Terranil™ 6L

Flowable Agricultural Fungicide

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	
Chlorothalonil (tetrachloroisophthalonitrile)	54.0%
INERT INGREDIENTS	46.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

Contains 6 pounds chlorothalonil per gallon.

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.)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
WARNING

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. May be fatal if inhaled. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Harmful if swallowed.

FIRST AID	
If inhaled	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
If in eyes	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on skin or clothing	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For additional information in case of emergency, call toll free 1-877-424-7452.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
Persons having an allergic reaction respond to treatment with antihistamines or steroid creams and/or systemic steroids.	
SEE INSIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS	

EPA Reg. No. 9779-320

EPA Est. No.

Manufactured For
Agriliance, LLC
P.O. Box 64089, St. Paul, MN 55164-0089

ACCEPTED
FEB 3 2005
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 9779-320

NET CONTENTS
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PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

WPS Uses

Mixers, loaders, applicators and all other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material – Category A (e.g., barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or viton)
- Shoes plus socks,
- Protective eyewear, and
- A dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C), or a NIOSH approved respirator with any N, R, P or HE filter.

Non-WPS Uses

Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide for any use NOT covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170) – in general, only agricultural plant uses are covered – must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material – Category A (e.g., barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or viton)
- Shoes plus socks, and
- Protective eyewear.

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

Engineering Control Statements

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.

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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to aquatic invertebrates and wildlife. Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

This chemical is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

This chemical can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, it my also have a high potential for runoff into surface water for several days to weeks after application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlaying extremely shallow groundwater, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas over-lying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

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), 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 any waterproof material, shoes plus socks and protective eyewear.

Special Eye Irritation Provisions: This product is a severe eye irritant. Although the restricted entry interval expires after 12 hours, for the next 6.5 days entry is permitted only when the following safety measures are provided:

(1) At least one container designed specifically for flushing eyes must be available in operating condition at the WPS required decontamination site intended for workers entering the treated area.

(2) Workers must be informed in a manner they can understand:

- that residues in the treated area may be highly irritating to their eyes,
- that they should take precautions, such as refraining from rubbing their eyes, to keep the residues out of their eyes,
- that if they do get residues in their eyes, they should immediately flush their eyes using the eyeflush container that is located at the decontamination site or using other readily available clean water, and
- how to operate the eyeflush container.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

DO NOT enter or allow others to enter area until sprays have dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT CONTAMINATE WATER, FOOD, OR FEED BY STORAGE OR DISPOSAL

Storage

Store in a cool place. Protect from excessive heat.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, pesticide spray, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Disposal: Do not reuse empty container. Triple rinse or equivalent. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

Application and Calibration Techniques for Sprinkler Irrigation

Apply this product only through the following types of irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Experiment Station specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts. 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. 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.

A. Center Pivot, Traveler, Big Gun, Motorized Lateral Move, End Tow, and Side (Wheel) Roll Irrigation Equipment: Operate system and injection equipment at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of injection equipment used. Fill tank of injection equipment with water. Operate system for one complete circle for center pivot or one complete run for the other recommended equipment, measuring time required, amount of water injected, and acreage contained in circle or run. Mix recommended amount of TERRANIL 6L for acreage to be covered into same amount of water used during calibration and inject into system continuously for one revolution or run, but continue to operate irrigation system until TERRANIL 6L has been cleared from last sprinkler head. Spray mixture in the chemical supply tank must be agitated at all times, otherwise settling and uneven application may occur.

B. Solid Set and Hand Move Irrigation Equipment: Determine acreage covered by sprinkler. Fill tank of injection equipment with water and adjust flow to use contents over a thirty to forty-five minute period. Mix desired amount of TERRANIL 6L for acreage to be covered into quantity of water used during calibration and operate entire system at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of injection equipment used for amount of time established during calibration. Provide constant mechanical agitation in the mix tank to insure that TERRANIL 6L will remain in suspension during the injection cycle. TERRANIL 6L can be injected at the beginning or end of the irrigation cycle or as a separate application. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation system until the product is cleared from last sprinkler head.

Safety Devices

(1) The systems designated above 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. (2) All pesticide injection pipelines must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. (3) 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. (4) The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. (5) 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. (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. (7) Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Systems Connected to Public Water Sources

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, 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. 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.

For additional instructions on safety precautions, refer to statements (2), (3), (4), (6), and (7) in the section on SAFETY DEVICES.

Spray Drift Labeling

Avoiding spray drift: Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. 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.

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.

The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

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

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information**.

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information
[This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede mandatory label requirements.]

Information on Droplet Size: The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. 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).

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 the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
Nozzle Type - Use 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 nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length: For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than ¾ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height: Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment: When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 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. **NOTE:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity: 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. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

General Information

TERRANIL 6L is an excellent fungicide when used according to label directions for control of a broad spectrum of plant diseases. TERRANIL 6L can be used effectively in dilute or concentrate sprays. Thorough, uniform coverage is essential for disease control. Do not combine TERRANIL 6L in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers, unless prior use has shown the combination physically compatible, effective and noninjurious to your conditions of use.

Slowly invert container several times to assure uniform mixture. The required amount of TERRANIL 6L should be added slowly into the spray tank during filling. With concentrate sprays, pre-mix the required amount of TERRANIL 6L in a clean container and add to the spray tank as it is being filled. Keep agitator running when filling spray tank and during spray operations. Do not use on greenhouse grown crops.

Dosage rates on this label indicate pints of TERRANIL 6L per acre unless otherwise stated. Under conditions favoring disease development, the high rate specified and shortest application interval should be used. Applications should be made in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of foliage. Gallonage to be used will vary with crop and amount of plant growth. Spray volume usually will range from 20 to 150 gallons (approximately 80 to 600 liters) per acre for dilute sprays and 5 to 10 gallons (approximately 20 to 40 liters) per acre for concentrate ground sprays and aircraft applications. Both ground and aircraft methods of application are recommended unless specific directions for ground application only are given for a crop. Application through sprinkler irrigation systems is not recommended unless specific directions are given for a crop. See application and calibration instructions above.

