additives, or fertilizers. Always conduct a jar test and test the tank mixes on a small group of representative plants prior to large-scale use.

**DO NOT** tank mix **Empress** with a carbamate or an organophosphate insecticide or a plant growth regulator.

## Additives

**The use of additives or spray adjuvants when making a drench application is not necessary with Empress.**

If additives or spray adjuvants are included, use only surfactants approved for ornamental plants in combination with **Empress**. **DO NOT** use organosilicone-based adjuvants with **Empress** because injury can result on certain ornamental species. Always test the additives and tank mixes on a small group of representative plants prior to large-scale use.

## Compatibility Test (Jar Test)

Before mixing a new combination of products or additives in the spray tank, perform a compatibility test. Begin with a quart-sized jar. Add products in the same order as the **Mixing Order** section. Start with 3.5 cups of water from the intended source at the source temperature. For each dry product, add 2 tsp per pound of product per acre. For each liquid product, add 1 tsp per pint of product per acre.

- Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.
- When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes.
- Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, fine particles that precipitate to the bottom or thick (clabbered) texture. **DO NOT** use any spray solution that could clog spray nozzles.

## Mixing Order

1. **Water** - Fill tank 1/2 to 3/4 full with clean water and start agitation.
2. **Agitation** - Maintain agitation throughout mixing.
3. **Products in PVA bags** - Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
4. **Water-soluble additives** - Including dry and liquid fertilizer, such as ammonium sulfate or urea ammonium.
5. **Water dispersible products** - Including dry flowables, dry wettable granules, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions. **Shake containers well prior to use.** Consult BASF Representatives for additional information regarding agitation and recirculation.
6. **Water soluble products**
7. **Emulsifiable concentrates** - Including oil concentrates or methylated seed oil.
8. **Remaining quantity of water**

If mixture stands for more than 2 hours, thoroughly agitate prior to application.

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### Application Directions and Diseases Controlled

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Apply **Empress** as a preventive drench application for control of specific soilborne pathogens causing root rot, stem rot, and crown rot in ornamental plants. Follow directions for use found in **Tables 1, 2 and 3**.

**Shake containers well prior to use.** Consult BASF Representatives for additional information regarding agitation and recirculation.

## Drench Application Instructions

- Drench the soil with a solution of **Empress** using **Tables 1, 2 and 3**. Thorough saturation and wetting of root zone, crown and base of the plant, and surrounding growth media is necessary for optimum control.
- **Drench** - **DO NOT** apply to dry soil media. Applications are best made when soil media has good moisture but

not saturated. Use enough solution to wet the root zone of the plant. To facilitate product uptake and maximize fungicide contact, limit watering for several hours after application except to the extent needed to move the fungicide into the soil.

- **For Seedling Ornamentals - DO NOT** apply **Empress® Intrinsic® brand fungicide** until both roots and a first true leaf are present. Cuttings should be rooted prior to use of **Empress**.
- **DO NOT** use **Empress** after symptoms of soilborne disease have become evident. Control may not be satisfactory.
- Repeat applications as needed 7 to 28 days after the initial application.
- **Resistance Management** - To limit the potential for development of resistance in ornamental plants, **DO NOT** apply more than 2 sequential applications of **Empress**. Rotate to a different mode of action before reapplying **Empress**.
- **Empress** can be applied by ground-type application equipment, overhead irrigation (see **Table 3**), backpack or hand-held equipment.
- See **Table 2** for instructions on total number of applications per rate and drench volume for outdoor use.

**Table 1. Empress Mixing Rate and Diseases Controlled**

Crown, Root, and Soilborne Pathogens	Product Use Rate per 100 Gal (fl ozs)	Production Unit
Fusarium spp. Phytophthora spp. Pythium spp. Rhizoctonia spp.	1.0 to 3.0	In Propagation: Rooted cuttings Seedlings Plugs
	2.0 to 6.0	In Production: Greenhouse/ lathhouse grown ornamentals, annuals, or perennial plants (e.g. bedding plants, pot crops, and foliage)  Container and field grown herbaceous and woody ornamental plants

**Table 2. Empress Maximum Applications by Rate and Volume**

Production Unit	Maximum Gal/A	Maximum Rate per 100 Gal/ Application* (fl ozs)	Maximum Rate per Application (fl ozs/A)
Rooted cuttings, seedlings, and plugs in propagation	400	3	12
Herbaceous and woody plants in greenhouse, nursery container, or field production	1000	6	60

\* **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 gals of **Empress** product/acre/year, or 4.4 fl ozs per 1000 sq ft/year. **DO NOT** exceed the spray volume maximum per acre and the maximum rate mixed per 100 gal when making applications.

