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19713-39

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DREXEL  
SUFFA  
A FLOWABLE 6 POUND ELEMENTAL SULFUR

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Elemental Sulfur.....	52%
INERT INGREDIENTS:.....	48%
TOTAL:.....	100%

Product contains 6.0 lbs. of Sulfur per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
CAUTION

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF SWALLOWED: Call a physician or Poison Control Center. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

IF SPLASHED IN EYES: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention if irritation develops.

IF SPILLED ON SKIN: Immediately remove contaminated clothing, INCLUDING SHOES, and wash skin with soap and plenty of water. If irritation develops, send for a physician.

EPA REG NO 19713-39  
EPA EST NO: 19713-GA-

Manufactured by:  
Drexel Chemical Company  
P. O. Box 13327  
Memphis, TN 38113-0327

Label Revision - 2/28/97

**ACCEPTED**  
JAN 14 1997

Under the Federal Insecticide,  
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,  
as amended, for the pesticide  
registered under  
EPA Reg. No. 19713-39

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**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

**HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

**CAUTION:** Causes eye and skin irritation. Harmful if swallowed, avoid breathing of spray mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. May cause irritation of nose, throat and skin. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

Applicators and other handlers must wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,

Waterproof gloves, 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.

**USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS**

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.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated. Do not contaminate water when disposing of rinsate or equipment wash water.

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

SUFFA is a flowable sulfur formulation that may be applied by ground or aerial spray application equipment. Consult your State Agricultural Extension specialist for advise in selecting treatments from this label to best fit local conditions. Do not combine with emulsifiable liquids except on dormant sprays or delayed dormant spray applications. Use only on crops listed and only as specified on this label, except on cotton, do not apply when temperatures exceed or are likely to exceed 90øF. Do not use sulfur with oil or within 14 days of an oil spray (for citrus 21 days):

**NOTE:** Sulfur will cause severe fruit and leaf injury to sulfur-sensitive crops. Do not apply or allow to drift to apricots, d'Anjou or other sensitive plants. Sulfur may burn foliage and fruit during periods of high temperatures and under certain climatic conditions. SUFFA can be mixed and applied with liquid fertilizers or water.

**GENERAL CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS**

Apply this product through one or more of the following types of systems: sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation system(s). 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 non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service 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.

### **CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS**

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. At 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 pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. System must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

When mixing, fill nurse tank half full with water. Add SUFFA slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. Stickers, spreaders, insecticides, nutrients, etc., should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use the compatibility jar test before mixing a whole tank. Because of the wide variety of possible combinations which can be encountered, observe all cautions and limitations on the label of all products used in mixtures. **DO NOT STOP AGITATION WITH SULFUR IN SPRAY EQUIPMENT. SULFUR IS HIGHLY CORROSIVE, AND EQUIPMENT SHOULD BE CLEANED THOROUGHLY AFTER EACH DAY'S SPRAYING.**

### **SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION**

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain approximately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contaminated from backflow.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

When mixing, fill nurse tank half full with water.

Add SUFFA slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. Stickers, spreaders, insecticides, nutrients, etc., should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use the compatibility jar test before mixing a whole tank. Because of the wide variety of possible combinations which can be encountered, observe all cautions and limitations on the label of all products used in mixtures. DO NOT STOP AGITATION WITH SULFUR IN SPRAY EQUIPMENT. SULFUR IS HIGHLY CORROSIVE, AND EQUIPMENT SHOULD BE CLEANED THOROUGHLY AFTER EACH DAY'S SPRAYING.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. 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 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. Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours. Personal Protective Equipment 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, soils or water is: Coveralls, Waterproof gloves, Shoes plus socks and Protective eyewear

**IMPORTANT:** Some fruits and other plants are susceptible to injury from sulfur under certain climatic conditions. The user is advised not to use sulfur on any crop unless local use has proven that sulfur is safe in that locality.

During periods of high temperatures sulfur may burn foliage and fruit. Do not make sulfur application at excessively high temperatures. Do not use DREXEL SUFFA with oil or within four (4) weeks of an oil application, unless otherwise noted under specific crop directions for use. When DREXEL SUFFA is used with arsenicals, lime should be added to prevent plant injury.