This product can be mixed with Folicur 3.6 F and Tilt for use on peanuts, Benomyl 50WP for use on indeterminate (northern) soybeans, and EPA-registered copper products for use on tomatoes in accordance with the more restrictive label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates should be exceeded. This product can be mixed with other pesticides unless specifically prohibited by product labeling.

General Precautions and Restrictions

This product must not be applied within 150 feet (for aerial and air-blast applications) or 25 feet (for ground applications) of marine/estuarine water bodies unless there is an untreated buffer area of that width between the area to be treated and the water body.

Do not combine TERRANIL 6L with Dipel® 4L, Latron® AG-98, or Latron B-1956 as phytotoxicity may result from the combination when applied to some crops on this label.

Do not use on greenhouse grown crops.

APPLICATION RATES

Dosage rates on this label indicate pints of TERRANIL 6L per acre, unless otherwise stated. Under conditions favoring disease development, the high rate specified and the shortest application interval should be used.

For each listed crop, the maximum total amount chlorothalonil active ingredient (lbs. a.i./A) which may be applied per acre of that crop (or crop group) during each growing season is given in bold print beneath the crop name. For each crop use situation listed below, the listed maximum individual and seasonal application rates must not be exceeded and the listed minimum retreatment intervals must not be decreased.

CROP	DISEASES	RATE PER ACRE (Lbs.a.i./A)	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Bean (Snap) **9.0 lbs a.i. acre**	Rust	1 3/8 to 3 pints (1.0 to 2.25)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications during early bloom stage or when disease first threatens and repeat at weekly intervals or as necessary to maintain control. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. Do not graze treated areas or feed treated plant parts to livestock.
	Botrytis blight (gray mold)	3 pints (2.25)	
Beans (Dry) **Navy, Pinto,** **Kidney, Lima,** **Blackeye** **6.0 lbs a.i. acre**	Rust, Anthracnose, Downy mildew, Cercospora leaf spot (blackeye only)	1 3/8 to 2 pints (1.0 to 1.5)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications during early bloom stage and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. For use only on beans harvested dry with pods removed. Do not apply within 6 weeks before harvest. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas or feed treated plant parts to livestock.
Cabbage, Chinese cabbage (tight-headed varieties only), Cauliflower, Broccoli, Chinese broccoli, Brussels sprouts **12.0 lbs a.i. acre**	Alternaria leaf spot, Downy mildew	1½ pints (1.125)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications after transplants are set in field, or shortly after emergence of field-seeded crop, or when conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as necessary to maintain control. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest to Chinese cabbage or Chinese broccoli.
	Ring spot (California only)	2 pints (1.5)	For field-seeded Brussels sprouts, begin applications at time of early sprout development or when conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as necessary to maintain control.
Carrot **15.0 lbs a.i. acre**	Cercospora (early) blight, Alternaria (late) blight	1½ to 2 pints (1.125 to 1.5)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Start applications when disease threatens and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as necessary to maintain control. TERRANIL 6L may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set, portable wheel move, motorized lateral move, or center pivot systems only). See calibration directions preceding this section.

CROP	DISEASES	RATE PER ACRE (Lbs.a.i./A)	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Celery **18.0 lbs a.i. acre**	Cercospora (early) blight, Septoria (late) blight, Basal stalk rot (Rhizoctonia solani)	1 to 1½ pints (0.75 to1.125) OR 2 to 3 pints (1.5 to 2.25)	Use 1 to 1½ pints per acre on a 3 to 5 day spray schedule or 2 to 3 pints per acre on a 7 day schedule. Start applications when transplants are set in the field. Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. TERRANIL 6L may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set, portable wheel move, motorized lateral move, or center pivot systems only). See calibration directions preceding this section. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
	Pink rot (Suppression-7 day schedule)	3 pints (2.25)	
	Early blight, Late blight	1½ to 2 pints/ 100 gal. (1.125 to 1.5)	For celery seedbeds, apply 125 gallons per acre twice weekly or as needed to maintain control. Start applications shortly after crop emergence. Use the higher rate under severe disease conditions.
Corn (Sweet), Corn grown for seed **9.0 lbs a.i. acre**	Helminthosporium leaf blights, Rust	¾ to 2 pints (0.6 to 1.5)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and repeat at 7 day intervals or as required to maintain control. Under severe disease conditions, use 1½ to 2 pints per acre. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply to sweet corn to be processed. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated fields. Do not ensile treated corn or use as livestock forage.
Cranberry **15.0 lbs a.i. acre**	Fruit rots, Lophodermium leaf-twig blight	4 to 6½pints (3.0 to 4.9)	Apply at early bloom and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals. Under severe disease conditions, use the 7 pints/acre rate on a 10 day schedule. Do not apply more than 3 times per season, or within 50 days before harvest. Do not apply to bogs when flooded or allow release of irrigation water from bogs for at least 3 days following application. TERRANIL 6L may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment. Use 300 gallons of water per acre through solid set systems only. See calibration directions preceding this section.

