

34704-879



09/28/2007
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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

John Tice
Manager Registrations
Loveland Products, Inc.
P.O. Box 1286
Greeley, CO 80632-1286

SEP 28 2007

Subject: Propiconazole Fungicide
EPA Reg. No. 34704-879
Amendment dated May 9, 2007
EPA Decision Number D379691

Dear Mr. Tice:

The amended label referred to above, resubmitted June 5, 2007 in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended is acceptable provided the following change is made:

1. In the Storage and Disposal block, add a section "Pesticide Storage" and relevant storage instructions.

One copy of the label stamped "Accepted with comments" is enclosed for your records. Please submit one copy of the final printed label that incorporates the required change before the product is released for shipment.

If you have any questions, please contact Robert Westin by phone at (703) 305-5721 or via email at westin.robert@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mary L. Waller".

Mary L. Waller
Product Manager (21)
Fungicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

Enclosure



PROPICONAZOLE FUNGICIDE

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated

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SEP 28 2007
Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.
34704-879

Broad spectrum and systemic disease control for turf and ornamentals

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Propiconazole: 14.3%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 85.7%

TOTAL 100.0%

Propiconazole Fungicide contains a nominal 1.3 pounds of active ingredient per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING—AVISO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

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EPA EST. NO. 34704-MS-2
NET CONTENTS 1 GAL. (3.78 L)

FIRST AID

If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing the eye • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: If ingested, induce emesis or lavage stomach. Treat symptomatically.

FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL: 1-800-301-7976.

IHT

081505 V3 6R07

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING—AVISO

Causes substantial, but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with skin or clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category C on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), or viton, shoes plus socks and protective eye-wear.

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Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Control Statements

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

DO NOT apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the target area.

NOTE: Do not apply more than 5.4 gals. of Propiconazole Fungicide/Acre/calendar year.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is: Coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), or viton, shoes plus socks and protective eyewear.

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 the product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

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

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of unused pesticide, spray mixture, or rinse water is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be used 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 in proper disposal methods.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Do not reuse the empty container. 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. Stay out of smoke from burning containers.

For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes. For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night CHEMTREC - 1-800-424-9300.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Propiconazole Fungicide is a systemic fungicide for use on turfgrasses for the control of dollar spot (*Sclerotinia homoeocarpa*), brown patch (*Rhizoctonia solani*), anthracnose (*Colletotrichum graminicola*), red thread (*Laetisaria fuciformis*), pink patch (*Limonomyces roseipellis*), rust (*Puccinia graminis*), powdery mildew (*Erysiphe graminis*), stripe smut (*Ustilago striiformis* and *Urocystis agropyri*), summer patch (*Magnaporthe poae*), necrotic ring spot (*Leptosphaeria korrae*), spring dead spot (*Leptosphaeria korrae*, *Leptosphaeria narmari*, *Ophiosphaerella herpotricha*, *Gaeumannomyces graminis*), take-all patch (*Gaeumannomyces graminis*), leafspot (*Biopolaris* spp., *Drechslera* spp.), gray leafspot (*Pyricularia grisea*), pink snowmold (*Microdochium nivale*), Fusarium patch (*Fusarium nivale*), gray snowmold (*Typhula* spp.), yellow patch (*Rhizoctonia cerealis*), and zoysia patch (*Rhizoctonia solani*).

Propiconazole Fungicide also controls numerous diseases on ornamentals and other landscape and nursery plantings. It controls mildews, rusts, leafspots, scabs, and blights. Refer to the appropriate section for specified disease and plants.

CHEMIGATION

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Do not use Propiconazole Fungicide as a tree injection. Do not use Propiconazole Fungicide in greenhouses.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Fill the spray tank 1/2 - 3/4 full with water. Add the proper amount of Propiconazole Fungicide and then add the rest of the water. Provide sufficient agitation during mixing and application to maintain a uniform emulsion.