Use of this material in a manner other than in accordance with this label may cause serious plant, crop or other personal injury, excessive residues, unsatisfactory control or other unintended consequences.

Consult your State Agricultural Experiment station or State Extension Service Specialist for complete details on the spraying program best suited to your local conditions.

Unless otherwise specified for specific tree fruits, dosage rates are given as pints of DREXEL SUFFA per 100 gallons of water for use in a full coverage spray. When dosage rates are given in ranges, use the proper rate depending on severity of infection or infestation. Shake well before using.

Pour recommended amount into partially filled spray tank. keep agitator running during filling and spraying operation. Do not allow mixture to stand. failure to maintain agitation will cause Suffa to settle and may necessitate manual stirring to redisperse.

**FRUIT AND NUT CROPS**

~~ALMONDS: Brown Rot, Powdery Mildew, Leaf Spot, Scab — 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 pints per 100 gallons of water. — Apply pre bloom, petal fall and as a cover spray every 10-14 days or after a period of wet weather. Mites: Brown, Almond, European Red, Two Spotted, Pacific, Strawberry (Atlantic), Silver, Flat — 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 pints per 100 gallons as needed when infestation is noted. Do not apply within two (2) weeks of an oil application.~~

CROP	DISEASE/PEST	RATE/ACRE	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Almonds	Brown rot, Powdery mildew, Leaf spot, Scab	6 to 14 pints	Apply pre-bloom, bloom, petal fall and as a cover spray every 10 to 14 days or after a period of wet weather.
	Mites: Brown, Almond, European red, Two-spotted, Pacific, Strawberry, Silver, Flat	6 to 14 pints	Apply as needed when infestation is noted. Do not apply within 2 weeks of an oil application.

~~APPLES: Scab, Powdery Mildew — 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 pints per 100 gallons of water — Apply pre bloom, bloom, petal fall, shuck and as a cover spray throughout the season. Mites — Blister, European Red, and Two Spotted — 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 pints per 100 gallons as needed when infestation is noted.~~

CROP	DISEASE/PEST	RATE/ACRE	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Apple	Scab	6 to 14 pints	Use at pre-bloom through calyx spray
		3 to 8 pints	Use as a cover spray
	Powdery Mildew	12 pints	Use at pre-bloom through calx spray
	Powdery Mildew	8 pints	Use as a cover spray
	Mites: Blister, European red, Two-spotted	6 to 14 pints	Apply as needed when infestation is noted.

CROP	DISEASE/PEST	RATE/ACRE	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Avocados	Brown mite	6 to 14 pints	Apply as necessary
Bushberries such as (Blueberries, Currents, Huckleberries)	Powdery mildew	8 to 18 pints	Apply when shoots are 6 inches long and before blossoms open. Repeat at 10 day intervals

~~CANE FRUITS—BLACKBERRIES, BOYSENBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES, LOGANBERRIES, RASPBERRIES: Powdery Mildew—Apply 1 to 4 pts. per 100 gallons of water or 1 to 2 1/4 gallons (8 to 18 pts.) per acre when new shoots are 6 inches long and before blossoms open. Repeat at 10 day intervals as necessary.~~

CROP	DISEASE/PEST	RATE/ACRE	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Cane Fruits such as (Blackberries, Boysenberries, Gooseberries, Loganberries, Raspberries)	Powdery Mildew	8 to 18 pints	Apply when shoots are 6 inches long and before blossoms open. Repeat at 10 day intervals as necessary

~~CHERRIES: Blossom Blight, Brown Rot, Powdery Mildew, Leaf Spot, Rust—1 1/2 to 3 1/2 pints per 100 gallons of water. Apply pre-bloom, bloom, petal fall and as a cover spray at 7 to 14 day intervals and as a post harvest foliar treatment for leaf spot. Mites—Silver and Flat—1 1/2 to 3 1/2 pints per 100 gallons as needed.~~