CROP	DISEASES	RATE PER ACRE (Lbs.a.i./A)	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Cucurbits: Cucumber, Cantaloupe, Muskmelon, Honeydew melon, Watermelon, Squash, Pumpkin **15.75 lbs a.i. acre**	Anthracnose, Downy mildew, Target spot	1½ to 2 pints (1.125 to 1.5)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin application when plants are in first true leaf stage or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat applications at 7 day intervals. Under severe disease conditions, shorten spray interval. TERRANIL 6L may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set, portable wheel move, or center pivot systems only). See calibration directions preceding this section. PRECAUTION: Certain varieties of melons may be sensitive to sunburn following applications of chlorothalonil during periods of high solar intensity.
	Cercospora leaf spot, Gummy stem blight (black rot), Alternaria leaf blight, Scab, Powdery mildew (Spaerotheca only)	2 to 3 pints (1.5 to 2.25)	
	Cucumber belly rot (Rhizoctonia solani)	8¼ pints (6.18)	Use in sufficient water to obtain runoff to soil surface. Make a single application when vines begin to form. TERRANIL 6L may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment as directed above.
Grasses grown for seed **4.5 lbs a.i. acre**	Stem rust, Leaf rust, Stripe rust, Septoria leaf spot, Glume blotch, Bipolaris, Drechslera leaf spots	1 to 1½ pints (0.75 to 1.25)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications during stem elongation when conditions favor disease development. Re-apply at flag (top) leaf emergence and repeat applications at 14 day intervals. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas or feed treated plant parts to livestock.
	Selenophoma (eyespot)	1 to 2 pints (0.75 to 1.5)	
Mint **3.0 lbs a.i. acre**	Rust, Septoria leaf spot	1 3/8 pints (1.0)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage, normally 20 to 150 gallons per acre for dilute sprays and 5 to 10 gallons per acre for concentrate ground and aircraft applications. Begin applications when emerging plants are 4-8 inches high. Repeat applications at 7 to 10 day intervals or as necessary to maintain control. Do not apply more than 3 times per season. Do not apply within 80 days of harvest. Do not feed fresh or extracted mint hay from treated fields to livestock. Based on available residue data, use of TERRANIL 6L on mint is restricted to Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin.

CROP	DISEASES	RATE PER ACRE (Lbs.a.i./A)	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS		
Onion (dry bulb) **15.0 lbs a.i. acre**	Botrytis leaf blight (blast), Botrytis neck rot (suppression), Purple blotch	1 to 2 pints (0.75 to 1.5)	Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of tops. TERRANIL 6L is recommended for use with disease monitoring systems which adjust fungicide rates and frequency of application according to disease hazard. Apply as follows:		
			Low Disease Hazard & Prior to Infection	Low Disease Hazard & Some Disease Present	High Disease Hazard
		Rate/Acre Rate/Frequency	1 pt. 10 days	1 3/8 pts. 7 to 10 days	2 pts. 7 days
			For suppression of neck rot (Botrytis spp.) during storage, a minimum of three weekly applications prior to lifting, using 1 3/8 to 2 pints of TERRANIL 6L per acre, is recommended. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.		
Onion (green bunching), Garlic, Leek, Shallot, Onion grown for seed **6.7 lbs a.i. acre**	Botrytis leaf blight (blast), Purple blotch, Downy mildew (suppression)	1½ to 3 pints (1.125 to 2.25)	Use in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of tops. Begin applications prior to favorable infection periods, and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals for as long as conditions favor disease. Use the high rate and a 7 day schedule of applications when heavy dew or rain persist. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest on garlic. Do not apply more than 3 times per season or within 14 days of harvest on green bunching onions, leeks or shallots. If additional disease control is needed before harvest, use another registered fungicide.		
Papaya **6.75 lbs a.i. acre**	Alternaria fruit spot, Anthracnose, Stem end rot	2 to 3 pints (1.5 to 2.25)	Apply with ground equipment only, in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of fruit and leaves. Begin treatment when conditions favor development of disease and continue treatments at 14 day intervals until weather conditions no longer favor disease development. Do not graze livestock in treated area or feed processing by-products to livestock.		
Parsnip **6.0 lbs a.i. acre**	Alternaria leaf spot, Downy mildew, Anthracnose, Botrytis blight (gray mold), Bottom rot (Rhizoctonia)	1½ to 2 pints (1.125 to 1.5)	Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Make the first application at the first sign of disease or when conditions are favorable for infection. Continue applications on a 7 to 10 day schedule. Do not apply more than 4 times per season or within 10 days of harvest. Do not feed treated plant parts to livestock.		

CROP	DISEASES	RATE PER ACRE (Lbs.a.i./A)	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Passion Fruit (Hawaii only) **7.5 lbs a.i. acre**	Alternaria fruit and leaf spot (passion fruit brown spot)	2 pints (1.5)	Apply with ground equipment in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of fruit and leaves. Begin treatment when fruit spots appear (April to July) and continue treatments at 14 day intervals until weather conditions no longer favor disease development. Do not graze in treated area or feed vines or processing by-product to livestock used for food.
Peanut **9.0 lbs a.i. acre**	Cercospora (early) leaf spot, Cercosporidium (late) leaf spot	1 to 1½ pints (0.75 to 1.125)	Apply in sufficient water for coverage when leaf wetness first occurs or 30 to 40 days after planting. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals. When conditions favor late leaf spot or when rust or web blotch occur, apply 1½ pints per acre at 10 day intervals for the remainder of the season. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas. Do not feed hay or threshings from treated fields to livestock. TERRANIL 6L may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment. Use 1½ pints per acre in solid set, portable wheel move, center pivot, motorized lateral move, or traveling gun sprinkler irrigation equipment. See calibration directions preceding this section.
	Rust, Web blotch	1½ pints (1.125)	
	Where Sclerotium stem rot (white mold) and Rhizoctonia limb rot are present, use TERRANIL 6L in a spray program with Folicur® 3.6 F to discourage development of resistant strains of fungi. The first two (2) applications (at 10 to 14 day intervals) should be made with TERRANIL 6L at 1½ pts./acre. Applications 3, 4, 5 and 6 (at 14-day intervals) should be Folicur 3.6 F and the last application with TERRANIL 6L again. To further discourage development of resistant strains of fungi--for applications 3, 4, 5 and 6, tank mix 1 pint per acre of TERRANIL 6L with 7.2 fl. oz. of Folicur 3.6 F. See the Folicur 3.6 F label for specific use directions. Do not apply any tank mixes containing Folicur 3.6 F through any type of irrigation system. ®Folicur is a trademark of Bayer Co.		
	TERRANIL 6L Plus Tilt® Tank Mix: TERRANIL 6L may be used in combination with Tilt for early and late leaf spot control. Apply 1 pint TERRANIL 6L as a tank mixture with 2 fl. oz. of Tilt in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre with ground equipment, or a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre by aerial application. Begin applications 35-40 days after planting, or at first appearance of disease, and continue applications on a 10-14 day schedule. TERRANIL 6L plus Tilt also may be used in State Agricultural Extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs which recommend application timing based on environmental factors favorable for disease development. Consult the Tilt label for specific use directions and restrictions. Do not apply tank mixtures with Tilt through any type of irrigation system. ®Tilt is a trademark of Novartis Crop Protection Inc.		