If Propiconazole Fungicide is tank mixed with other products, use the following sequence:

1. Always check the compatibility of the tank mix using a jar test with proportionate amounts of Propiconazole Fungicide, other chemicals to be used, and the water, before mixing in a spray tank.
2. Provide sufficient jet or mechanical agitation during filling and application to keep the tank mix uniformly suspended.
3. Fill tank at least 1/2 full of clean water.
4. Add wettable powders to the tank first, allowing them to completely suspend in the tank before proceeding. This process can be hastened by premixing the product in water before adding to the tank.
5. Add flowables or suspensions next.
6. Add Propiconazole Fungicide next.
7. Add emulsifiable concentrates last.
8. Do not leave tank mix combinations in the spray tank for prolonged periods without agitation. Mix and apply them the same day.

Tank Mixes

For broader spectrum control, Propiconazole Fungicide can be tank mixed with other fungicides. For example, Subdue® may be tank mixed with the Propiconazole Fungicide or used alone when conditions are favorable for Pythium blight. Propiconazole Fungicide is also compatible with numerous herbicides and insecticides. Check compatibility before tank mixing. Add Unite® (3 pts./100 gals.) to tank mixes which are incompatible. Follow the directions under **Mixing Instructions** for tank mixes. Tank mixtures or other applications of products referenced on this label are permitted only in those states in which referenced products are registered.

TURFGRASS AND DICHONDRA DISEASE CONTROL

1. USE PROPICONAZOLE FUNGICIDE IN A PREVENTATIVE DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAM.
2. Apply in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage.
3. Apply after mowing **OR** allow sprayed area to completely dry before mowing.
4. For control of foliar diseases, allow sprayed area to completely dry before irrigation.
5. For control of soil-borne disease, Propiconazole Fungicide can be watered in after application.

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6. Under conditions optimum for high disease pressure, use the higher rate and the shorter interval.
7. For optimum turf quality and disease control, use Propiconazole Fungicide in conjunction with turf management practices that promote good plant health and optimum disease control.
8. Evaluate spray additives prior to use. Label directions are based on data obtained with no additives.
9. Before use of any fungicide, proper diagnosis of the organism causing the disease is important. Use of diagnostic kits or other means of identification of the disease organism is essential to determine the best control measures.
10. Do not apply more than 16 fl. oz./1,000 ft.²/calendar year.

IMPORTANT: Bermudagrass can be sensitive to Propiconazole Fungicide. Do not exceed 4 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. every 30 days on any variety of bermudagrass. In FL, do not apply Propiconazole Fungicide to bermudagrass golf course greens when temperatures exceed 90° F.

NOTE: Do not graze animals on treated areas. Do not feed clippings from treated areas to livestock or poultry.

Turfgrass - Specific Disease, Rates, and Application Timing

Disease	Fl. Oz. Per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	Fl. Oz. Per Acre	Application Interval/Timing	Instructions
Dollar Spot (<i>Sclerotinia homoeocarpa</i>)	0.5	22	7 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
	0.5	22	14 days	Tank mix with low label rate of one of the following fungicides: Daconil 2787®, Daconil Ultrex®
	1	44	21-28 days	Tank mix with low label rate of one of the following fungicides: Daconil 2787®, Daconil Ultrex®, Chipco® 26019
	1-2	44-88	14-28 days	If using the 1-2 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. rate without tank mixing, make no more than 3 consecutive applications for dollar spot control before rotating to an alternate EPA-registered fungicide having a different mode of action.
Anthracnose (<i>Colletotricum graminicola</i>)	1-2	44-88	14-28 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. When disease pressure is high, use higher rates of Propiconazole Fungicide and shorter intervals. For broader spectrum control, tank mix with a registered contact fungicide at the label rate. If disease is present, mix 2 fl. oz. of Propiconazole Fungicide per 1,000 sq. ft. with the label rate of the above mentioned contact fungicides.
Brown Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	1-2	44-88	14-21 days	Begin applications in May or June before disease is present. Tank mix with a registered contact fungicide labeled for brown patch control at the label rate. Under conditions of high temperatures and high humidity, use the higher rates of Propiconazole Fungicide and shorter intervals.
Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>) Rust (<i>Puccinia graminis</i>)	1-2	44-88	14-28 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. If disease is present, use 2 fl. oz. of Propiconazole Fungicide per 1,000 sq. ft.
Red Thread (<i>Laetisaria fuciformis</i>) Pink Patch (<i>Limonomyces roseipellis</i>)	2	88	14-21 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Stripe Smut (<i>Ustilago striiformis</i>) (<i>Urocystis agropyri</i>)	1-2	44-88	Fall or Spring	Apply once in the fall after grass becomes dormant or in the early spring before grass starts to grow.

