

PM 22

10182-408

10/27/98 Page 1 of 34



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES
AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

OCT 27 1998

Michele Schulz
Zeneca Ag Products
P.O. Box 15458
Wilmington, Delaware 19850-5458

Subject: Heritage Fungicide
EPA Registration No. 10182-408
Label Amendment - add ornamental species and diseases, add ground application
only for Turf
Your letter dated October 6, 1998

Dear Ms. Schulz:

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

1. Make the labeling changes listed below before you release the product for shipment bearing the amended labeling:
 - a. Enclose the "AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS" AND "NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS" sections each in its own box.
 - b. In the use directions for Tomatoes, make the pests listed in the text section on page 12 conform to the pests listed in the table on page 16.
 - c. In the "DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION FOR TURF DISEASES" table on page 19, in the "Remarks*" box on the Gray Snow Mold/Typhula Blight row and on the Pink Snow Mold row, indicate what the rate per application should be when two applications are used.

We note that under the c **ctions for Turf**, only golf courses and **hmercial turf farms** are listed as turf sites.

- 2. Submit one (1) copy of **your final printed labeling** before you release the product for shipment.

A stamped copy of the labeling is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely yours,



Cynthia Giles-Parker
Product Manager (22)
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

Enclosure

HERITAGE® FUNGICIDE

Broad spectrum fungicide for control of plant diseases.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Azoxystrobin: methyl (E)-2-[2-[6-(2-cyanophenoxy)
pyrimidin-4-yloxy]phenyl]-3-methoxyacrylate* 50%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 50%

TOTAL 100%

Contains 0.5 lb. ai/lb. product
*IUPAC

EPA REG NO. 10182-408
EPA EST. NO.

NET WT.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

**SEE INSIDE FOR STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT
AND PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

Reformulation is prohibited. See individual container labels for repackaging limitations.

Manufactured in the UK for distribution by Zeneca Ag Products
Zeneca Inc.
Wilmington DE 19850-5458

**ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:**

OCT 27 1998

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

10182-408



STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. If symptoms persist, get medical attention.

IF IN EYES: Flush eyes with plenty of water. Call a physician if irritation persists.

FOR 24-HOUR EMERGENCY MEDICAL ASSISTANCE, CALL 1-800-F-A-S-T-M-E-D (327-8633).

FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident, call CHEMTREC, 1-800-424-9300.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN. CAUSES MODERATE EYE IRRITATION.
Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

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.
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ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

The active ingredient, azoxystrobin, in this product can be persistent for several months or longer. Azoxystrobin has degradation products which have properties similar to chemicals which are known to leach through soil to ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

This pesticide is toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine fish and aquatic invertebrates. 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.

Notify state and/or federal authorities and Zeneca Inc. immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to use of this product.

**CONDITIONS OF SALE
AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY**

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product should be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of ZENECA or Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold ZENECA and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

ZENECA warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or ZENECA, and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. ZENECA MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

In no event shall ZENECA or Seller be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF ZENECA AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF ZENECA OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

ZENECA and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing conditions of sale and limitations of warranty and of liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of ZENECA.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE USE DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN PLANT INJURY OR POOR DISEASE CONTROL.

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 USES

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

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
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

For use to control diseases on turf and ornamentals ~~grasses~~ on golf courses, lawns and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas and athletic fields.

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. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

Do not treat areas while unprotected humans or domestic animals are present in the treatment areas. Because certain states may require more restrictive reentry intervals, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Do not allow entry into treatment area until area that was treated with HERITAGE 50WG is dry.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PROHIBITIONS: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

STORAGE: Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill on floor or paved surfaces, sweep and remove to chemical waste storage area until proper disposal can be made if product cannot be used according to the label.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, 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 of the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

Plastic Containers: Triple rinse (or equivalent); then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or alternatives allowed by State and local authorities.

Paper/Box Container: Do not reuse container. Completely empty container into application equipment. Then dispose of empty container in sanitary landfill, or alternatives allowed by State and local authorities.

GENERAL INFORMATION

HERITAGE Fungicide is a broad spectrum, preventative fungicide with systemic and curative properties recommended for the control of many important plant diseases. HERITAGE Fungicide may be applied as a foliar spray in alternating spray programs or in tank mixes with other registered, crop protection products. HERITAGE Fungicide may be applied with all types of spray equipment commonly used for making ground and aerial applications. For ground applications, apply HERITAGE Fungicide in sufficient water volume for adequate coverage and canopy penetration. For aerial applications to non-orchard crops, apply HERITAGE Fungicide in a minimum of three gallons of water per acre. For aerial applications in orchard crops, apply HERITAGE Fungicide in a minimum of ten gallons of water per acre. All applications should be made according to the use directions that follow.

GENERAL USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not apply HERITAGE Fungicide through any type of irrigation system or through any ultra low volume (ULV) spray system. Do not graze or feed clippings from treated turf areas to animals. Crops in this label may be planted immediately after last treatment. Do not plant other crops within 45 days after last application. HERITAGE Fungicide has been shown to be extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties. HERITAGE Fungicide should not be applied where there is the possibility of spray drift reaching apple trees. Sprayers used to apply HERITAGE Fungicide should not be used to spray apples.

INTEGRATED PEST (DISEASE) MANAGEMENT

HERITAGE Fungicide should be integrated into an overall disease and pest management strategy whenever the use of a fungicide is required. Cultural practices known to reduce disease development should be followed. The SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS section in this label identifies specific IPM recommendations for each crop. Consult your local agricultural, and turf and ornamental authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area. HERITAGE Fungicide may be used in State Agricultural Extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs which recommend application timing based on environmental factors favorable for disease development.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Some plant pathogens are known to develop resistance to products used repeatedly for disease control. In order to maintain HERITAGE Fungicide as a valuable disease control tool and because the development of resistance cannot be predicted, the SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS section of this label provides use directions to implement resistance management strategies for each crop. Consult your local or state agricultural, turf and ornamental authorities for resistant management strategies that are complementary to those in this label. HERITAGE Fungicide is not cross resistant with other classes of fungicides which have different modes of action.