CROP	DISEASE/PEST	RATE/ACRE	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Cherries	Blossom blight, Brown rot, Powdery mildew, Leaf spot, Rust	6 to 14 pints	Apply pre-bloom, bloom, petal fall and as a cover spray at 7 to 14 day intervals and as a post-harvest foliar treatment for leaf spot
	Mites: Silver, Flat	6 to 14 pints	Apply as needed

~~CITRUS: Scale Crawlers, Mites—Rust, Six Spotted, Citrus, Flat, Yuma, Silver—1 to 4 pints per 100 gallons of water or in any spray NOT CONTAINING OIL or following oil for 3 weeks. Apply when pests first appear. Repeat application as necessary.~~

CROP	DISEASE/PEST	RATE/ACRE	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Citrus	Scale crawlers, Mites: Rust, six-spotted, Citrus, Flat, Yuma, Silver	3 to 18 pints	Apply when pests first appear and repeat application if necessary. Do not apply within 21 days of an oil application
	Thrips	8 to 16 pints	Use as an early spring treatment for the reduction of thrip population. Thorough spray coverage is essential. Make application after spring flush has made to 4 inch growth. Repeat as necessary. Do not apply within 21 days of an oil application.
Dates	Banks grass mite	6 to 14 pints	Apply as needed
Figs	Fig rust mite	6 to 14 pints	Apply as needed

~~GRAPES: Powdery Mildew, Bud Mites, Blister Mites, Red Spider—1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of water or 2 to 6 pints per acre, preferably by ground equipment, beginning when shoots are 6–8 inches long and continuing at 7–10 day intervals. Concord and other Labrusa type grapes may be injured by sulfur.~~

CROP	DISEASE/PEST	RATE/ACRE	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Grapes	Powdery mildew, Mites: Bud, Blister, Red Spider	2 to 6 pints	Begin applications when shoots are 6 to 8 inches long and continuing at 7 to 10 day intervals. Concord and other Labrusa type grapes may be injured by sulfur.
Macadamias	Mites: Almond, Red spider, Two-spotted, Pacific	6 to 14 pints	Apply as needed.
	Broad mites	6 to 14 pints	Apply as needed (Hawaii only)
Mangoes	Powdery mildew	6 to 14 pints	Begin application before bloom, repeat in bloom, after fruit set and 3 weeks later or as necessary.
Olives	Olive mites	6 to 14 pints	Apply as needed.
Papaya (Hawaii only)	Mites (except Carmine mites)	6 to 14 pints	Apply when mites first appear and repeat as necessary to maintain control. Do not apply in combination with emulsifiable pesticide formulations since foliar injury is likely to result. Do not apply to low vigor, moisture stressed plants. May be applied up to 24 hours before harvest. Do not apply during periods of excessively high temperatures, unseasonable low rainfall or within two weeks of an oil spray.

PEACHES AND NECTARINES: Brown Rot, Coryneum Blight, Rust, Powdery Mildew, Scab — 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 pints per 100 gallons of water pre-bloom, bloom, petal fall and in cover sprays at 7 — 14 day intervals. Peach Silver Mites — 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 pints per 100 gallons of water as needed when infestations appear.

CROP	DISEASE/PEST	RATE/ACRE	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Peaches and Nectarines	Brownrot blossom blight, Coryneum blight, Rust, Powdery mildew, Scab	6 to 14 pints	Apply pre-bloom, petal fall, shuck and as a cover spray at 7 to 14 day intervals.
	Peach silver mites	6 to 14 pints	Apply as needed

PEARS: Scab, Powdery Mildew — 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 pints per 100 gallons of water — pre-bloom, petal fall, shuck and as a cover spray throughout the season. Mites — Blister, European Red, Two-Spotted — 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 pints per 100 gallons of water as needed. Sensitive varieties such as D'Anjou and Comice may be injured by sulfur under certain climatic conditions.

CROP	DISEASE/PEST	RATE/ACRE	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Pears	Scab	6 to 14 pints	Use at pre-bloom through calyx sprays.
		3 to 8 pints	Use as a cover spray.
	Powdery mildew	12 pints	Use at pre-bloom through calyx sprays.
		8 pints	Use as a cover spray.
Mites: Blister, European red, Two-spotted	6 to 14 pints	Apply as needed. Sensitive varieties such as d'Anjou and Cornice may be injured by sulfur under certain climatic conditions.	
Pecans	Mites: Almond, Red spider, Two-spotted, Pacific, Broad	6 to 14 pints	Apply as needed
Pitachios	Citrus flat mite	6 to 14 pints	Apply when mites first appear and repeat as necessary to maintain control.