CROP	DISEASES	RATE PER ACRE (Lbs.a.i./A)	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Potato **11.25 lbs a.i. acre**	Early blight, late blight, Botrytis vine rot	¾ pint (0.6) -then- 1 to 1½ pints (0.75 to 1.125)	Begin applications at the low rate when vines are first exposed and leaf wetness occurs. Repeat applications at 7 to 10 day intervals. Begin applying the higher label rates at 5 to 10 day intervals when any one of the following events occurs: - Vines close within the row; - Late blight forecasting measures 18 disease severity values (DSV); - The crop reaches 300 P-days. As vines close between rows, increase water carrier volume to cover the denser canopy. Use the highest rate and shortest interval when plants are rapidly growing and disease conditions are severe. DO NOT apply more than 16 pints of TERRANIL 6L per acre during each growing season. DO NOT apply within 7 days of harvest. TERRANIL 6L may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set, portable wheel move, center pivot, or motorized lateral move systems only). Do not exceed a 10 day interval between applications when using this technique. Follow calibration and application directions preceding this section.
Soybean Determinate (Southern) Varieties **4.5 lbs a.i. acre**	Anthracnose, Diaporthe pod and stem blight, Frogeye leaf spot (Cercospora sojina), Purple seed stain, Cercospora leaf blight, (Cercospora kikuchii), Septoria brown spot,		Apply in sufficient water to obtain complete coverage, using at least five gallons water per acre for aerial application. Use the three application program in areas having a history of moderate to severe disease intensity. TERRANIL 6L may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment. Follow application and calibration directions preceding this section. NOTE: Do not exceed total of 3 applications per season. Do not apply within 6 weeks of harvest. Do not feed treated parts to livestock or allow grazing in treated fields.
		1½ to 2½ pints (1.125 to 1.7)	**Two application program** - Make the first application at early pod set (R3 stage, when majority of pods are 1/8 to 3/8 inch in length) and the second at beginning of seed formation (R5) which occurs about 14 days later.
		1 to 2 pints (0.75 to 1.5)	**Three application program** - Make the first application at the beginning of flowering (R1), the second at early pod (R3) and the third at beginning of seed formation (R5).
	Stem canker (Diaporthe phaseolorum var. caulivora)	1 pint (0.75)	Apply in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre, as a band treatment directing spray to provide coverage of entire plant. Make the first application at time of emergence of the second trifoliate leaves (V2). If conditions favor stem canker disease make a second and a third application. Make all applications at 10 to 14 day

CROP	DISEASES	RATE PER ACRE (Lbs.a.i./A)	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
			intervals.
Soybean Indeterminate (Northern) Varieties **4.5 lbs a.i. acre**	Anthracnose, Diaporthe pod and Stem blight, Frogeye leaf spot (Cercospora sojina), Purple seed stain, Cercospora leaf blight, (Cercospora kikuchii), Septoria brown spot		Apply in sufficient water to obtain complete coverage, using at least five gallons of water per acre for aerial application. Use the three application program in areas having a history of moderate to severe disease intensity. TERRANIL 6L may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment. Follow application and calibration directions preceding this section. NOTE: Do not exceed total of 3 applications per season. Do not apply within 6 weeks of harvest. Do not feed soybean hay or threshings from treated fields to livestock.
		1½ to 2½ pints (1.125 to 1.7)	**Two application program** - Make the first application when the largest pods are 1 to 1 ½ inches in length and make the second application 14 days later. TERRANIL 6L may be co-applied with Benomyl® 50WP as a tank mix for disease control in indeterminate (northern) soybeans. Use 1 pint of TERRANIL 6L plus 8 ounces of Benomyl 5OWP per acre. Make the first application when pods near the top of plants are ½ to 1 inch in length and a second application 14 days later. ®Benomyl is a trademark of E.I. DuPont de Nemours and Co.
		1 to 2 pints (0.75 to 1.5)	**Three application program** - Make the first application one week after first flowering and continue applications at 14 day intervals.
Tomato **15.1 lbs a.i. acre**	FOLIAGE: (apply every 7 to 10 days): Early blight, Late blight, Gray leaf spot, Gray leaf mold, Septoria leaf spot, Target spot	1 3/8 to 2 pints (1.0 to 1.5)	Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when dew or rain occur and disease threatens. Use the highest rate and shortest interval specified when disease conditions are severe. TERRANIL 6L may be combined in the spray tank with EPA-registered pesticide products that claim copper as the active ingredient and are labeled for control of bacterial diseases of tomatoes. Check the copper manufacturer's label for specific instructions, precautions and limitations prior to mixing with TERRANIL 6L. Do not use with Copper-Count N® in concentrated spray suspensions. TERRANIL 6L may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment, (solid set or portable wheel move systems only). See calibration directions preceding this section. ®Copper-Count is a trademark of Mineral Research and Development Corp.
	FRUIT: (apply every 7 to 14 days beginning at fruit set): Anthracnose, Alternaria fruit rot (black mold), Rhizoctonia fruit rot, Botrytis gray mold, Late blight fruit rot	2 to 2-3/4 pints (1.5 to 2.1)	