MIXING

HERITAGE Fungicide is intended for dilution with water for spray application and may be used in all types of spray equipment commonly used for making ground and aerial

applications. Partially fill the spray tank with clean water and begin agitation. Add the specified amount of HERITAGE Fungicide to the tank, allowing time for good dispersion, then add an adjuvant, if **required** recommended. Finish filling the tank to the desired volume to obtain the *proper spray concentration*. Maintain agitation throughout the spraying operation. Do not allow spray mixture to stand overnight or for prolonged periods. Make up only the amount of spray required for immediate use.

TANK MIXES/COMPATIBILITY

HERITAGE Fungicide is compatible with many commonly used fungicides, liquid fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides and biological control products. If tank mixes are desired, observe all directions, precautions, and limitations on labeling of all products used. Consult compatibility charts or your local or state agricultural or turf authorities for compatibility information. Do not combine HERITAGE Fungicide in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers, unless compatibility charts or your own prior use has shown that the combination is physically compatible, effective and non-injurious under your conditions of use. If physical compatibility is unknown, the following procedure should be followed: Pour the recommended proportions of the products into a suitable container of water, mix thoroughly and allow to stand at least twenty (20) minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be re-mixed readily, the mixture is considered physically compatible. Products should be added to the spray tank in the following order: the recommended rate of HERITAGE Fungicide, other WG or dry flowable formulations, wettable powders, and flowable (aqueous suspensions) products. Do not use silicone based products with HERITAGE Fungicide due to possible phytotoxicity.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

BANANAS

HERITAGE fungicide is recommended for the control of black and yellow sigatoka on bananas.

Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: HERITAGE should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy for each plantation. Practices known to reduce disease development should be followed. These include canopy management through removal of suckers and proper plant spacing, proper selection of varieties with tolerance or resistance to disease, removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters, good surface water drainage, and the use of fungicides when required.

Resistance Management: A disease management program that includes alternation between HERITAGE and other labeled fungicides that have a different mode of action is essential to

prevent pathogen populations from developing resistance to HERITAGE. This resistance management strategy should NOT include alternation or tank mixes with products to which resistance has already developed . Do not apply more than two sequential sprays of HERITAGE before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not make more than eight (8) applications of HERITAGE per acre in a 12-month period.

Application Directions: HERITAGE should be applied prior to or in the early stages of disease development. Applications may be made by ground or by air. Proper adjustment and calibration of spraying equipment to give good canopy penetration and coverage is essential for good disease control. Use sufficient volumes of water to ensure adequate coverage of plant parts to be protected. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates to improve coverage. The higher rates in the rate range and/or shorter spray intervals may be required under conditions of heavy infection pressure, highly susceptible varieties, or when disease conducive environmental conditions exist.

May be applied the day of harvest.
Do not apply more than 2.16 lbs product/acre/year (1.08 lb ai/A).

GRAPES

HERITAGE Fungicide is recommended for the control of powdery mildew, downy mildew, black rot and Phomopsis cane and leafspot on grapes.

Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: HERITAGE should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy for each vineyard. Practices known to reduce disease development should be followed. These include canopy management through pruning and thinning, proper selection of varieties with tolerance or resistance to disease, proper timing and placement of irrigation, removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters and the use of fungicides when required.

Resistance Management: A disease management program that includes alternation between HERITAGE and other labeled fungicides that have a different mode of action is essential to prevent pathogen populations from developing resistance to HERITAGE. This resistance management strategy should NOT include alternation or tank mixes with products to which resistance has already developed . Do not apply more than two sequential sprays of HERITAGE before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not make more than six (6) applications of HERITAGE per acre per year.

Application Directions: HERITAGE should be applied prior to or in the early stages of disease development. Applications may be made by ground or by air. Proper adjustment and calibration of spraying equipment to give good canopy penetration and coverage is essential for good disease control. Use sufficient volumes of water to ensure adequate coverage of plant parts to be protected. An adjuvant may be added at recommended use rates to improve coverage. The higher rates in the rate range and/or shorter spray intervals may be required under conditions of heavy infection pressure, highly susceptible varieties, or when disease conducive environmental conditions exist.

Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
Do not apply more than 3 lbs product/acre/year (1.5 lb ai/A).

PEACHES

HERITAGE Fungicide is recommended for the control of blossom blight, fruit brown rot and scab on peaches.

Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: HERITAGE should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy for each orchard. Practices known to reduce disease development should be followed. These include selection of varieties with tolerance to disease, removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters, proper pruning to provide sunlight and aeration and the use of fungicides when required.

Resistance Management: A disease management program that includes alternation between HERITAGE and other labeled fungicides that have a different mode of action is essential to prevent pathogen populations from becoming resistant to HERITAGE. When HERITAGE is being applied for the control of blossom blight no more than two (2) sequential applications of HERITAGE should be made before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. When HERITAGE is being applied for the control of scab, no more than four (4) sequential applications of HERITAGE should be made before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not make more than eight (8) applications per acre per year.

Application Directions: HERITAGE should be applied prior to or in the early stages of disease development. Applications may be made by ground or by air. Proper adjustment and calibration of spraying equipment to give good tree penetration and coverage is essential for good disease control. Use sufficient volumes of water to ensure adequate coverage of plant parts to be protected. The addition of a nonionic surfactant at 0.5 pint/100 gallons of water may improve coverage. The higher rates in the rate range and/or shorter spray intervals may be required under conditions of heavy infection pressure, highly susceptible varieties, or when disease conducive environmental conditions exist.

Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
Do not apply more than 2.4 lbs product/acre/year (1.2 lb ai/A).

PEANUTS

HERITAGE Fungicide is recommended for the control of early leafspot and late leafspot, Rhizoctonia peg and pod rot and stem rot/white mold (*Sclerotium rolfsii*) on peanuts.

Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: HERITAGE should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy for each peanut field. Practices known to reduce disease development should be followed. These include proper selection of varieties with tolerance or resistance to disease, proper timing and placement of irrigation, crop rotation, removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters, crop residue management and the use of fungicides when required.

Resistance Management: Do not make more than two (2) applications of HERITAGE per acre per year.

Application Directions: HERITAGE should be applied at approximately 60 and 90 days after planting as a foliar application and in a sufficient volume of water for good coverage. Applications may be made by ground or by air. The higher rates in the rate range may be required under conditions of heavy infection pressure, highly susceptible varieties, or when disease conducive environmental conditions exist. These two applications of HERITAGE will provide season-long protection against the soil borne diseases labeled and will also provide control of early and late leafspot for a 10-14 day period after each spray. Additional applications of other labeled fungicides on a leafspot application schedule will be required to provide season-long disease control of the leafspot diseases. Adjuvants may be added at recommended use rates to improve coverage.

- Do not apply within 50 days of harvest.
- Do not feed peanut hay.
- Do not apply more than 1.6 lbs product/acre/year (0.8 lbs ai/acre/year).

PECANS

HERITAGE Fungicide is recommended for the control of anthracnose (Glomerella shuck and kernel rot) and scab on pecans.

Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: HERITAGE should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy for each orchard. Practices known to reduce disease development should be followed. These include selection of varieties with tolerance to disease, removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters and the use of fungicides when required.

Resistance Management: A disease management program that includes an alternating seasonal spray program or a full-season alternating block spray program between HERITAGE and other labeled fungicides that have a different mode of action is essential to prevent pathogen populations from becoming resistant to HERITAGE. Use of the alternating seasonal program requires applications of HERITAGE either early season (from bud break through pollination) or as cover sprays after pollination, but not full season use. If HERITAGE is applied in the cover spray period, do not spray HERITAGE as early season sprays the following year. The full-season alternating block spray program requires alternation of blocks of no more than four HERITAGE sprays with other labeled fungicides in a season long alternating pattern beginning at budbreak. Do not make more than six (6) applications per acre per year.

Application Directions: HERITAGE should be applied prior to or in the early stages of disease development. Applications may be made by ground or by air. Proper adjustment and calibration of spraying equipment to give good tree penetration and coverage is essential for good disease control. Use sufficient volumes of water to ensure adequate coverage of plant parts to be protected. The addition of a nonionic surfactant at 1 pint/100 gallons of water may improve coverage. The higher rates in the rate range and/or shorter spray intervals may be

required under conditions of heavy infection pressure, highly susceptible varieties, or when disease conducive environmental conditions exist.

Do not apply within 45 days of harvest.
Do not apply more than 2.4 lbs product/acre/year (1.2 lb ai/A).

TOMATOES

HERITAGE is recommended for the control of anthracnose, early blight, late blight and Septoria leafspot in tomatoes.

Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: HERITAGE should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy for each field. Practices known to reduce disease development should be followed. These include proper selection of varieties with tolerance to disease, removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters, plant residue management, crop rotation, irrigation management and the use of fungicides when required.

Resistance Management: A disease management program that includes alternation between HERITAGE and other labeled fungicides that have a different mode of action is essential to prevent pathogen populations from developing resistance to HERITAGE. When HERITAGE is being applied for the control of early blight, Septoria leafspot and/or anthracnose, no more than four sequential applications of HERITAGE should be made before alternating with a fungicide with a different mode of action. When HERITAGE is being applied for the control of late blight, no more than two sequential applications of HERITAGE should be made before alternation with a fungicide with a different mode of action. If late blight should occur during an early blight spray program, switch immediately to the late blight spray program beginning with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not make more than eight (8) applications per acre per year.

Application Directions: HERITAGE should be applied prior to or in the early stages of disease development. Applications may be made by ground or by air. Proper adjustment and calibration of spraying equipment is essential to ensure proper coverage for good disease control. Use sufficient volumes of water to ensure adequate coverage of plant parts to be protected. The higher rates in the rate range and/or shorter spray intervals may be required under conditions of heavy infection pressure, highly susceptible varieties, or when disease conducive environmental conditions exist.

Do not apply within +/- 6 days of a postemergence broadcast application of Sencor®.
Do not apply with an adjuvant due to the potential for phytotoxicity.
Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.
Do not apply more than 1.6 lbs. product/acre/year (0.8 lb ai/A)

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz product/ A (lb a/A)	Remarks
Bananas	Black Sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis</i>) Yellow Sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i>)	2.8-4.3 (0.09-0.135)	HERITAGE should be applied in an alternating block spray program. Begin applications prior to disease development and continue applications throughout the season every 12-14 days, alternating blocks of no more than two HERITAGE sprays with other fungicides that have a different mode of action. Do not alternate or tank mix with fungicides to which resistance has developed in the pathogen population. Do not apply more than two sequential sprays of HERITAGE. Do not make more than eight (8) applications per acre during any 12 month period. May be applied the day of harvest.
Grapes	Downy Mildew (<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>) Phomopsis Cane and Leaf Spot (<i>Phomopsis viticola</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Uncinula necator</i>)	5.0-8.0 (0.16-0.25)	HERITAGE should be applied in an alternating block spray program. Begin HERITAGE applications at budbreak and continue applications throughout the season every 10-14 days, alternating between blocks of no more than two HERITAGE sprays and other fungicides which have a different mode of action. Do not alternate or tank mix with fungicides to which resistance has developed in the pathogen population. Do not apply more than two sequential sprays of HERITAGE. Do not make more than six (6) applications per acre per year. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
	Black Rot (<i>Guignardia bidwellii</i>)	3.5-8.0 (0.11-0.25)	