~~PLUMS AND PRUNES: Brown Rot, Scab, Powdery Mildew, Rust, Leaf Spot - 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 pints per 100 gallons of water pre-bloom, petal fall and as a cover spray at 7 - 10 day intervals. Silver Mites - 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 pints per 100 gallons of water as needed.~~

CROP	DISEASE/PEST	RATE/ACRE	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Plums and Prunes	Brown rot, Scab, Powdery mildew, Rust, Leaf spot	6 to 14 pints	Apply pre-bloom, bloom, petal fall and as a cover spray at 7 to 14 day intervals.
	Silver mites	6 to 14 pints	Apply as needed.
Pomegranates	Mites	6 to 14 pints	Apply as needed.

~~STRAWBERRIES: Powdery Mildew - 1 pint per 100 gallons of water or 6 pints per acre. Apply at first sign of infection and repeat at 3 week intervals. For strawberries that will be canned, discontinue application of sulfur well before harvest in accordance with local canners' recommendations. Sulfur may injure strawberries under certain climatic conditions.~~

CROP	DISEASE/PEST	RATE/ACRE	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Strawberries	Powdery mildew, Red spider mite	6 pints	Begin application at early leaf stage and repeat as necessary. For strawberries that will be canned, discontinue application of sulfur well before harvest in accordance with local canner's recommendations. Sulfur may injury strawberries under certain climatic conditions.



~~WALNUTS: Mites—European Red, Pacific, Almond, Two Spotted—2 to 5 pints per 100 gallons of water. Apply with miticide sprays to increase effectiveness. Certain varieties of walnuts are sensitive to sulfur. Do not apply unless the variety is known to be sulfur tolerant.~~

CROP	DISEASE/PEST	RATE/ACRE	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Walnuts	Mites: European red, Pacific, Almond, Two-spotted	6 to 14 pints	Apply with miticide sprays to increase effectiveness. Certain varieties of walnuts are sensitive to sulfur. Do not apply unless the variety is known to be sulfur tolerant.

#### VEGETABLE CROPS

CROP	DISEASE/PEST	RATE/ACRE	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Artichokes	Leaf spot	6 to 14 pints	Begin when disease first appears and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals as necessary.

~~ASPARAGUS: Rust—Apply 1 1/2 to 3 gallons (12 to 14 pints) per acre in sufficient water for thorough coverage after cutting stops, and at 7–10 day intervals through the season, during the fern period, apply at 2–3 week intervals or with a regular insect program. For Two Spotted and Brown Mites use 5 to 7.5 pints per acre as necessary.~~

CROP	DISEASE/PEST	RATE/ACRE	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Asparagus (all varieties)	Rust	12 to 14 pints	Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage after cutting stops, and at 7 to 10 day intervals through the season. During the fern period, apply at 2 to 3 week intervals or with a regular insect program.
	Mites: Two-spotted, brown	5 to 7-1/2 pints	Apply as necessary.

~~BEANS AND PEAS: Powdery Mildew, Rust, and Leaf Spot—3 1/2 to 7 pints per acre in sufficient water for thorough coverage at first sign of infection and every 7 to 14 days as necessary. Mites—Two Spotted, Pacific, Strawberry (Atlantic)—3 1/2 to 7 pints per acre in sufficient water for thorough coverage as necessary.~~

CROP	DISEASE/PEST	RATE/ACRE	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Beans and Peas	Powdery mildew, Rust, Leaf spot	3-1/2 to 7 pints	Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage at first sign of infection and every 7 to 14 days as necessary.
	Mites: Two-spotted, Pacific, Strawberry (Atlantic)	3-1/2 to 7 pints	Apply as necessary

**CARROTS:** Powdery Mildew— 6 to 12 pints per acre in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Begin at first sign of disease and repeat at 7— 10 day intervals.