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Disease	Fl. Oz. Per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	Fl. Oz. Per Acre	Application Interval/Timing	Instructions
Gray Leafspot (<i>Pyricularia grisea</i>)	1-2	44-88	14 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. If using the 1 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. rate, tank mix with a registered contact fungicide at the label rate.
Melting Out Leaf Spot (<i>Bipolaris</i> spp.) (<i>Drechslera</i> spp.)	1-2	44-176	14 days	Under light to moderate pressure, apply Propiconazole Fungicide to reduce the severity of leaf spot and melting out caused by Helminthosporium-type pathogens. For broad spectrum disease control, tank mix the 1 fl.oz. Propiconazole Fungicide with a registered contact fungicide at the label rate. Tank mix the 1-2 fl. oz/1,000 sq. ft. Propiconazole Fungicide rate with a registered contact fungicide at the label rate.
Summer Patch Poa Patch (<i>Magnaporthe poae</i>)	2	88	14 days	Apply Propiconazole Fungicide beginning in April. Use the 4 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. rate on a 28-day schedule and the 2 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. rate on a 14-day schedule.
Take-All Patch (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i>)	4	176	28 days	
Spring Dead Spot (<i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i> , <i>Leptosphaeria namari</i> , <i>Ophiosphaerella herpotricha</i> , <i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i>)	2-4	88-176	Spring and Fall	Apply Propiconazole Fungicide to reduce the severity of take-all patch. Make 1-2 fall applications in September and October or when night temperatures drop to 55°, and 1-2 spring applications in April and May, depending on local recommendations.
Necrotic Ring Spot (<i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i>)	4	176	30 days	Make 1-3 applications. For one application, apply in September or October. For multiple applications, begin sprays in August.
Snowmold Gray (<i>Typhula</i> spp.) Pink (<i>Microdochium nivale</i>)	4	176	Fall or Spring	Apply in the fall and/or early spring depending on local recommendations.
Fusarium Patch (<i>Fusarium nivale</i>)	2-4	88-176	Late Fall	Apply one application in the late fall before snow cover. Do not apply on top of snow. For optimum disease control, the 2 and 3 fl. oz. Propiconazole Fungicide rates should be tank mixed with either PCNB or chlorothalonil at label rates.
Yellow Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia cerealis</i>)	2-4	88-176	Fall-Early Spring	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Zoysia patch, large patch of zoysia (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	3-4	130-176	Late Fall	Apply one application in the late fall before snow cover. Do not apply on top of snow. If using a 3 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. rate, tank mix with a registered contact fungicide at the label rate.
Dichondra Rust (<i>Puccinia dichondrae</i>)	3-4	130-176	Early Fall	Make one application in the early fall (mid-September to mid-October) prior to development of disease symptoms. Consult local turfgrass extension experts to determine the optimum application timing for your area.
	2	88	14-21 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.

Establishment of Cool Season Turfgrass

Propiconazole Fungicide provides control of many diseases of turf, and its primary use is as a fungicide for use against the

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diseases listed on this label. As an additional benefit, Propiconazole Fungicide will improve the rate of establishment when it is applied to cool season grass seedlings or sod.