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz product/ A (lb a/A)	Remarks
Peaches	Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i> , <i>M. laxa</i>)	3.2-4.8 (0.1-0.15)	Blossom Blight: Begin applications at early bloom and continue through petal fall. Do not apply more than two applications of HERITAGE before alternating with fungicides that have a different mode of action. Do not alternate or tank mix with fungicides to which resistance has developed in the pathogen population.
	Brown Rot (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i> , <i>M. laxa</i>)	3.2-4.8 (0.1-0.15)	Brown Rot: HERITAGE may be applied up to 14 days before harvest. If severe disease conditions persist, additional sprays at or near harvest with alternative fungicides may be necessary.
	Scab (<i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i>)	2.2-4.8 (0.07-0.15)	Scab: Begin applications at petal fall and continue on 12-14 day intervals. Do not apply more than four (4) sequential applications before alternating with fungicides with a different mode of action. Do not make more than eight (8) applications on peaches per acre per year for all diseases. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
Peanuts	Early Leafspot (<i>Cercospora arachidicola</i>) Late Leafspot (<i>Cercosporidium personatum</i>) Rhizoctonia Peg and Pod Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Stem Rot/White Mold (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)	3.2-12.8 (0.1-0.4)	Apply HERITAGE as a foliar application at approximately 60 and 90 days after planting for control of soil borne diseases. These two applications of HERITAGE will provide season-long protection against the soil borne diseases labeled and will also provide control of early and late leafspot for a 10-14 day period after each spray. Additional foliar sprays with other fungicides on a normal leafspot schedule will be required for season-long control of early and late leafspot. Do not make more than two (2) applications per acre per year. Do not apply within 50 days of harvest. Do not feed peanut hay.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz product/ A (lb a/A)	Remarks
Pecans	<p>Anthracnose (<i>Glomerella cingulata</i>)</p> <p>Scab (<i>Cladosporium caryigenum</i>)</p>	3.2-6.4 (0.1-0.2)	<p>Alternating Seasonal Spray Program - Apply HERITAGE either early season or as cover sprays, but not both. For early season applications, begin sprays at bud break and continue on a 2 week schedule through pollination. For cover spray applications, begin 3 weeks after the final early season application and continue on a 3 week schedule for the remainder of the season.</p> <p>Alternating Block Spray Program - Apply HERITAGE season long in an alternating block program with other fungicides with different modes of action. Do not apply more than four sequential sprays of HERITAGE in the alternating block spray program. Do not alternate with fungicides to which resistance has developed in the pathogen population. Pre-pollination applications should begin at budbreak and continue on 2 week intervals. Cover sprays should continue season long on 3 week intervals.</p> <p>Do not make more than six (6) applications per acre per year. Do not apply within 45 days of harvest.</p>

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz product/ A (lb a/A)	Remarks
Tomatoes	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum coccodes</i>) Black Mold (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Buckeye Rot (<i>Phytophthora spp.</i>) Early Blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Oidiopsis sicula</i>) Septoria Leafspot (<i>Septoria lycopersici</i>) Target spot (<i>Corynespora cassicola</i>)	0.8-3.2 (0.025- 0.10)	HERITAGE should be applied on 7-21 day intervals. No more than four sequential applications of HERITAGE should be made before alternating with fungicides that have a different mode of action. Do not alternate or tank mix with fungicides to which resistance has developed in the pathogen population. Late Blight: HERITAGE should be applied at 5-10 day intervals. No more than two sequential applications of HERITAGE should be made before alternating with fungicides that have a different mode of action. Do not alternate or tank mix with fungicides to which resistance has developed in the pathogen population. Do not apply within +/- 6 days of a postemergence broadcast application of Sencor. Do not apply with adjuvants. Do not make more than eight (8) applications on tomatoes per acre per year for all diseases. Do not apply within 1 days of harvest.
	Late Blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)	1.6-3.2 (0.05 - 0.10)	-

HERITAGE Rate Conversion Chart

Ounces Product/A	Lb ai/A	Treated Acres/Lb Product
1.5	0.05	10.7
2.0	0.06	8.0
2.5	0.08	6.4
3.0	0.09	5.3
3.5	0.11	4.6
4.0	0.13	4.0
4.5	0.14	3.7
5.0	0.16	3.2

5.5	0.17	2.9
6.0	0.19	2.7
6.5	0.20	2.5
7.0	0.22	2.3
7.5	0.23	2.1
8.0	0.25	2.0
8.5	0.27	1.9
9.0	0.28	1.8
9.5	0.30	1.7
10.0	0.31	1.6
10.5	0.33	1.5
11.0	0.34	1.5
11.5	0.36	1.4
12.0	0.38	1.3
12.5	0.39	1.3

TURF:

HERITAGE Fungicide is recommended for control of anthracnose, Cool Weather Brown Patch (yellow patch), brown patch, Fusarium patch, gray leaf spot, gray snow mold (Typhula blight), leafspot, melting out, necrotic ring spot, pink patch, pink snow mold, Pythium blight, Pythium root rot, red thread, Rhizoctonia large patch, southern blight, spring dead spot, summer patch, take-all patch, and zoysia patch on golf courses and commercial turf farms.

Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: Sound turf management resulting in healthy, vigorous turf is the foundation of a good IPM program. Cultural practices such as proper choice of turf variety, nutrient management, proper cutting height, thatch management, and proper watering, drainage, and moisture stress management should be integrated with the use of fungicides to increase turf vigor and reduce the susceptibility to disease. Immunoassay detection kits and extension service diagnostic services can assist in the early and accurate identification of causal organisms and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

Resistance Management: Some turf disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to products used repeatedly for their control. HERITAGE should be applied in a tank mix or alternation program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. Do not apply more than two sequential HERITAGE applications for Pythium spp. control. Do not apply more than four sequential applications of HERITAGE for all other diseases.

Application Directions: HERITAGE should be applied prior to or in the early stages of disease development. Mix HERITAGE with the required amount of water and apply as a dilute spray application in 2-4 gallons of water per 1000 square feet (87-174 gallons per acre). Repeat applications at specified intervals for as long as required. For spot treatments, use 0.2 oz HERITAGE per 1 to 2 gallons of water. Do not apply more than 10 lbs product/acre/year (3.7 oz product/1000 square feet/year). Applications may be made by ground only.