CROP	DISEASE/PEST	RATE/ACRE	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Carrots	Powdery mildew	6 to 12 pints	Begin at first sign of disease and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals as needed.
Celery	Powdery mildew, Rust, Red spider mite	3-1/2 to 12 pints	Apply at early leaf stage. Repeat application every 10 to 14 days as needed.

**COLE CROPS: BROCCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, COLLARDS, KALE:** Powdery Mildew— 3 to 6 pints per acre in sufficient water for thorough coverage beginning in early leaf stage and repeating every 10 to 14 days as needed, or immediately after rain. Mites— Two Spotted, Pacific, Strawberry (Atlantic)— 3 to 6 pints per acre in sufficient water for thorough coverage as necessary.

CROP	DISEASE/PEST	RATE/ACRE	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Cole Crops such as (Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Collards, Kale, Mustard Greens)	Powdery mildew	3 to 6 pints	Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage beginning in early leaf stage and repeating every 10 to 14 days as needed, or immediately after rain.
	Mites: Two-spotted, Pacific, Strawberry (Atlantic)	3 to 6 pints	Apply as necessary.
Eggplants	Powdery mildew	3 to 6 pints	Begin when first true leaves appear. Repeat at weekly intervals as needed.

**MELONS:** Powdery Mildew— 1 1/4 to 3 gallons per acre in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Begin when first true leaves appear and repeat at weekly intervals. Some varieties are sensitive to sulfur, especially at high temperatures.

CROP	DISEASE/PEST	RATE/ACRE	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Melons	Powdery mildew	2-1/4 to 3 gallons	Apply when first true leaves appear and repeat at weekly intervals. Some varieties are sensitive to sulfur, especially at high temperatures.

**ONIONS AND GARLIC: Powdery Mildew** — 3/4 to 1 1/2 gallons per acre in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Begin before disease is expected to appear and repeat as necessary.

CROP	DISEASE/PEST	RATE/ACRE	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Onions and Garlic	Powdery mildew	6 to 12 pints	Begin before disease is expected to appear and repeat as necessary. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
Peppermint and Spearmint	Powdery mildew	3 to 6 pints	Apply when mint is 5 inches tall or when disease appears. Repeat twice at 30 day intervals. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.

**PEPPERS: Powdery Mildew** — 4 to 6 pints per acre in sufficient water for thorough coverage beginning in the early leaf stage and repeating every 10–14 days as necessary.

CROP	DISEASE/PEST	RATE/ACRE	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Pepper	Powdery mildew	3 to 6 pints	Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage beginning in the early leaf stage and repeating every 10 to 14 days as necessary
Potatoes	Powdery mildew, Leaf spot	3 to 4 pints	Use sufficient water for thorough coverage. Apply when disease first appears and repeat at 3 to 4 week intervals
	Mites: Two-spotted	4 pints	Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Repeat as necessary.
Rutabagas	Powdery mildew, Rust, Mites: Red spider	3 to 12 pints	Apply in early leaf stage. Repeat application every 10 to 14 days as needed.
Spinach	Powdery mildew, Rust	3 to 6 pints	Apply when disease first appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals as needed.
Table beets	Powdery mildew, Mites: Red spider	4 to 9 pints	Apply at 10 to 30 day intervals as soon as the first symptoms appear.

**TOMATOES: Tomato Russet Mite** — 2 1/2 to 8 pints per acre in sufficient water to assure thorough coverage. Begin when infestation first occurs and repeat as necessary, or with the regularly scheduled insect program.

CROP	DISEASE/PEST	RATE/ACRE	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Tomatoes	Mites: Tomato russet	2 to 8 pints	Begin when infestation first occur and repeat as necessary. Use full coverage sprays.
Turnips	Powdery mildew, Mites: Red spider	4 to 9 pints	Apply at early leaf stage and repeat every 14 days as necessary.

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**FIELD CROPS**

**ALFALFA:** Lygus Mites, Pacific Mites, Strawberry Mites — 4 to 6 pints per acre in sufficient water for thorough coverage as necessary. repeat at two week intervals.