Resistance management dictates a maximum of two sequential applications then rotate to a **non-group 11** fungicide with a different MOA.

**Table 3. Drench Applications To Fruit and Nut Trees, Blackberries, Cranberries, or Grapes**

**DO NOT** use on crops intended for food or feed use grown in or for agricultural production.

**DO NOT** apply using overhead irrigation or other equipment that delivers application to foliage. **Target drench application to container surface and soil only.**

Common Name	Scientific Name
Almond	<i>Prunus dulcis</i>
Apple	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Apricot	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>
Blackberry	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>
Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i> , <i>P. cerasus</i>
Chestnut, American	<i>Castanea pumila</i>
Citrus	<i>Citrus</i> spp.
Cranberry, American	<i>Vaccinium macrocarpon</i>
Grape, European*	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>
Nectarine	<i>Prunus persica</i>
Peach	<i>Prunus persica</i>
Pear	<i>Pyrus</i> spp.
Pistachio	<i>Pistacia vera</i>
Plum	<i>Prunus domestica</i>
Walnut, black	<i>Juglans nigra</i>

(continued)

**Table 3. Drench Applications To Fruit and Nut Trees, Blackberries, Cranberries, or Grapes** *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Walnut, common	<i>Juglans regia</i>

\* **DO NOT** expose these Grape species or varieties to **Empress® Intrinsic® brand fungicide**: Concord, Fredonia, Niagara, Noiret, (NY73.0136.17), Rougeon, Steuben and Worden.

## Overhead Irrigation Systems

**DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Applications made through irrigation systems must deliver rates of **Empress** consistent with the rates specified in **Tables 1** and **2** of this label.

**DO NOT** apply by overhead irrigation to fruit and nut trees, blackberries, cranberries, or grapes (see **Table 3**).

Apply this product through sprinkler or drip irrigation systems, including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side [wheel] roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems.

Plant injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform treated water. Thorough **soil drench** is required for good control. Maintain good agitation during the entire application period. If you have questions about calibration, 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 the 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

- 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.
- Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional reduced-pressure zone backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, discharge the water from the public water system 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.
- 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 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, or in cases where there is no water pump, 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.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

**Table 4. Empress® Intrinsic® brand fungicide Tolerant Plant Species**

Plants in this table have been found to be tolerant to **Empress** when applied according to the use instructions stated in this label.

Common Name	Scientific Name
African violet	<i>Saintpaulia ionantha</i>
Ajuga	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Almond, nonbearing	<i>Prunus dulcis</i>
Aloe vera	<i>Aloe vera</i>
Apple, nonbearing	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Apricot, nonbearing	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>
Arborvitae	<i>Thuja</i> spp.
Ardisia	<i>Ardisia</i> spp.
Arrowwood	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>
Ash, red	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>
Asian trache	<i>Lospermum</i> spp.
Asparagus fern	<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i>
Astilbe	<i>Astilbe</i> spp.
Aucuba	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Avens	<i>Geum chiloense</i>
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Baby's breath	<i>Gypsophila repens</i>
Bachelor button	<i>Centaurea montana</i>
Balloon flower	<i>Platycodon grandiflorus</i>
Barbados lily	<i>Hippeastrum vittatum</i>
Barberry, Japanese	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
Basket-of-gold	<i>Aurinia saxatilis</i>
Bayberry, wax myrtle	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>
Bee balm	<i>Monarda didyma</i>
Begonia*	<i>Begonia</i> spp.
Bellflower	<i>Campanula glomerata</i>
Blackberry	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia</i> spp.
Blanket flower	<i>Gaillardia grandiflora</i>
Blue lily turf	<i>Liriope</i> spp.
Boxwood, Japanese, common	<i>Buxus</i> - <i>B. japonica</i> , <i>B. sempervirens</i>
Brachycome, blue	<i>Brachycome</i> spp.
Bridal wreath	<i>Spiraea vanhouttei</i>
Butterfly bush	<i>Buddleia</i> spp.
Caladium	<i>Caladium</i> spp.
Camellia, Japanese	<i>Camellia japonica</i>
Canna	<i>Canna x generalis</i>
Carnation	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>

(continued)