20 4 34

Rate Ranges: Use the shorter specified application interval and/or use the higher specified rate when prolonged favorable disease conditions exist.

Dollar Spot: HERITAGE does not control dollar spot. HERITAGE is compatible in tank mixes with many other fungicides that control dollar spot. Always tank mix HERITAGE with another fungicide that controls dollar spot when this disease is present. Follow directions under TANK MIXES/COMPATIBILITY above.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION FOR TURF DISEASES

Target Diseases	Use Rate (oz product per 1000 sq ft)	Applicatio n Interval (days)	Remarks*
Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i>)	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Brown Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Cool Weather Brown Patch Yellow Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia cerealis</i>)	0.4	28	Make one or two applications in fall, or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Fusarium Patch (<i>Microdochium nivale</i>)	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Gray Leaf Spot (<i>Pyricularia grisea</i>)	0.2-0.4	14-28	Begin applications before disease is present and continue applications while conditions are favorable for disease development.
Gray Snow Mold Typhula blight (<i>Typhula incarnata</i> , <i>T. ishikariensis</i>)	0.7 0.4	single application 14	Make a single application of 0.7 oz or two applications spaced 14 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tankmixing with another snow mold fungicide may enhance control under severe disease pressure
Leafspot (<i>Bipolaris sorokiniana</i>)	0.2-0.4	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Melting Out (<i>Drechslera poae</i>)	0.2-0.4	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development
Necrotic Ring Spot (<i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i>)	0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink Patch (<i>Limonomyces roseipellis</i>)	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.

Target Diseases	Use Rate (oz product per 1000 sq ft)	Application Interval (days)	Remarks*
Pink Snow Mold (<i>Microdochium nivale</i>)	0.7 0.4	single application 14	Make a single application of 0.7 oz or two applications spaced 14 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tankmixing with another snow mold fungicide may enhance control under severe disease pressure.
Pythium Blight Pythium Root Rot (<i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i> , <i>Pythium</i> spp.)	0.4	10-14	Begin applications before disease is present. During periods of prolonged favorable conditions, treat on the 10 day application interval. For use on newly seeded as well as established turf.
Red Thread (<i>Laetisaria fuciformis</i>)	0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Rhizoctonia Large Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.4	28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Southern Blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Spring Dead Spot (<i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i>) or (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>graminis</i>) or (<i>Ophiosphaerella herpotricha</i>)	0.4	28	Make one or two applications in fall, or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Summer Patch (<i>Magnaporthe poae</i>)	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Take-all patch (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>avenae</i>)	0.4	28	Make two applications, 28 days apart in the spring and two applications 28 days apart in the fall.
Zoysia Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> and/or <i>Gaeumannomyces incrustana</i>)	0.4	28	Make one or two applications in late fall before snow cover or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Do not apply on top of snow.

* Do not apply more than two sequential applications of HERITAGE for control of Pythium spp. For all other diseases, do not apply more than four sequential applications of HERITAGE.

HERITAGE Rate Conversion Chart for Turf

Ounces Product Per 1000 Sq. Ft	Ounces A.I. Per 1000 Sq. Ft	Ounces Product Per Acre	Pounds Product Per Acre
0.20	0.10	8.7	0.5
0.30	0.15	13.1	0.8
0.40	0.20	17.4	1.1
0.70	0.35	30.5	1.9

Amount of HERITAGE to Mix 100 Gallons for Turf Applications

HERITAGE Use Rate	Spray Volume (gallons/1000 square feet)		
	2.0 gals	3.0 gals	4.0 gals
0.2 oz	10 oz	6.7 oz	5 oz
0.4 oz	20 oz	13.3 oz	10 oz
0.7 oz	35 oz	23.3 oz	17.5 oz

ORNAMENTALS:

HERITAGE Fungicide is recommended for control of certain pathogens causing foliar, aerial, and root diseases, including leaf, tip, and flower blights, leaf spots, downy mildew, powdery mildew, anthracnose, and rusts of ornamental plants. HERITAGE Fungicide may be used to control certain diseases of container, bench, flat, plug, bed or field-grown ornamentals in greenhouses, shade-houses, outdoor nurseries, retail nurseries, and other landscape areas.

Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: HERITAGE Fungicide should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management and proper timing and placement of irrigation. Immunoassay detection kits and diagnostic services can assist in the early and accurate identification of causal organisms and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

Resistance Management: Some ornamental disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to fungicides used repeatedly for their control. HERITAGE Fungicide should be applied in an alternation or tankmix program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. Do not make

more than three (3) sequential applications of HERITAGE Fungicide before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action. A sound resistance management program would include blocks of three HERITAGE Fungicide applications separated by blocks of two alternate fungicide applications. Do not alternate HERITAGE Fungicide with other strobilurin fungicides.

Application Directions:

Apply HERITAGE Fungicide as a broadcast or banded spray targeted at the foliage or crown of the plant. Apply to runoff in sufficient water to ensure complete coverage of the target plant. Good coverage and wetting of foliage is necessary for best control. Refer to the label for specific use directions for control of certain diseases. Repeat applications at specified intervals (plus alternations for resistance management) for as long as required. Applications may be made by ground only.

HERITAGE Fungicide applications should begin prior to or in the early stages of disease development and continue throughout the season at specified intervals following resistance management guidelines. HERITAGE Fungicide works best when used as part of a preventative disease management program.

Use only surfactants approved for ornamental plants in combination with HERITAGE Fungicide. Do not use silicone based products with HERITAGE Fungicide due to possible phytotoxicity. Always test tankmixes on a small group of representative plants prior to broadscale use.

Apply HERITAGE Fungicide at use rates of 1-4 oz/100 gallons and every 7-28 days (or as otherwise specified for a specific plants or diseases). The addition of a non-silicone based wetter/sticker at 0.06% v/v (8 oz/100 gallons) is recommended for best results.

Use the lower rates (1-3 oz/100 gallons) and/or longer spray intervals (10-28 days) under light to moderate disease pressure. Use the higher rates (2-4 oz/100 gallons) and/or the shorter intervals (7-14 days) under environmental conditions which promote severe disease development.