CROP	DISEASE/PEST	RATE/ACRE	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Alfalfa	Mites: Pacific, Strawberry	4 to 6 pints	Apply as necessary. Repeat at two week intervals
Clover	Powdery mildew, Mites: Red spider	2 to 10 pints	Apply as necessary

**CORN AND SORGHUM:** Powdery Mildew — 4 to 6 pints per acre in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Apply when disease appears and repeat as necessary. Two Spotted Mites, Pacific Mites — 4 to 6 pints per acre in sufficient water for thorough coverage, when infestation first appears, repeating as necessary.

CROP	DISEASE/PEST	RATE/ACRE	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Corn and Sorghum	Powdery mildew	4 to 6 pints	Apply when disease appears and repeat as necessary. Use full coverage spray.
	Mites: Two-spotted, pacific	4 to 6 pints	Apply when infestation first appears, repeating as necessary. Use full coverage spray.

**COTTON:** Strawberry (Atlantic) Mites, Lygus Mites — 2 to 8 pints per acre in sufficient water for thorough coverage beginning when infestation first occurs and every 7 to 14 days as necessary.

CROP	DISEASE/PEST	RATE/ACRE	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Cotton	Mites: Strawberry (Atlantic), Red spider	2 to 8 pints	Apply when infestation first occurs and every 7 to 14 days as necessary. Use full coverage spray.
Cowpeas	Rust	2 to 9 pints	Apply at first sign of disease. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as necessary.
Flax	Powdery mildew	2 to 9 pints	Apply at first sign of disease. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as necessary.
Grass Seed Crops	Mite: Timothy	2 to 9 pints	Apply as needed
Hops	Mite suppression	2 to 5 pints	Apply as needed

**PEANUTS:** Rust, Powdery Mildew, Leaf Spot — 2 to 4 pints per acre in sufficient water for coverage, beginning in early leaf stage and repeating every 10 to 24 days as necessary.

CROP	DISEASE/PEST	RATE/ACRE	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Peanuts	Powdery mildew, Rust, Leaf spot	2 to 4 pints	Apply in early leaf stage and repeat every 10 to 14 days as necessary. Use full coverage sprays.

~~SMALL GRAINS: BARLEY, OATS, RYE, WHEAT: Powdery Mildew—4 to 6 pints per acre in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Apply when disease appears and repeat as necessary. Two Spotted Mites, Pacific Mites, Strawberry (Atlantic) Mites 4 to 6 pints per acre in sufficient water for thorough coverage as necessary.~~

CROP	DISEASE/PEST	RATE/ACRE	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat	Powdery mildew	4 to 6 pints	Apply when disease appears and repeat as necessary. Use full coverage spray.
	Mites: Two-spotted, Pacific, Strawberry (Atlantic)	4 to 6 pints	Apply as needed. Use full coverage spray.

~~SOYBEANS: Powdery Mildew—4 to 6 pints per acre in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Apply when disease appears and repeat as necessary. Two Spotted Mites, Pacific Mites, Strawberry (Atlantic) Mites—4 to 6 pints per acre in sufficient water for thorough coverage beginning when infestation is first noted, repeating as necessary.~~

CROP	DISEASE/PEST	RATE/ACRE	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Soybeans	Powdery mildew	4 to 6 pints	Apply when disease appears and repeat as necessary. Use full coverage spray.
	Mites: Two-spotted, Pacific, Strawberry (Atlantic)	4 to 6 pints	Apply when infestation is first noted, repeat as necessary. Use full coverage spray.

~~SUGAR BEETS: Powdery Mildew—1 to 3 pints per acre in sufficient water for thorough coverage beginning when disease first appears, repeating at 3 to 4 week intervals.~~

CROP	DISEASE/PEST	RATE/ACRE	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Sugar Beets	Powdery mildew, Mites: Red spider	3 to 8 pints	Apply at first sign of infestation, repeating at 3 to 4 week intervals. Use full coverage spray.
Vetch	Rust	2 to 9 pints	Apply at first sign of infestation and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals as needed

**FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTALS**

~~APPLICATION: To control the diseases and red spiders listed below, use SUFFA as a spray using 7 1/2 pints per 100 gallons of water. Applications should be made at 5 to 7 day intervals, beginning where the disease first appears and continuing until all dangers from the disease is past. During periods of humid or rainy weather, it may be necessary to make applications as often as every 2 to 3 days.~~

To control Red spider mites and the diseases listed below, use SUFFA as a spray applying 2 to 10 pints, per acre by ground or 2 to 20 pints by air. Application should be made at 5 to 6 day intervals, beginning when the disease or mites first appear and continuing until all danger from the disease or from mites is past. During periods of humid or rainy weather, it may be necessary to make applications as often as every 2 to 3 days.