**Table 4. Empress® Intrinsic® brand fungicide Tolerant Plant Species (continued)**

Common Name	Scientific Name
Cedar, Japanese	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>
Chamaecyparis	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>
Cherry, nonbearing	<i>Prunus avium</i> , <i>P. cerasus</i>
Cherry, flowering, Kwanzan	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Kwanzan'
Cherry, flowering, Mt. Fuji (Shirotae)	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Mt. Fuji' (Shirotae)
Chestnut, American	<i>Castanea dentata</i>
China, rose	<i>Hibiscus</i> spp.
Chinquapin	<i>Castanea pumila</i>
Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.
Citrus, nonbearing	<i>Citrus</i> spp.
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia</i> spp.
Cone flower	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>
Coral bells	<i>Heuchera</i> spp.
Cortaderia	<i>Cortaderia</i> spp.
Cotoneaster, cranberry	<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>
Crabapple	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Cranberry, American	<i>Vaccinium macrocarpon</i>
Crape myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Cryptomeria	<i>Cryptomeria</i> spp.
Cupid's dart	<i>Catananche cerulea</i>
Cyclamen	<i>Cyclamen</i> spp.
Daffodil	<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>
Dahlia	<i>Dahlia</i> spp.
Daylily	<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.
Deutzia	<i>Deutzia</i> spp.
Dietes	<i>Dietes vegeta</i>
Dogwood	<i>Cornus</i> spp.
Douglas fir	<i>Pseudotsuga</i> spp.
Dusty Miller	<i>Centaurea cineraria</i>
Enkianthus, redvein	<i>Enkianthus campanulatus</i>
Echinacea	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>
Elaeagnus, Russian olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
Elder, water	<i>Sambucus</i> spp.
Euonymus	<i>Euonymus alata</i>
Fern, Kimberly Queen	<i>Nephrolepis obliterated</i>
Fern, wood	<i>Dryopteris</i> spp.
Forsythia	<i>Forsythia</i> spp.
Fountain grass	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis</i> spp.
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>

(continued)

**Table 4. Empress® Intrinsic® brand fungicide  
Tolerant Plant Species** (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Gayfeather	<i>Liatris</i> spp.
Gazania	<i>Gazania</i> spp.
Geranium	<i>Pelargonium</i> spp.
Gerbera	<i>Gerbera</i> spp.
Germander, Wall	<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i>
Gladiolus	<i>Gladiolus</i> spp.
Globe thistle	<i>Echinops ritro</i>
Goldbell tree, Chinese	<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>
Grape, European, nonbearing	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>
Hawthorn, Indian	<i>Rhaphiolepis</i> spp.
Hazel	<i>Corylopsis</i> spp.
Heavenly bamboo	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Hemlock, Canada	<i>Tsuga Canadensis</i>
Holly, Chinese, Japanese, Yaupon	<i>Ilex</i> - <i>I. cornuta</i> , <i>I. crenata</i> , <i>I. vomitoria</i>
Hosta	<i>Hosta</i> spp.
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea</i> spp.
Impatiens*, New Guinea, balsam	<i>Impatiens</i> spp.
Iris	<i>Iris</i> spp.
Ivy, common, California, English	<i>Hedera</i> spp.
Jasmine, star	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>
Jessamine	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>
Juniper, creeping, Chinese	<i>Juniperus</i> - <i>J. horizontalis</i> , <i>J. chinensis</i>
Lamb's ear	<i>Stachys byzantina</i>
Lantana	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>
Larkspur	<i>Delphinium elatum</i>
Leopard's bane	<i>Doronicum cordatum</i>
Leucophyllum	<i>Leucophyllum</i> spp.
Lilac, common	<i>Syringa</i> spp.
Lily	<i>Lilium</i> spp.
Liriope, variegated	<i>Liriope muscari variegata</i>
Lisianthus	<i>Eustoma grandiflora</i>
Lobelia	<i>Lobelia</i> spp.
Loropetalum	<i>Loropetalum chinense</i>
Lupine	<i>Lupinus</i> spp.