TREE AND ORCHARD CROPS	CROP	SPRAY VOLUME (Gallons Per Acre)	
Apply TERRANIL 6L in sufficient water and with proper calibration to obtain uniform coverage of tree canopy. Application with ground equipment is preferable to aerial application because ground applications generally give better coverage of the tree canopy. If application with ground equipment is not feasible, TERRANIL 6L may be applied with aircraft using at least 20 gallons per acre. When concentrate sprays are used or when treating non-bearing or immature trees, the lower rate of TERRANIL 6L listed may be used. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas. The following spray volumes are recommended as gallons of spray per acre:	**Peach, Nectarine, Apricot, Tart Cherry, Plum, Prune**	20 (concentrate) to 300 (full dilute)	
	Sweet Cherry	20 (concentrate) to 400 (full dilute)	
	Conifers **Forest stands** **Christmas trees** **Nursery Beds**	**Dilute** Not Used 100 100	**Concentrate** 10-20 (aircraft) 10-50 (aircraft or ground equipment) 5-10 (ground equipment only)

TERRANIL 6L RATE				
CROP	**DISEASES**	**ACRE (Lbs.a.i./A)**	**100 GAL* (Lbs.a.i./100)**	**APPLICATION DIRECTIONS**
Peach, Nectarine, Apricot, Cherry, Plum, Prune **15.5 lbs a.i. acre**	Leaf curl, Coryneum blight (shothole)	3 1/8 to 4 1/8 pints (2.3 to 3.1)	1 to 1 3/8 pints (0.75 to 1.0)	For best control of both diseases apply at leaf fall in late autumn, using sufficient water and proper sprayer calibration to obtain uniform coverage. When conditions favor high disease levels, use the high rate of application and apply once or twice more in mid to late winter before budswell. If the leaf fall application is not practical, application of TERRANIL 6L for control of leaf curl may be made at any time prior to budswell the following spring. Where Coryneum blight (shothole) occurs, also apply at budbreak to protect newly emerging leaves and at shuck split to prevent fruit infections.
	Brown rot blossom blight, Lacy (russet) scab (plum/prune)	3 1/8 to 4 1/8 pints (2.3 to3.1)	1 to 1 3/8 pints (0.75 to 1.0)	Use 4 1/8 to 5½ pints per acre on trees taller than 20 ft. and 3 1/8 to 4 1/8 pints per acre on smaller trees. Make one application at popcorn (pink, red, or early white bud) and a second application at full bloom. If weather conditions favor disease development, make an additional application at petal fall.
	Cherry leaf spot; Peach, Nectarine, Apricot scab	3 1/8 to 4 1/8 pints (2.3 to3.1)	1 to 1 3/8 pints (0.75 to 1.0)	In addition to the bloom applications listed above, make one application at shuck-split. Do not apply TERRANIL 6L after shuck-split and before harvest. If additional disease control is needed before harvest, use another registered fungicide. For control of cherry leaf spot after harvest, make

TERRANIL 6L RATE				
CROP	**DISEASES**	**ACRE (Lbs.a.i./A)**	**100 GAL* (Lbs.a.i./100)**	**APPLICATION DIRECTIONS**
				one application to foliage within 7 days after fruit is removed. In orchards with a history of high leaf spot incidence, make a second application 10-14 days later.
Conifers **16.5 lbs a.i. acre**	Swiss needlecast	2¾ to 5½ pints (2.1 to 4.125)	2¾ to 5½ pints (2.1 to 4.125)	Single application technique: In Christmas tree plantations or forest stands make one application in the spring when new shoot growth is ½ to 2 inches in length.
	Scleroderris canker (pines), Swiss needlecast	1½ to 2¾ pints (1.125 to 2.1)	1½ to 2¾ pints (1.125 to 2.1)	Make the first application in spring when new shoot growth is ½ to 2 inches in length. Make additional applications at 3 to 4 week intervals until conditions no longer favor disease development. For use in nursery beds, apply the highest rate specified on a 3 week schedule.
	Sirococcus tip blight	2 to 3½ pints (1.5 to 2.6)	2 to 3½ pints (1.5 to 2.6)	
	Rhizosphaera needlecast (spruces), Scirrhia brown spot (pines)	5½ pints (4.125)	5½ pints (4.125)	
	Cyclaneusma and Lophodermium needlecast (pines)	2¾ to 5½ pints (2.1 to 4.125)	2¾ to 5½ pints (2.1 to 4.125)	Apply in early spring prior to budbreak. Repeat applications at approximately 6 to 8 week intervals, until spore release ceases in late fall. Apply monthly during periods of frequent rainfall, and where Lophodermium infections occur during dormancy (Pacific NW). During drought periods, applications may be suspended, then resumed upon next occurrence of needle wetness.
	Rhabdocline needlecast (Douglas fir)	1½ to 2¾ pints (1.125 to 2.1)	1½ to 2¾ pints (1.125 to 2.1)	Apply at budbreak and repeat at 3 to 4 week intervals until needles are fully elongated and conditions no longer favor disease development. In plantations of mixed provenance, or when irregular budbreak occurs, apply weekly until all trees have broken bud, then every 3 to 4 weeks as specified above. In nursery beds, use the high rate on a 3 week schedule.
	Botrytis seedling blight, Phoma twig blight	1½ to 2¾ pints (1.125 to 2.1)	1½ to 2¾ pints (1.125 to 2.1)	Begin applications in nursery beds when seedlings are 4 inches tall and when cool, moist conditions favor disease development. Make additional applications at 7 to 14 day intervals as long as favorable disease conditions persist.

*Volumetric rates to be used only with full dilute spray volume specified on this label for tree and orchard crops.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON TURF AND ORNAMENTALS

Turf

Group A. Golf Course Fairways, Sod Farms, Lawns (around institutional, public, commercial and industrial buildings), & Other Turfgrasses (parks, recreational areas and athletic fields) and Ornamental Turfgrass:

NOTE: Use of this product on home lawns is prohibited.

NOTE: Sodfarm turf treated with chlorothalonil prior to harvest must be mechanically cut, rolled and harvested.