New Seedlings: Apply 1 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. at the 2 to 3-leaf stage of growth for faster root development and top growth.

Sod: Apply 1 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. 2-6 weeks before cutting for increased sod knitting and faster establishment after laying.

Disease Control in Nurseries (Field) and Landscape Plantings

1. USE Propiconazole Fungicide IN A PREVENTATIVE DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAM. To determine the use directions for controlling a disease on an ornamental plant species, select the plant species in Table 1. The number in parentheses following the plant species refers you to the disease(s) controlled in Table 2. Find the disease in Table 2. The letter in brackets following the disease refers you to the application regime in Table 3.
2. Allow spray to dry before overhead irrigation is applied.
3. Optimum benefit of Propiconazole Fungicide is obtained when used in conjunction with sound disease management practices.

General Recommendations

Propiconazole Fungicide may be used at rates of 2-24 fl. oz./100 gals. water for control of disease of ornamental plant species (see Tables 1, 2, and 3).

NOTE: For outdoor uses, you can apply up to 5.4 gallons of Propiconazole Fungicide/acre/crop/calendar year.

For general disease control in landscapes, apply 6-8 fl. oz./100 gals. water every 21 days. For best control, begin Propiconazole Fungicide applications before disease development.

NOTE: Plant tolerances to Propiconazole Fungicide have been found acceptable for the specific genera and species of plants listed under the Directions for Use. In addition, crop tolerance to Propiconazole Fungicide has been demonstrated (at a rate of 6-8 fl. oz./100 gals.) on the following ornamental plants: ajuga, Bartlett pear, bayberry, camellia, candy tuft, cotoneaster, elm, English ivy, euonymus, German statice, holly, hollyhock, impatiens, linden, liriope, magnolia, maples, peony, privet, raphiolepis, rebud, sweetgum, sycamore, tulip tree, vinca, and wax myrtle. Other plant species may be sensitive to Propiconazole Fungicide and diseases other than those listed may not be controlled. Before using Propiconazole Fungicide on plants or for diseases that are not listed in the Directions for Use, test Propiconazole Fungicide on a small scale basis first. Apply the recommended rates for a particular type of disease, i.e., rust, powdery mildew, etc., and evaluate for phytotoxicity and disease control prior to widespread use.

Table 1. Ornamentals - Plant Species

Numbers in parentheses refer to disease controlled. See Table 2.

Herbaceous Ornamental

Calendula (4a)	Gomphrena (3a)	Phlox (4c)	Zinnia (4c)
Carnation (5f)	Iris (5d)	Snapdragon (5d)	
Chrysanthemum (2a)	Marigold (3a)	Sweet William (3k)	
Delphinium (4a)	Monarda (4c)	(<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>)	

Woody Ornamental

Amelanchier (4d)	Dogwood (3h, 4c)	Oaks (3p)	Rhododendron (2c, 3n)
Ash (4c)	Douglas Fir (5b)	Pines (1b, 1c)	Roses (3g, 4e, 5c) (Outdoor Use Only)
Azalea (2c, 4b)	Hawthorn (5a)	Poplars (5b)	Shasta Fir (5e)
Crabapple (3c, 3q, 4c, 5a)	Juniper (1a)	Pyracantha (3o)	
Crape Myrtle (4a)	Lilac (4c)	Red Tip Photinia (3i)	

Non-bearing Fruits and Nuts (Nurseries and Landscape Plantings)

Apple (3q, 4d, 5a)	Citrus (3m)	Peach (2b)	Plum (2b)
Cherry (2b, 3d)	Nectarine (2b)	Pecan (3b, 3c, 3f, 3l, 3n, 4e)	Walnut (3j)

Table 2. Diseases

Letters in brackets refer to application regimes. See Table 3.