~~**POWDERY MILDEW:** Aster, Chrysanthemum, Cosmos, Dahlia, Daisy, Delphinium, Dogwood, Euonymus, Golden Fleece, Hibiscus, Honeysuckle, Hydrangea, Lady's Mantle, Ligustrum, Lilac, Crepe Myrtle, Phlox, Poplar, Rose, Silver Vine, Spiraea, Sunflower, Verbena, Willow and Zinnia.~~

Flowers and Ornamentals	Mites and Diseases Controlled
Aster, Chrysanthemum, Cosmos, Dahlia, Daisy, Delphinium, Dogwood, Euonymus, Golden Fleece, Hibiscus, Honeysuckle, Hydrangea, Lady's Mantle, Ligustrum, Lilac, Crepe Myrtle, Phlox, Poplar, Rose, Silver Vine, Spiraea, Sunflower, Verbena, Willow and Zinnia	Powdery Mildew

~~**LEAF SPOT:** Calendula, Cherry Laurel, Clematis, Columbine, English Ivy, Foxglove, Hydrangea, Petunia, Phlox, Sage, Smilax and Snapdragon.~~

Flowers and Ornamentals	Mites and Diseases Controlled
Calendula, Cherry Laurel, Clematis, Columbine, English Ivy, Foxglove, Hydrangea, Petunia, Phlox, Sage, Smilax and Snapdragon.	Leaf Spot

~~**BLACK SPOT:** Rose.~~

Flowers and Ornamentals	Mites and Diseases Controlled
Rose	Black Spot

~~**BOTRYTIS BLIGHT:** Hydrangea.~~

Flowers and Ornamentals	Mites and Diseases Controlled
Hydrangea	Botrytis Blight

~~RED SPIDERS: Arborvitae, Carnation, Cedars, Chrysanthemums, Clematis, Hydrangea, Rose, Snapdragon and Sweetpeas.~~

Flowers and Ornamentals	Mites and Diseases Controlled
Arborvitae, Carnation, Cedars, Chrysanthemums, Clematis, Hydrangea, Rose, Snapdragon and Sweetpeas.	Red Spiders

**HOME AND GARDEN USE DIRECTIONS**

**APPLICATION:** To control the diseases and mites listed below, use SUFFA as a spray at a rate of 3 to 5 tablespoons per gallon of water. Applications should begin when the disease infection or mites first appear and continue at 7 to 14 day intervals until all danger from the disease or mites is past. During periods of humid or rainy weather, it may be necessary to make applications as often as every 2 to 3 days. Make full coverage on both sides of leaves. Do not over apply during full sun nor during times when temperatures exceed 90°F.

**PRECAUTIONS:** Do not apply within 2 weeks of an oil application and do not apply oil for two weeks (three weeks for citrus) after an oil application of SUFFA. Injury may occur under adverse climatic conditions. Some varieties of some vegetables, fruit trees and ornamentals are sensitive to sulfur. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station or the State Agricultural Extension Service for a list of sulfur sensitive plants and for additional information s to the timing, number, and rate of application needed for your local conditions.