Do not apply more than 34.7 pints/acre (12.7 fl. ozs./1000 sq. ft.) of Terranil 6L per growing seasion (26 lbs. a.i./acre/growing season. The minimum growing retreatment interval for single application rates **up to** 9.75 pints/acre (3.6 fl. ozs./1000 sq. ft.) of Terranil 6L (7.3 lbs. a.i./acre) is 7 days. The minimum retreatment interval after an application of a rate **greater than** 9.75 pints/acre (3.6 fl. ozs.1000 sq. ft.) of Terannil 6L (7.3 lbs. a.i./acre) is 14 days. The maximum single application rate is 15.1 pints/acre (5.5 fl. ozs./1000 sq. ft.) of Terranil 6L (11.3 lbs. a.i./acre). Apply Terranil 6L in 30 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and repeat applications as long as these conditions persist. Under severe disease conditions use the highest rate and shortest interval corresponding with the application schedule selected from the table below.

DO NOT mow or water after treatment until spray deposited on turfgrass is thoroughly dry; Terranil 6L should always be used in conjunction with good turf management practices.

Group B. Golf Course Tees and Greens.

Golf Course Tees: Do not apply more than 69.3 pints/acre (25.4 fl. ozs./1000 sq. ft.) of Terranil 6L (52 lbs. a.i./acre) per growing season. The minimum retreatment interval for single application rates **up to** 9.75 pints/acre (3.6 fl. ozs./1000 sq. ft.) of Terranil 6L (7.3 lbs. a.i./acre) is 7 days. The minimum retreatment interval after an application of a rate **greater than** 9.75 pints/acre (3.6 fl. ozs./1000 sq. ft.) of Terannil 6L (7.3 lbs. a.i./acre) is 14 days. Do not apply more than two applications of a rate greater than 9.75 pints/acre (3.6 fl. ozs./1000 sq. ft.) of Terranil 6L (7.3 lbs. a.i./acre) per growing season. The maximum single application rate is 15.1 pints/acre (5.5 fl. ozs./1000 sq. ft.) of Terranil 6L (11.3 lbs. a.i./acre).

Golf Course Greens: Do not apply more than 97.3 pints/acre (35.7 fl. ozs./1000 sq. ft.) of Terranil 6L (73 lbs. a.i./acre) per growing season. The minimum retreatment interval for single application rates **up to** 9.75 pints/acre (3.6 fl. ozs./1000 sq. ft.) of Terranil 6L (7.3 lbs. a.i./acre) is 7 days and the minimum retreatment interval after an application of a rate **greater than** 9.75 pints/acre (3.6 fl. ozs.1000 sq. ft.) of Terranil 6L (7.3 lbs. a.i./acre) is 14 days. Do not apply more than two applications of a rate greater than 9.75 pints/acre (3.6 fl. ozs./1000 sq. ft.) of Terranil 6L (7.3 lbs. a.i./acre) per growing season. The maximum single application rate is 15.1 pints/acre (5.5 fl. ozs./1000 sq. ft.) of Terranil 6L (11.3 lbs. a.i./acre).

Apply Terranil 6L in an adequate amount of water to provide complete coverage. This amount may vary from 90 to 450 gallons per acre. See table below for suggested rates and timing. Under severe disease conditions use the highest rate and shortest interval corresponding with the application schedule selected from the table below.

DO NOT mow or water after treatment until spray deposited on turfgrass is thoroughly dry: Terranil 6L should always be used in conjunction with good turf management practices.

Diseases Controlled*	Application Interval (days)	Pre-Disease Rates[a]			Post-Disease Rates[a]		
		fl. oz. product/1000 sq. ft.	pints product/acre	lbs. a.i./acre	fl. oz. product/1000 sq. ft.	pints product/acre	lbs. a.i./acre
Dollar Spot	7 to 10	1.0[b] to 2.0	2.8[b] to 5.0	2.1[b] to 4.1	-	-	-
	7 to 21	2.0 to 3.6	5.5 to 9.75	4.1 to 7.3	-	-	-
	14	-		-	4.0 to 5.5	11 to 15.1	8.25 to 11.3
Leafspot Melting-out Brown Blight	7 to 10	2.0	5.5	4.1	-	-	-
	7 to 21	2.0 to 3.6	5.5 to 9.75	4.1 to 7.3	-	-	-
	14	-	-	-	4.0 to 5.5	11 to 15.1	8.25 to 11.3
Brown patch	7 to 14	2.0 to 3.6	5.5 to 9.75	4.1 to 7.3	-	-	-
	14		-		4.0 to 5.5	11 to 15.1	8.25 to 11.3
Gray Leafspot	7 to 10	2.0 to 3.6	5.5 to 9.75	4.1 to 7.3	-	-	-
	14		-		4.0 to 5.5	11 to 15.1	8.25 to 11.3
Red Thread	7 to 10	2.0 to 3.6	5.5 to 9.75	4.1 to 7.3	-	-	-
	14	3.6 to 5.5	9.9 to 15.1	7.4 to 11.3	5.5	15.1	11.3
Anthracnose	7 to 14	3.0 to 3.6	8.3 to 9.75	6.2 to 7.3	-	-	-
	14	3.6 to 5.5	9.9 to 15.1	7.4 to 11.3	-	-	-
Copper Spot	14	4.0 to 5.5	11 to 15.1	8.25 to 11.3	5.5	15.1	11.3
Stem Rust (Bluegrass)	14	4.0 to 5.5	11 to 15.1	8.25 to 11.3	5.5	15.1	11.3
DICHONDRA: Leafspot (CA Only)	14	4.0 to 5.5	11 to 15.1	8.25 to 11.3	5.5	15.1	11.3
Gray Snow Mold[c]	30	5.5	15.1	11.3	-	-	-
Fusarium (Gertlachia) Patch[c]	21 to 28	5.5	15.1	11.3	-	-	-
Algae[c]	7 to 14	2.0 to 3.6	5.5 to 9.75	4.1 to 7.3	2.0 to 3.6	5.5 to 9.75	4.1 to 7.3
	14				4.0 to 5.5	11 to 15.1	8.25 to 11.3

[a] **Group A Turf:** Limit of one application per season at rates greater than 7.3 lbs. a.i./acre (9.75 pints/acre or 3.6 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft. of Terranil 6L).