Do not exceed 10 lbs product/crop acre/year or 8 applications/crop/year.

Allow at least 2 hours drying time prior to overhead watering. Do not exceed 600 gallons spray volume per acre. Use sufficient volume to achieve thorough coverage of plant tissue.

Use of HERITAGE Fungicide as a "rescue" (late curative or eradicator) treatment may not always result in satisfactory disease control.

TABLE 1: Diseases Controlled: When used in accordance with the label directions, HERITAGE Fungicide will provide control of the following diseases of ornamental plants:

Disease (pathogen)	Special Use Comments
1. Conifer Blights	
Phomopsis Blight (<i>Phomopsis juniperovora</i>)	Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 14-28 days
Tip Blight (<i>Sirococcus strobilinus</i>)	Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 14-28 days
2. Leaf Blights/Leaf Spots	
Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 14-28 days
Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp., <i>Elsinoe</i> spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 14-28 days
Apple Scab (<i>Venturia inaequalis</i>)	Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 10-28 days Do not apply to apple trees
Downy Mildew of Rose (<i>Peronospora sparsa</i>)	Apply 2-4 oz/100 gal every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.
Downy Mildew of Snapdragon (<i>Peronospora antirrhini</i>)	Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 7-28 days
Entomosporium Leaf Spot (<i>Entomosporium mespili</i>)	Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 14-28 days
Fern Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>)	Apply 3-6 oz/acre every 7-14 days Do not apply through air blast sprayer due to possible phytotoxicity.
Iris Leaf Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella macrospora</i>)	Apply 2-4 oz/100 gal every 14-21 days
Leaf spot (<i>Cladosporium echinulatum</i>)	Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 14-28 days
Rose Blackspot (<i>Diplocarpon rosea</i>)	Apply 4-8 oz/100 gal every 7-14 days Apply HERITAGE Fungicide on a 7 day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, HERITAGE Fungicide may be tankmixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. Do not exceed 24 oz/acre/ application
3. Powdery Mildew	
<i>Erysiphe pannosa</i> , <i>E. spp.</i>	Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 7-28 days
<i>Microsphaera azaleae</i>	Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 7-28 days
<i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i>	Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 7-28 days
4. Rusts	
Needle Rust (<i>Melampsora occidentalis</i>)	Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 14-28 days
<i>Phragmidium</i> spp.	Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 14-28 days
<i>Puccinia</i> spp.	Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 14-28 days
5. Flower Blights	
Anthracnose (<i>Collectotrichum</i> spp., <i>Elsinoe</i> spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 14-28 days
Botrytis Blight (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	Apply 4-8 oz/100 gal every 7-21 days For suppression only. Do not exceed 24 oz/acre.
6. Shoot/Stem Diseases	
Aerial/Shoot Blight (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	Apply 1-2 oz/100 gal every 14-28 days
7. Soilborne Diseases	
<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.	Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 7-21 days
<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>	Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 7-21 days

Sclerotium rolfsii
Fusarium spp.
Pythium spp.

Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 7-21 days
Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 7-21 days
Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 7-21 days

Plant Safety: HERITAGE Fungicide has been shown to be safe when applied to the ornamental plants listed in Tables 2 and 3. However, due to the large number of genera, species and varieties of ornamental and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to HERITAGE Fungicide. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not HERITAGE Fungicide can be used safely on genera, species, or varieties of ornamental and nursery plants not specified on this label. The professional user should conduct small scale testing to insure plant safety prior to broadscale commercial use on plant genera and species not listed in this label.

In addition, do not tankmix HERITAGE Fungicide with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizer, adjuvants, etc, unless local experience indicates that the tankmix is safe to ornamental plants.

Do not apply HERITAGE Fungicide to certain apple, crabapple, or cherry trees due to possible phytotoxicity. Further, do not use spray equipment that has applied HERITAGE Fungicide for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.

Tolerant Ornamental Plants: HERITAGE Fungicide has been found to be safe when applied to the plants listed in Tables 2 and 3 when applied according to recommended application methods, rates, and timings:

TABLE 2: Tolerant Plants Listed by Botanical Name:

<u>Botanical Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<i>Abelia x grandiflora</i>	Abelia
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese Maple
<i>Ageratum spp.</i>	Floss-Flower
<i>Ageratum spp.</i>	Pussy's-Foot
<i>Aglaonema spp.</i>	Chinese Evergreen
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle, Bugleweed
<i>Antirrhinum spp.</i>	Snap-Dragon
<i>Aphelandra spp.</i>	Zebra-Plant
<i>Artemisia spp.</i>	Mugwort, Sagebrush
<i>Artemisia</i>	Wormwood
<i>Aster spp.</i>	Aster, Starwort
<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Japanese Aucuba, Japanese Laurel
<i>Begonia spp.</i>	Begonia
<i>Bellis, Anthemis</i>	Daisy
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Barberry
<i>Betula Nigra</i>	River Birch
<i>Bougainvillea spp.</i>	Bougainvillea
<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>	Rubber-Tree, Umbrella-Tree
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Buddleja
<i>Buddleja lochinch</i>	Butterfly Bush
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Boxwood
<i>Caladium spp.</i>	Caladium
<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Camellia
<i>Caryota urens</i>	Sago Palm

Catharanthus
Ceanothus sanguineus
Ceanothus spp.
Cedrus atlantica
Cedrus spp.
Cercis occidentalis
Chamaecyparis obtusa
Chamaecyparis pisifera
Chamaecyparis spp.
Chamaedora elegans
Chrysanthemum spp.
Chrysanthemum morifolium
Clethra alnifolia
Cornus spp.
Cortaderia selloana
Cotoneaster adpressus
Cyclamen spp.
Cyperus spp.
Dianthus caryophyllus
Dianthus spp.
Dieffenbachia
Dietes iridioides
Digitalis spp.
Epipremnum spp.
Erica dareyensis
Euonymus altus
Euonymus japonicus
Euphorbia pulcherrima
Fatsia japonica
Ficus spp.
Forsythia viridissima
Gaillardia spp.
Gardenia jasminoides
Geranium spp.
Gerbera jamesonii
Hedera algeriensis
Hedera helix
Hibiscus moscheutos
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis
Hibiscus syriacus
Hosta spp.
Hydrangea macrophylla
Hydrangea spp.
Ilex spp.
*Impatiens spp.*¹
Itea virginica
Juniperus procumbens
Juniperus scopulorum