(continued)

**Table 4. Empress® Intrinsic® brand fungicide  
Tolerant Plant Species** (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Magnolia, star, saucer	<i>Magnolia</i> - <i>M. stellata</i> , <i>M. soulangiana</i>
Maidenhair tree	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
Mandevilla	<i>Mandevilla</i> spp.
Maple, amur, Japanese, Norway, sugar, soft, negundo	<i>Acer</i> spp. - <i>A. ginnala</i> , <i>A. palmatum</i> , <i>A. platanoides</i> , <i>A. saccharum</i> , <i>A. saccharinum</i> , <i>A. negundo</i>
Marigold	<i>Tagetes</i> spp.
Maudlin, blue	<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>
Meadow sage	<i>Salvia</i> x <i>superba</i>
Monkey grass	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>
Morningglory	<i>Ipomoea</i> spp.
Moss, rose	<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>
Mountain laurel	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>
Myrica cerifera	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>
Myrtle	<i>Myrtus</i> spp.
Narcissus	<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>
Nectarine, nonbearing	<i>Prunus persica</i>
Oak, bur, red	<i>Quercus</i> spp. - <i>Q. macrocarpa</i> , <i>Q. rubra</i>
Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Olive, fragrant tea	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>
Pampas grass	<i>Cortaderia</i> spp.
Pansy	<i>Viola</i> spp.
Peach, nonbearing	<i>Prunus persica</i>
Pear, nonbearing	<i>Pyrus</i> spp.
Pecan, nonbearing	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>
Periwinkle, Madagascar	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>
Periwinkle, perennial	<i>Vinca major</i> , <i>V. minor</i>
Petunia*	<i>Petunia</i> spp.
Phlox	<i>Phlox</i> spp.
Pine, black, white, blue, mugo	<i>Pinus</i> spp. - <i>P. thunbergiana</i> , <i>P. strobus</i> , <i>P. pinea</i> , <i>P. mugo</i>
Pine, European	<i>Abies alba</i>
Pistachio, nonbearing	<i>Pistacia vera</i>
Pittosporum, Japanese	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Plum, nonbearing	<i>Prunus domestica</i>

(continued)

**Table 4. Empress® Intrinsic® brand fungicide Tolerant Plant Species** (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Plum, purple leaf	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>
Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>
Poplar	<i>Populus</i> spp. - <i>P. trichocarpa</i> , <i>P. deltoides</i>
Primrose	<i>Oenothera speciosa</i>
Privet	<i>Ligustrum</i> spp.
Purslane	<i>Portulaca</i> spp.
Quince	<i>Chaenomeles</i> spp.
Ranunculus	<i>Ranunculus</i> spp.
Rhaphiolepis	<i>Rhaphiolepis</i> spp.
Redbud	<i>Cercis</i> spp.
Redtip photinia	<i>Photinia fraseri</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Rock cress	<i>Arabis caucasica</i>
Rose	<i>Rosa</i> spp.
Rose mallow	<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>
Ruellia	<i>Ruellia</i> spp.
Russian arborvitae	<i>Microbiota decussata</i>
Sage, silverado	<i>Leucophyllum</i> spp.
Sago	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>
Salvia	<i>Salvia coccinea</i>
Scabious, sweet	<i>Scabiosa atropurpurea</i>
Sedum	<i>Sedum</i> spp.
Snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum</i> spp.
Speedwell	<i>Veronica spicata</i>
Spindle tree, burning bush	<i>Euonymus</i> spp.
Spirea	<i>Spiraea</i> spp.
Spruce	<i>Picea</i> spp.
Spurge, Japanese	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>
St. John's wort	<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>
Stonecrop	<i>Sedum</i> spp.
Sweetspire	<i>Itea</i> spp.
Sweet William	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
Thrift	<i>Armeria maritima</i>
Tick seed	<i>Coreopsis</i> spp.
Tulip	<i>Tulipa</i> spp.
Verbena	<i>Verbena</i> spp.
Viburnum, water elder	<i>Viburnum</i> spp.
Vinca, annual	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>
Viola	<i>Viola</i> spp.

(continued)

**Table 4. Empress® Intrinsic® brand fungicide Tolerant Plant Species** (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Walnut tree, black, common	<i>Juglans</i> spp. - <i>J. nigra</i> , <i>J. regia</i>
Wormwood	<i>Artemisia</i> spp.
Yarrow	<i>Achillea</i> spp.
Zinnia	<i>Zinnia</i> spp.

\* **Begonia**, **impatiens** and **petunia** occasionally have shown discoloration on the flowers following **Empress** applications made directly onto the flowers. Be cautious with **Empress** applications when these species are flowering. Not all cultivars and flower colors have been evaluated. Before making **Empress** applications on the entire area, treat a small area first to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur.

**Table 5. Plant Species NOT Tolerant to Empress**

**DO NOT expose these species or varieties to Empress.**

Common Name	Scientific Name
Grape Concord, Fredonia, Niagara, Noiret (NY73.0136.17), Rougeon, Steuben and Worden	<i>Vitis</i> sp.
Nine bark	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>
Wintercreeper	<i>Euonymus vegetus</i>

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1108

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