Group B Turf: Limit of two applications per season at rates greater than 7.3 lbs. a.i./acre (9.75 pints/acre or 3.6 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft. of Terranil 6L).

[b] Low rate is not effective on intensively mowed turfgrasses such as golf course tees and greens.

[c] See specific use directions below.

* Diseases listed are caused by fungi, some of which are named as follows:

- Dollar spot: *Sclerontinia homeocarpa; Lanzia or Moellerodiscus* spp.
- Leafspots, Melting-out, Brown blight: *Drechslera* spp. (including *D. poae, D. siccans), Bipolaris sorokiniana, Curvularia* spp.
- Brown patch: *Rhizoctonia solani, R. zeae, R. cerealis*
- Gray leafspot: *Pyricularia grisea, P. oryzae*
- Red Thread: *Laetisaria fuciformis*
- Anthracnose: *Colletotrichum graminicola*
- Copper spot: *Gloeocercospora sorghi*
- Stem rust: *Puccinia graminis*
- Dichondra leaf spot: *Alternaria* spp.
- Gray Snow Mold: *Typhula* spp.
- Fusarium (Gerlachia) Patch
- Algae

Gray snow mold caused by *Typhula* spp. – Group A and B – Turf: Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage (2 to 10 gallons per 1000 sq. ft.). Apply one application 15.1 pints/acre (5.5 fl. ozs./1000 sq. ft.) of Terranil 6L (11.3 lbs. a.i./acre). Application must be made before snow cover in autumn. Group B Turf: If snow cover is intermittent or lacking during the winter, a second application of Terranil 6L at 15.1 pints/acre (5.5. fl. ozs./1000 sq. ft.) may be applied one month after the first application.

Fusarium (Gerlachia) Patch: Group A and B Turf: In areas where pink snow mold (Gerlachia or Fusarium patch) is likely to occur, apply Terranil 6L at 15.1 pints/acre (5.5 fl. ozs./1000 sq. ft.)(11.3 lbs. a.i./acre) in combination with products containing iprodione at 88 ozs. a.i./acre (2 ozs. a.i./1000 sq. ft.) of turf area. Read and observe all label directions for products containing these active ingredients. For control of Fusarium patch only in areas where snow cover is intermittent or lacking during the winter, apply 15.1 pints/acre of Terranil 6L (5.5 fl. ozs./1000 sq. ft.)(11.3 lbs. a.i./acre). Make application in late autumn. Group B Turf: Apply a second application of 15.1 pints/acre (5.5 fl. ozs./1000 sq. ft.) of Terranil 6L 21 to 28 days after the first application unless conditions favorable for Fusarium patch no longer prevail.

Algae: Group A and B Turf: For prevention of algae on turfgrasses, apply Terranil 6L at the rate of 5.5 to 9.75 pints/acre (2.0 to 3.6 fl. ozs./1000 sq. ft.) (4.1 to 7.3 lbs. a.i./acre) on a 7 to 14 day schedule. Under severe algae conditions use the 9.75 pints/acre (3.6 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.) rate and apply on a 7 day schedule.

When algae is well established, every attempt should be made to dry out the afflicted area. Once dry, spiking or verticutting should be done to enhance turfgrass recovery in conjunction with a Terranil 6L application at the rate of 11 to 15.1 pints/acre (4.0 to 5.5 fl. ozs./1000 sq. ft.). Group B Turf: A second application at the 15.1 pints/acre (5.5 fl. ozs./1000 sq. ft.) rate may be made 14 days after the first application.

Group A and B Turf: Following applications of the 15.1 pints/acre (5.5 fl. ozs./1000 sq. ft.) rate, several applications of Terranil 6L at a rate of 5.5 to 9.75 pints/acre (2.0 to 3.6 fl. ozs./1000 sq. ft.)(4.1 to 7.3 lbs. a.i./acre) on a 7 to 14 day interval may be necessary for turfgrass recovery. Only a preventative spray program with Terranil 6L will prevent a recurrence of the algae when environmental conditions are favorable.

Ornamental Plants

Apply Terranil 6L at a rate of 1 3/8 pints (1.0 lb. a.i.) per 100 gallons of water unless other directions are given in the tables below. DO NOT apply more than 48.5 pints of Terranil (36.4 lbs. a.i./acre) per growing season to field grown ornamentals. Apply in a spray to run-off, when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat applications at 7 to 14 day intervals until conditions are no longer favorable. During periods when conditions favor severe disease incidence, generally cloudy or wet weather, apply Terranil 6L at 7 day intervals. The minimum retreatment interval is 7 days. Terranil 6L should be applied to plants when both foliage and flowers are dry, or nearly dry.

DO NOT combine Terranil 6L in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers, unless your prior use has shown the combination to be physically compatible, effective and noninjurious under your conditions of use.

Terranil 6L may be used in greenhouses. DO NOT use mistblowers or high pressure spray equipment when making applications of Terranil 6L in greenhouses.

Use of Terranil 6L is recommended for control of fungal diseases referred to by numbers in parentheses following each ornamental. Ornamentals listed on this label have been tested and found to tolerate applications of Terranil 6L at the recommended rates. The user should test for possible phytotoxic response, using recommended rates on ornamental plants on a small area prior to commercial use. Applications made during bloom may damage flowers and/or fruits.

Fruits and other structures which may be borne on treated plants MUST NOT BE EATEN.

