Agway Rose and Garden Disease Control

Benomyl 50% Wettable Powder for Roses, Apples, Grapes, Flowers and certain turf diseases as listed on the label.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Benomyl [Methyl 1-(butylcarbamoyl)-2-benzimidazolecarbamate]	50%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	50%
TOTAL	100%

CAUTION: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

See additional precautionary statements below.

DIRECTIONS: It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling

Agway Rose & Garden Disease Control is recommended for the control of certain diseases of roses flowers and ornamentals It is highly effective for the control of many fungus diseases providing both curative (eradicant) action and residual protective action If treatment is not effective following the use of this product as recommended, a tolerant strain of fungi may be present consideration should be given to the prompt use of other fungicides

Agway Rose & Garden Disease Control is a wettable powder to be mixed with water for application as a spray Addition of a surfactant to the spray mixture enhances curative action of the fungicide and improves distribution of the spray on hard-to-wet plants such as roses

Roses — (Garden and Greenhouse) - Powdery Mildew Black Spot Use 1 tablespoon per 2 gals of water Begin application when disease first appears and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals throughout the growing season shorten intervals during humid, rainy weather

FLOWERS, ORNAMENTALS, SHADE TREES — Garden & Greenhouse: Foliar Spray Begin applications when disease first appears and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals throughout the growing season shorten interval during humid rainy weather Use the following rates 1 tablespoon per 2 gal water for Powdery Mildew on Hawthorn Flowering Crab, Dahlia Lupine Phlox, Snapdragon and Lilac Botrytis Gray Mold on Peony Use 2 tablespoons per 2 gal water for Anthracnose on Maple Sycamore and London Plane trees (begin at bud break and make 2 or 3 additional applications at 1[illegible] to 14 day intervals) Septoria Leaf Spot on Phlox, Gladiolus and Dogwood Phomopsis blight on Juniper, Ovulinia of Azalea and rhododendron (begin as flowers open and scab of pyracantha and flowering crab

DRENCH TREATMENT — Botrytis, Fusarium Rhizoctonia and Sclerotinia stem crown and root rots of herbaceous annuals, perennials and bedding plants, Cylindrocladium and Thielaviopsis rots on Azaleas rhododendrons, Conifers and poinsettias - use 2 tablespoons per 2 gal water apply as a drench or heavy spray (1 to 2 pt per sq ft) after transplanting into propagation be[illegible]s or containers Repeat at 2 to 4 week intervals during periods favorable for disease This product will not control *Pythium spp* or *Phylophthora spp*

BULBS (Easter Lily, Tulip, Gladiolus, Daffodil, Iris): Fusarium and Penicillium rots - Use 2 tablespoons per gallon Soak cleaned bulbs for 15 to 30 minutes in warm dip (80 to 85°F) preferably within 48 hours after digging Dry bulbs after treatment If bulbs are for forcing treat after bulbs have been heat-cured

APPLES Scab Powdery mildew, Sooty Blotch Flyspeck, Bitter Rot Black Rot Brown Rot - Apply 1 tablespoon in 2 gal water Apply at ¼" green tip and repeat at 7-14 day intervals as needed through cover sprays Consult your cooperative extension agent for correct timing of sprays Apply as soon as possible after infection period in order to deactivate scab and prevent further infection Do not apply within 30 days of harvest

GRAPES **Botrytis Bunch Rot:** Apply at first bloom (first application should be made at no later than 5% bloom) at the rate of 2 to 2½ tablespoons per 2 gal water Repeat 2 to 4 weeks before harvest

Black Rot, Powdery Mildew, Bitter Rot: Apply at the rate of 1½ -3 tablespoons in 2 gal water Make the first application when foliage first develops and repeat at 14 to 21 day intervals or as needed until berries are full size Use the higher rate and closer interval on more susceptible varieties under conditions of severe disease pressure or if disease is established prior to first application

Do not apply within 7 days of harvest

NOTE Do not mix with alkaline perticides such as basic copper sulfate Bordeaux mixture or lime sulfur

Stone Fruit (Apricots, Cherries, Nectarines, Peaches, Plums & Prunes):

Brown Rot Blossom Blight, Fruit Brown Rot — Apply 2 tablespoons per 2 gal water (in combination with dormant oil) as a delayed dormant treatment prior to bud break Use 1 tablespoon per 2 gal water at early bloom (popcorn red bud or green tip) and at full bloom Beginning 3 weeks before harvest apply 1 or 2 additional sprays of 1 tablespoon per 2 gal water