Flowers and Ornamentals	Mites and Diseases Controlled
Alder, Azalea, Buttonbush, Catalpa, Cosmos, Dahlia, Daisy, Delphinium, Dogwood, Euonymus, Golden fleece, Hibiscus, Honeysuckle, Horse chestnut, Lady's mantle, Ligustrum, Lilac, Linden, Matrimony vine, Crepe myrtle, Poplar, Rhododendron, Staghorn sumac, Silver vine, Spiraea, Sweetpea, Sunflower, Sycamore, Trumpet vine, Verbena, Willow, Witch hazel, and Zinnia	Powdery mildew
Arborvitae, Cedars, and Sweetpea	Red spider mites
Aster Powdery Mildew, Rust	Powdery mildew, Rust
Calendula, Cherry Laurel, Columbine, English Ivy, Foxglove, Petunia, Sage, Similac	Leaf spot
Carnation	Red spider mites, Rust
Chrysanthemum	Powdery mildew, Red spider mites, Rust
Clematis	Powdery mildew, Red spider mites, Rust
Hydrangea	Botrytis blight, Leaf spot, Powdery mildew, Red spider mites
Phlox	Leaf spot, Powdery mildew
Rose	Black spot, Powdery mildew, Red spider mites, Rust
Snap Dragon	Leaf spot, Red spider mites, Rust

**HOME AND GARDEN USE DIRECTIONS  
FRUIT AND NUT CROPS**

<b>Fruit and Nuts</b>	<b>Mites and Diseases Controlled</b>
Almonds	Brown rot, Leaf spot, Mites, Powdery mildew, Scab
Apples, Pears	Mites, Powdery mildew, Scab
Avocados	Mites
Bushberries (Blueberries, Currents, Huckleberries)	Powdery mildew
Canefruits (Blackberries, Boyenberries, Dewberries, Gooseberries, Loganberries)	Powdery mildew
Raspberries, Mangoes, Strawberries	Powdery mildew
Cherries	Brownrot blossom blight, Leaf spot, Mites, Powdery mildew, Rust
Citrus, Figs, Macadamias, Olives, Pecans, Pistachios, Pomegranates, Walnuts	Mites
Grapes	Mites, Powdery mildew
Nectarines, Peaches, Plums, Prunes	Brownrot blossom blight, Coryneum blight, Mites, Powdery mildew, Rust, Scab
Quince	Brownrot blossom blight, Powdery mildew

**HOME AND GARDEN USE DIRECTIONS  
VEGETABLES**

<b>Vegetables</b>	<b>Mites and Diseases Controlled</b>
Artichokes	Leaf spot
Asparagus	Rust, Mites
Beans, Peas	Leaf spot, Mites, Powdery mildew, Rust
Carrots, Eggplants, Garlic, Melons, Onions, Peppermint, Spearmint	Powdery mildew
Celery, Rutabagas	Mites, Powdery mildew, Rust
Cole Crops (Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Collards, Kale, Mustard Greens)	Mites, Powdery mildew
Peppers	Leaf spot, Mites, Powdery mildew
Potatoes	Leaf spot, Mites, Powdery mildew
Spinach	Powdery mildew, Rust
Table Beets	Mites, Powdery mildew
Tomatoes	Mites
Turnips	Mites, Powdery mildew



**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

**STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS:** Storage should be under lock and key in a ventilated room and secure from access by unauthorized persons and children. Storage should be in a cool, dry area away from any heat or ignition source. Do not stack plastic containers over 2 pallets high. Move containers by handles or case. Do not move containers from one area to another unless they are securely sealed. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Keep away from any puncture source. Avoid storage near water supplies, food, feed and fertilizer to avoid contamination. Store in original containers only. If the contents are leaking or material is spilled follow these steps:

1. Contain spill, absorb with a material such as saw dust, clay granules or dirt.
2. Collect and place in suitable containers for disposal.
3. Wash area with water and soap to remove remaining pesticide.
4. Follow washing with clean water rinse.
5. Place leaking container in a plastic tub and transfer contents as soon as possible to an empty original container.
6. Do not allow runoff to enter sewer or contaminate water supplies.
7. Dispose of waste as indicated below:

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Pesticide wastes are toxic. 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 at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL:** Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

**WARRANTY AND CONDITION OF SALE**

OUR RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE of this product are based upon tests believed reliable. Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, weather and crop conditions, mixtures with other chemicals not specifically recommended, and other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the seller. Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage and handling of this material not in strict accordance with directions given herewith.

In no case shall Drexel or the Seller be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product when such use and/or handling is not in strict accordance with directions given herewith. The foregoing is a condition of sale by Drexel Chemical Company and is accepted as such by the Buyer.