Ornamentals recommended for treatment with Terranil 6L

Broadleaf Shrubs and Trees:

Andromeda (Pieris) (4)
Ash (Fraxinus) (1)
Aspen (1)
Azalea (1,2,4)
Buckeye, Horsechestnut (1)
Cherry-Laurel (1)
Crabapple (1,6,8)
Dogwood (1)
Eucalyptus (3)
Euonymus (1)
Firethorn (Pyracantha) (1)
Flowering Almond (1,2)
Flowering Cherry (1,2)
Flowering Peach (1,2)
Flowering Plum (1,2)
Flowering Quince (1,2)
Hawthorn (1,6)
Holly (1)
Lilac (5)
Magnolia (1)
Maple (1)
Mountain Laurel (1)
Oak (red group only) (1,7)
Oregon-Grape (Mahonia) (6)
Photinia (1)
Poplar (1)
Privet (Ligustrum) (1)
Rhododendron (1,2,4)
Sand Cherry (1,2)
Sequoia (1)
Spiraea (1)
Sycamore, Planetree (1)
Viburnum (5)
Walnut (Juglans) (1)

Flowering Plants[a] and Bulbs

Arabian Violet (2)
Begonia (1)
Camellia (2)
Iris (1,2)
Lily (1)
Marigold (1)

Carnation (1,2)
Chrysanthemum (1,2)
Crocus (1)
Daffodil (1)
Daisy (1)
Geranium (1,6)
Gladiolus (1,2)
Hollyhock (6)
Hydrangea (foliage only) (1,6)
Narcissus (1)
Pansy (1)
Petunia (1,4)
Phlox (1)
Poinsettia[b] (1)
Rose[c] (1)
Statice (1)
Tulip (1)
Zinnia (1,5)

[a] Avoid application during bloom period on plants where flower injury is unacceptable.
[b] Discontinue applications prior to bract formation; phytotoxicity is possible on the bracts.
[c] Use 1 pint Terranil 6L (.75 lbs. a.i.) per 100 gallons of water.

Foliage Plants
Aglaonema (1)
Areca palm (1)
Artemesia (1)
Boston fern (1)
Dumbcane (Diffenbachia) (1)
Dracaena (1)
Fatsia (Aralia) (1)
Ficus (1)
Florida Ruffle Fern (1)
Leatherleaf Fern (1)
Lipstick plant (1)
Ming aralia (1)
Oyster plant (Rhoeo) (1)
Pachysandra[d] (1)
Parlor Palm (Chamaedorea) (1)
Peperomia (1)
Philodendron (1,4)
Prayer plant (Maranta) (1)
Syngonium (1)
Zebra plant (Aphelandra) (1)

[d] Use 2 ¾ pint Terranil 6L (2.1 lbs. a.i.) per 100 gallons of water.

Diseases controlled with Terranil 6L:

1. **Leafspots/Foliar Blights:**
   - Achtinopelte leafspot
   - Alternaria leafspot/leaf blight
   - Anthracnose leaf blotch, spot
   - Anthracnose (Discula) blight
   - Ascochyta blight
   - Bipolaris (Helminthosporium) leafspot
   - Black spot on roses
   - Botrytis leafspot, leaf blight
   - Cephalosporium leafspot
   - Cercospora leafspot
   - Cercosporidium leafspot
   - Corynespora leafspot
   - Coryneum blight (shothole)
   - Curvularia leafspot
   - Cylindrosporium leafspot
   - Dactylaria leafspot
   - Didymellina leafspot
   - Drechslera leafspot
   - Fabraea (Entomosporium) leafspot
   - Fusarium leafspot
   - Gloeosporium black leafspot
   - Ink spot (Dreschlera)
   - Marssonina leafspot
   - Monilinia blossom blight, twig blight
   - Mycosphaerella ray blight
   - Myrothecium leafspot, brown rot
   - Nematostoma leaf blight
   - Phyllosticta leafspot
   - Ramularia leafspot
   - Rhizoctonia web blight
   - Septoria leafspot
   - Sphaeropsis leafspot
   - Stagonospora leaf scorch
   - Tan leaf spot (Curvularia)
   - Volutella leaf blight

2. **Flower spots/blights:**
   - Botrytis flower spot, flower blight
   - Curvularia flower spot
   - Monilinia blossom blight
   - Ovulinia flower blight
   - Rhizopus blossom blight
   - Sclerotinia flower blight

3. **Cylindrocladium stem canker**

4. **Phytophthora leaf blight, dieback**

5. **Powdery mildews**
   - *Erysiphe cichoracearum*
   - *Microsphaera* spp.

6. Rusts
Gymnosporangium spp.
Pucciniastrum hydrangeae
Puccinia spp.

7. Taphrina blister

8. Scab (*Venturia inaequalis*)

The following ornamental plant species which have been tested with Terranil 6L at recommended rates did not exhibit phytotoxicity:

Botanical Name	Common Name
Aechmea fasciata	Aechmea
Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk Island Pine
Aspienium nidus	Birdnest Fern
Bougainvillea spp.	Bougainvillea
Caladium spp.	Caladium
Calathea makoyana	Peacock Plant
Calistephus chinesis	Aster
Carissa grandiflora	Natal Plum
Clerodendron thomsonae	Bleeding Heart
Codiaeum spp.	Croton
Cordyline terminalis	Ti Plant
Crassula argentea	Jade Plant
Cyrthomium falcatum	Holly Leaf Fern
Dionaea muscipula	Venus Fly Trap
Dizygotheca elegantissima	False Aralia
Epipremnum aureum	Golden Pothos, Scindapsus
Episcia cupreata	Flame Violet
Fittonia spp.	Silver-nerve plant
Gerbera jamesonii	Gerbera Daisy
Gynura sarmentosa	Purple Passion Vine
Gypsophilia paniculata	Baby's Breath
Hoya spp.	Wax Plant
Ilex cornuta	Chinese Holly
Ilex crenata	Japanese Holly
Impatiens spp.	Impatiens
Pilea cadierei	Aluminum Plant
Platycerium spp.	Staghorn Fern
Sansevieria trifasciata "Hahnii"	Birdsnest Sansevieria
Tomeia menziesii	Piggy-back plant
Yuccca elephantipes	Spineless Yucca
Zygocactus truncatus	Christmas Cactus

NOTE: Do not apply Terranil 6L to either green or variegated Pittosporum or to Schefflera, as multiple applications have been demonstrated to cause phytotoxic responses.

Notice of Warranty

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