Vinca
 Wild Lilac
 Ceanothus, California Lilac, Snowball
 Atlas Cedar
 White Cedar
 Western Redbud
 Cypress
 Cypress
 Leyland Cypress
 Parlor Palm
 Chrysanthemums
 Chrysanthemum
 Clethra
 Dogwood, Pink Dogwood
 Pampas Grass
 Creeping Cotoneaster
 Cyclamen
 Cyperus
 Carnation
 Pink
 Dumb-Cane
 African Iris, Butterfly Iris
 Foxglove
 Pothos
 Heather
 Burning Bush
 Evergreen Euonymus
 Poinsettia
 Japanese Fatsia, Paper-Plant
 Fig
 Forsythia
 Blanket-Flower
 Gardenia
 Cranesbill
 Gerber Daisy, Transvaal Daisy
 Algerian Ivy
 English Ivy
 Hibiscus
 Hibiscus
 Rose of Sharon
 Hosta
 French Hydrangea
 Hydrangea
 Holly, Winterberry, Yaupon
 Balsam, Impatiens¹
 Virginia Willow
 Juniper
 Juniper

Juniperus spp.
Juniperus virginiana
Lagerstroemia indica x *fauriei*
Laurus nobilis
Ligustrum japonicum
Liriope muscari

Magnolia grandiflora
Magnolia soulangiana
Magnolia spp.
Nandina domestica
Nerium oleander
Pelargonium spp.
Pennisetum alopecuroides
Peperomia spp.
Petunia spp.
Phalaris spp.
Philodendron
Phlox spp.
Phoenix dactylifera
Phoenix roebelenii
Photinia glabra
Photinia x *fraseri*
Picea abies
Picea glauca
Picea pungens
Pieris japonica
Pinus muhgo
Pinus nigra
Pinus spp.
Pinus strobus
Pittosporum spp.
Pittosporum tobira
Plectranthus spp.
Primula spp.
Prunus pumila
Prunus spp.
Pyrus calleryana
Quercus falcata
Quercus palustris
Rhaphiolepis indica
Rhododendron spp.
Rosa spp.
Rosmarinus spp.
Rudbeckia fugida
Rumohra adiantiformis
Salvia spp.
Schlumbergera

Juniper
Red Cedar
Crapemyrtle
Laurel
Japanese Privet
Lily-Turf

Southern Magnolia
Saucer Magnolia
Magnolia
Nandina
Oleander, Rose-Bay
Geranium
Grass
Baby Rubber-Plant
Petunia
Dwarf Pampas Grass
Philodendron
Phlox
Date Palm
Roebelin's Palm
Red-Tip Photinia
Photinia, Redtop
Norway Spruce
White Spruce
Blue Spruce
Japanese Andromeda
Muhgo Pine
Black Pine
Pine
Eastern White Pine
Australian Laurel
Mock-Orange
Swedish Ivy
Primrose
Cherry
Flowering Plum, Purple-Leaf Plum
Bradford's Pear
Red Oak
Pin Oak
Indian Hawthorn
Azaleas, Rhododendron
Rose
Rosemary (Prostrate)
Black-Eyed-Susan
Leatherleaf Fern
Sage
Holiday Cactus

<i>Sedum spp.</i>	Orpine, Stonecrop
<i>Sempervivum spp.</i>	Live-Forever, House-Leek
<i>Setaria spp.</i>	Ribbon-Grass
<i>Spathiphyllum</i>	Peace Lily
<i>Spirea buxifolia</i>	Spirea
<i>Spirea japonica</i>	Spirea
<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i>	Queen Palm
<i>Tagetes spp.</i>	Marigold
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Spreading Yew
<i>Thujaopsis spp.</i>	Arborvitae
<i>Thymus serpyllum</i>	Creeping Thyme
<i>Tsuga spp.</i>	Hemlock
<i>Verbena spp.</i>	Verbena, Vervain
<i>Viburnum spp.</i>	Viburnum
<i>Vinca spp.</i>	Periwinkle
<i>Viola spp.</i> ¹	Viola, Pansy ¹
<i>Wiegela florida</i>	Pink Wiegela
<i>Yucca spp.</i>	Yucca
<i>Zinnia spp.</i>	Zinnia

¹ Do not exceed 2 oz/100 gallons on these species.

TABLE 3: Tolerant Plants Listed by Common Name:

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Botanical Name</u>
Abelia	<i>Abelia x grandiflora</i>
Andromeda, Japanese	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
Arborvitae	<i>Thuja spp.</i>
Aster	<i>Aster spp.</i>
Aucuba, Japanese	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Azaleas	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
Balsam	<i>Impatiens spp.</i>
Barberry	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
Begonia	<i>Begonia spp.</i>
Birch, River	<i>Betula Nigra</i>
Black-Eyed-Susan	<i>Rudbeckia fugida</i>
Blanket-Flower	<i>Gaillardia spp.</i>
Bougainvillea	<i>Bougainvillea spp.</i>
Boxwood	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
Buddleja	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>
Bugle	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Bugleweed	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Burning Bush	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>
Butterfly Bush	<i>Buddleja lochin</i>
Cactus, Holiday	<i>Schlumbergera</i>
Caladium	<i>Caladium spp.</i>
Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i>
Carnation	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>
Ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus spp.</i>
Cedar, Atlas	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>
Cedar, Red	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Cedar, White	<i>Cedrus spp.</i>
Cherry	<i>Prunus pumila</i>
Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum morifolium, spp.</i>
Clethra	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>
Cotoneaster, Creeping	<i>Cotoneaster adpressus</i>
Cranesbill	<i>Geranium spp.</i>
Crapemyrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica x fauriei</i>
Cyclamen	<i>Cyclamen spp.</i>
Cyperus	<i>Cyperus spp.</i>
Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>
Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Chamaecyparis spp.</i>
Daisy	<i>Bellis, Anthemis</i>
Daisy, Gerber	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>
Daisy, Transvaal	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>
Dogwood	<i>Cornus spp.</i>
Dogwood, Pink	<i>Cornus spp.</i>
Dumb-Cane	<i>Dieffenbachia</i>
Euonymus, Evergreen	<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>
Evergreen, Chinese	<i>Azalea spp.</i>