Peach Scab Use same schedule as for Brown Rot plus applications of 1 table[illegible] per 2 gal water at shuck split and shuck fall

Powdery Mildew - Use same schedule as for Brown Rot plus applications of 1 tablespoon per 2 gal water at shuck fall and first cover

Cherry Leaf Spot — Use same schedule as for Brown Rot, plus a single application of 1 tablespoon per 2 gal water 2 to 3 weeks after harvest

Do not graze livestock in treated orchards

Strawberries

Gray Mold, (Botrytis), Leaf Spot, Powdery Mildew, Leaf Scorch and Leaf Blight. Apply at the rate of one tablespoon per gallon to give thorough coverage of the plants Apply when plants are at 10% bloom and again at full bloom Make additional applications at the rate of 1 tablespoon per 2 gallons at 10 to 14 day intervals as needed

TURF - Apply recommended amounts in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage usually 2 to 5 gals per 1 000 sq ft

Large Brown Patch (Rhizoctonia solani) — This disease is most active when the relative humidity is high and night temperature remains at 70° or higher The disease has a characteristic dark-blue smoke ring at the outer edges The smoke ring may vary in size from a few inches to two feet or more in diameter and will spread rapidly in all directions The grass within the smoke ring is not usually all killed but is definitely thinned out Excess available nitrogen and high soil moisture appear to increase the severity of the disease Apply at the rate of 12 tablespoons per 1 000 sq ft at earliest appearance of disease and continue at 10 to 14 day intervals, as long as needed When conditions are unusually favorable for development of disease, reduce interval to 5 to 7 days

Dollar Spot (Sclerotinia homeocarpa) — This disease is usually most active during the early spring and late fall but may occur at any time during the growing season Periods of quick changes in temperature, warm days and cool nights are conducive to disease outbreak The disease will cause a scar about the size of a silver dollar If activity persists the scars will not increase in size but will become more numerous and may coalesce The grass blades in the infected area become a bleached straw color and all grass in the area may be killed The disease appears to be more of a problem under poor fertility levels and/or heavy accumulation of mat Apply at the rate of 6 tablespoons per 1 000 sq ft at earlist appearance of disease and continue at 10 to 14 day intervals as long as needed

Fusarium Blight (Fusarium roseum and F. tricinctum) -- The first evidence of this disease may occur after several days of hot humid weather (above 80°F) followed by a dry period Initially, diseased turf will have a purplish brown tinge and there will be a reduced rate of growth These areas die rapidly to form circular patches which may have green tufts in the center If not treated with a fungicide, these patches will continue to grow outwardly Apply at rate of 30-48 tablespoons (5 to 8 oz) per 1,000 sq ft at earlist appearance of disease and repeat 10 to 14 days later Immediately after application, water sufficiently to thoroughly wet soil to a depth of 1 inch below any mat or thatch present

Fusarium Patch (Fusarium Nivale) (Pink Snow Mold) — This disease occurs during moist fall conditions under melting snow or during winter or early spring rains The organism requires abundant moisture and it is active at temperature ranges of 34-85°F Dying grass blades may have a pink or brown tint due to spore masses of the fungus Margins of killed patches may show pink brownish-black mold growth when the fungus is active Apply at the rate of 12 tablespoons per 1 000 sq ft at the earlist appearance of disease and continue at 10 to 14 day intervals as long as needed

DISCLAIMER Buyer assumes all risks of use storage or handling not in strict accordance with directions given herewith

NOTE This pesticide is to be sold **ONLY** in this original unbroken package

STORAGE & DISPOSAL — Do not reuse empty container Wrap container & put in trash collection

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION May irritate eyes nose, throat and skin Avoid breathing dust or spray mist Avoid contact with skin eyes and clothing Wash thoroughly after using

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT: In case of contact flush skin or eyes with plenty of water, for eyes get medical attention

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: This product is toxic to fish Keep out of lakes streams or ponds Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes **PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS:** Keep away from fire or sparks

Never allow this product to become wet during storage This may lead to certain chemical changes which will reduce the effectiveness of the product as a fungicide Keep container closed when not in use

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AGWAY **Packed by: AGWAY INC., CHEMICAL DIVISION**
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NET CONTENTS 8 OZS.