1. Conifer Blights
 - a. *Phomopsis juniperovora* (Phomopsis Blight) [B]
 - b. *Sirococcus strobolinus* (Tip Blight) [D]
 - c. *Sphaeropsis sapinea* (Diplodia Tip Blight) [B]

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2. Flower Blight

- a. *Ascochyta chrysanthemi* (Ray Blight) [C]
- b. *Monilinia* spp. [A]
- c. *Ovulinia* spp. [B]

3. Leaf Blights/Spots

- a. *Alternaria* spp. [B]
- b. *Cercospora* spp. (Brown Leaf Spot) [C]
- c. *Cladosporium* spp. (Scab) [C]
- d. *Coccomyces hiemalis* [A]
- e. *Collectrichum* spp. [B]
- f. *Cristulariella* spp. (Zonate leafspot) [C]
- g. *Diplocarpon rosae* (Blackspot) [B]
- h. *Disciella* spp. (Anthracnose) [C]
- i. *Fabraea maculata* (syn. *Entomosporium maculata*) [B]
- j. *Gnomonia leptostyla* (Anthracnose) [C]
- k. *Heterosporium echinulatum* [B]
- l. *Mycosphaerella caryigena* (Downy Spot) [C]
- m. *Mycosphaerella fructicola* (Greasy Spot) [E]
- n. *Septoria* spp. (Leaf Scorch) [C]
- o. *Spilocaea pyracanthae* [B]
- p. *Tubakia dryina* [D]
- q. *Venturia inaequalis* (Scab) [A]

4. Powdery Mildew

- a. *Erysiphe* spp. [B]
- b. *Microsphaera* spp. [C]
- c. *Oidium* spp. [B]
- d. *Podosphaera* spp. [B]
- e. *Sphaerotheca pannosa* [B]

5. Rust

- a. *Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae* [A]
- b. *Melampsora occidentalis* [D]
- c. *Phragmidium* spp. [B]
- d. *Puccinia* spp. [B]
- e. *Pucciniastrum goeppertianum* [D]
- f. *Uromyces dianthi* [B]

Table 3. Application Regimes

- [A] Mix 2-4 fl. oz. of Propiconazole Fungicide in 100 gals. of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Apply every 14-21 days during the period of primary infection. If disease is present, tank mix with an EPA-registered contact fungicide. For flower blight, apply Propiconazole Fungicide when there is 5-10% bloom and again at 70-100% bloom. For dogwoods, apply the 2-4 fl. oz. Rate every 14 days, or apply 8 fl. oz. of Propiconazole Fungicide every 28 days.
- [B] Mix 5-8 fl. oz. of Propiconazole Fungicide in 100 gals. of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Apply as needed, beginning when conditions are favorable for disease development. For blackspot, apply with a registered contact fungicide labeled for blackspot. For Calendula, apply every 30 days. For diplodia tip blight, make 3 applications every 14 days prior to major period of infection. For juniper phomopsis blight, make application as soon as junipers start to grow, and repeat the applications every 14-21 days during periods of active growth.
- [C] Mix 8-12 fl. oz. of Propiconazole Fungicide in 100 gals. of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Apply every 30 days, beginning when conditions are favorable for disease development. For pecans, apply the 12 fl. oz. rate beginning at bud break. Apply 3 times on 14-day intervals. For walnuts, apply 8.5 fl. oz. at 14-21 day intervals. For ray blight, apply 12 fl. oz. at 7-day intervals or 20 fl. oz. at 14-day intervals.
- [D] Mix 16 fl. oz. of Propiconazole Fungicide in 100 gals. of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Apply every 14-28 days, beginning when conditions are favorable for disease development. For Douglas fir needle rust, apply once in May. For tip blight, initial application is in mid-late winter, and apply 3 times at 3 month intervals.
- [E] Mix 20-24 fl. oz. of Propiconazole Fungicide in 100 gals. of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Apply during June to August time period.

NOTE: To avoid possible illegal residues, do not apply to apple, cherry, citrus, nectarine, peach, pear, pecan, plum, or walnut trees that will bear harvestable fruit within 12 months.

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WARRANTY DISCLAIMER AND NOTICE

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