Fatsia, Japanese	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>
Fern, Leatherleaf	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>
Fig	<i>Ficus</i> spp.
Floss-Flower	<i>Ageratum</i> spp.
Forsythia	<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis</i> spp.
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
Geranium	<i>Pelargonium</i> spp.
Grass	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>
Grass, Dwarf Pampas	<i>Phalaris</i> spp.
Grass, Pampas	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
Hawthorn, Indian	<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>
Heather	<i>Erica dareyensis</i>
Hemlock	<i>Tsuga</i> spp.
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex</i> spp.
Hosta	<i>Hosta</i> spp.
House-Leek	<i>Sempervivum</i> spp.
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea</i> spp.
Hydrangea, French	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>
Impatiens ¹	<i>Impatiens</i> spp. ¹
Iris, African	<i>Diets iridiodes</i>
Iris, Butterfly	<i>Diets iridiodes</i>
Ivy, Algerian	<i>Hedera algeriensis</i>
Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Ivy, Swedish	<i>Plectranthus</i> spp.
Juniper	<i>Juniperus procumbens</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.
Laurel	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>
Laurel, Australian	<i>Pittosporum</i> spp.
Laurel, Japanese	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Lilac, California	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Lilac, Wild	<i>Ceanothus sanguineus</i>
Lily, Peace	<i>Spathiphyllum</i>
Lily-Turf	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Live-Forever	<i>Sempervivum</i> spp.
Magnolia	<i>Magnolia</i> spp.
Magnolia, Saucer	<i>Magnolia soulangiana</i>
Magnolia, Southern	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Maple, Japanese	<i>Acer palmatum</i>
Marigold	<i>Tagetes</i> spp.
Mock-Orange	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Mugwort	<i>Artemisia</i> spp.
Nandina	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Oak, Pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>
Oak, Red	<i>Quercus falcata</i>

Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Orpine	<i>Sedum spp.</i>
Palm, Date	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>
Palm, Parlor	<i>Chamaedora elegans</i>
Palm, Queen	<i>Syagrus romanoffianum</i>
Palm, Roebelin's	<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>
Palm, Sago	<i>Caryota urens</i>
Pansy ¹	<i>Viola spp.</i> ¹
Paper-Plant	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>
Pear, Bradford's	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>
Periwinkle	<i>Vinca spp.</i>
Petunia	<i>Petunia spp.</i>
Philodendron	<i>Philodendron</i>
Phlox	<i>Phlox spp.</i>
Photinia	<i>Photinia x fraseri</i>
Photinia, Red-Tip	<i>Photinia glabra</i>
Pine	<i>Pinus spp.</i>
Pine, Black	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
Pine, Eastern White	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Pine, Muhgo	<i>Pinus muhgo</i>
Pink	<i>Dianthus spp.</i>
Plum, Flowering	<i>Prunus spp.</i>
Plum, Purple-Leaf	<i>Prunus spp.</i>
Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>
Pothos	<i>Epipremnum spp.</i>
Primrose	<i>Primula spp.</i>
Privet, Japanese	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>
Pussy's-Foot	<i>Ageratum spp.</i>
Redbud, Western	<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>
Redtop	<i>Photinia x fraseri</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
Ribbon-Grass	<i>Setaria spp.</i>
Rose of Sharon	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>
Rose	<i>Rosa spp.</i>
Rose-Bay	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Rosemary (Prostrate)	<i>Rosmarinus spp.</i>
Rubber-Plant, Baby	<i>Peperomia spp.</i>
Rubber-Tree	<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>
Sage	<i>Salvia spp.</i>
Sagebrush	<i>Artemisia spp.</i>
Snap-Dragon	<i>Antirrhinum spp.</i>
Snowball	<i>Ceanothus spp.</i>
Spirea	<i>Spirea budalpa</i>
Spirea	<i>Spirea japonica</i>
Spruce, Blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>
Spruce, Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>
Spruce, White	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Starwort	<i>Aster spp.</i>

Stonecrop	<i>Sedum spp.</i>
Thyme, Creeping	<i>Thymus serpyllum</i>
Umbrella-Tree	<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>
Verbena	<i>Verbena spp.</i>
Vervain	<i>Verbena spp.</i>
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum spp.</i>
Vinca	<i>Catharanthus</i>
Viola	<i>Viola spp.</i>
Wiegela, Pink	<i>Wiegela florida</i>
Willow, Virginia	<i>Itea virginica</i>
Winterberry	<i>Ilex spp.</i>
Wormwood	<i>Artemisia</i>
Yaupon	<i>Ilex spp.</i>
Yew, Spreading	<i>Taxus baccata</i>
Yucca	<i>Yucca spp.</i>
Zebra-Plant	<i>Aphelandra spp.</i>
Zinnia	<i>Zinnia spp.</i>

¹ Do not exceed 2 oz./100 gallons on these species.

TABLE 4: Intolerant Plants (Do not apply HERITAGE Fungicide to these species or varieties):

<u>Botanical Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>
Crabapple - Flame variety	<i>Malus spp.</i>
Crabapple - Brandywine variety	<i>Malus spp.</i>
Crabapple - Hopa variety	<i>Malus spp.</i>
Cherry, Flowering - Yoshina variety	<i>Prunus yedoensis.</i>

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