

42750-261

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460



OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

December 4, 2014

Morris Gaskins
Albaugh, LLC
P.O. Box 2127
Valdosta, GA 31604

Subject: Label Amendment – Adding ornamental uses
Product Name: Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC
EPA Registration Number: 42750-261
Application Date: 7/10/11
Decision Number: 493444

Dear Mr. Gaskins

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

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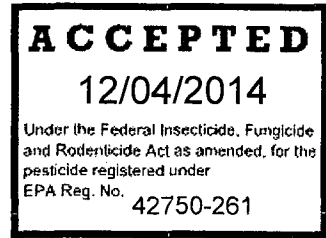
Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). If you have any questions, please contact Shaunta Hill by phone at 703-347-8961, or via email at hill.shaunta@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Shaja Joyner". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a distinct flourish at the end.

Shaja Joyner, Product Manager 20
Fungicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

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EDITOR's NOTE: 9/29/14 "clean" proposed label amendment to add ornamental uses

GROUP	11	FUNGICIDE
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AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC

Broad spectrum fungicide for control of plant diseases

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Azoxystrobin: methyl (E)-2-{2-[6-(2-cyanophenoxy)pyrimidin-4-yloxy]phenyl}-3-methoxyacrylate*	22.9%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	77.1%
TOTAL:	100.0%

*IUPAC
Contains 2.08 lb. of active-ingredient per gallon
Suspension Concentration

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

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

FIRST AID	
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.
HOT LINE NUMBER: Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. FOR MEDICAL EMERGENCIES INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT, CALL CHEMTREC® TOLL FREE AT 1-800-424-9300.	

EPA Reg. No. 42750-261

EPA Est. No. xxxxxx-xx-xxx

NET CONTENTS: _____ gallons

MANUFACTURED BY:
ALBAUGH, LLC
Ankeny, IA 50021

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants

Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber

Shoes plus socks

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

IMPORTANT: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "applicators and other handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

1. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.
2. Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
3. 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

This pesticide is toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water except as specified on this label. For terrestrial uses, 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.

Ground Water Advisory

Azoxystrobin and a degradate of azoxystrobin are known to leach through soil to ground water under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of azoxystrobin and a degradate of azoxystrobin from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Notify State and/or Federal authorities and Albaugh immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to use of this product.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do not mix or allow coming into contact with oxidizing agent. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Use of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC through air blast application equipment on grapes is prohibited in the following townships and boroughs of Erie County, Pennsylvania: North East, Harborcreek, Lawrence Park, Erie, Presque Isle, Millcreek, Fairview, Girard and Springfield.

This prohibition is intended to help eliminate phytotoxicity problems with apples observed in this geographic location.

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.

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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 4 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:

1. Coveralls
2. Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber
3. Shoes plus socks

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 this product is dry.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC is a broad spectrum, preventative fungicide with systemic and curative properties recommended for the control of many important plant diseases. These additional benefits are due to positive effects on plant physiology. The effects may vary according to factors such as the crop, crop hybrid, or environment. AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be applied as a foliar spray in alternating spray programs or in tank mixes with other registered crop protection products. All applications must be made according to the use directions that follow.

USE RESTRICTIONS

DO NOT spray AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC where spray drift may reach apple trees.

DO NOT use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties.

DO NOT graze or feed clippings from treated turf areas to animals.

DO NOT use in greenhouses.

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DO NOT spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application. Conditions which may contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, sprayer nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, etc. Contact your State extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area.

DO NOT use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties.

USE PRECAUTIONS

AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties.

AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees (and apple fruit).

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may demonstrate some phytotoxic effects when mixed with products that are formulated as ECs. These effects are enhanced if applications are made under cool, cloudy conditions and these conditions remain for several days following application. In addition, adjuvants that contain some form of silicone have also contributed to phytotoxicity.

PRODUCT USE INSTRUCTIONS

Application: Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good disease control. Make no more spray solution than is needed for application. Avoid spray overlap, as crop injury may occur.

Adjuvants: When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, the use of an adjuvant that meets the standards of the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) adjuvant certification is recommended.

Efficacy: Under certain conditions conducive to extended infection periods, use another registered fungicide for additional applications if maximum amount of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC has been used. If resistant isolates to Group 11 fungicides are present, efficacy can be reduced for certain diseases. The higher rates in the rate range and/or shorter spray intervals may be required under conditions of heavy infection pressure, with highly susceptible varieties, or when environmental conditions are conducive to disease.

INTEGRATED PEST (DISEASE) MANAGEMENT

AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC 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. This should include selection of varieties with disease tolerance, removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters, and proper timing and placement of irrigation. Consult your local agricultural authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area. AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be used in State Agricultural Extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs which recommend application timing based on environmental factors favorable for disease development.

Crop Tolerance: Plant tolerance has been found to be acceptable for all crops on the label, however, not all possible tank-mix combinations have been tested under all conditions. When possible, it is recommended to test the combinations on a small portion of the crop to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur as a result of application. See Product Use Precautions for apple phytotoxicity information.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

GROUP 11 FUNGICIDES

AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC (azoxystrobin) is a Group 11 fungicide. The mode of action for AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC is the inhibition of the Qol (quinone outside) site within the electron transport system [Group 11]. Fungal pathogens can develop resistance to products with the same mode of action when used repeatedly. Because resistance development cannot be predicted, use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for the crop and use area. Consult your local or State agricultural authorities for resistance management strategies that are complementary to those in this label.

Resistance management strategies may include alternating and/or tank-mixing with products having different modes of action or limiting the total number of applications per season. Albaugh encourages responsible resistance management to ensure effective long-term control of the fungal diseases on this label.

Follow the crop specific resistance management recommendations in the directions for use.

If no resistance recommendation on number of applications is specified in the directions for use, follow the recommendations in the table below.

If planned total number of fungicide applications per crop is:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Recommended Solo Qol fungicide sprays	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4
Recommended Qol fungicide sprays in mixture (tank-mix or formulated)	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6

In situations requiring multiple sprays, develop season long spray programs for Group 11 (Qol) fungicides. In crops where two sequential Group 11 fungicide applications are made, they should be alternated with two or more applications of a fungicide that is not in Group 11. If more than 12 applications are made, observe the following guidelines:

- When using a Qol fungicide as a solo product, the number of applications must be no more than 1/3 (33%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.
- For Qol mixes in programs in which tank mixes or pre mixes of Qol with mixing partners of a different mode of action are utilized, the number of Qol containing applications must be no more than 1/2 (50%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.
- In programs in which applications of Qol are made with both solo products and mixtures, the number of Qol containing applications must be no more than 1/2 (50%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.

If a Group 11 fungicide is applied to the seed or soil, do not make another application with a Group 11 fungicide for at least 3 weeks.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

The following crops may be planted at the specified interval following application of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC fungicide.

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Crop Rotational Interval

	Plant back interval
Buckwheat, millet	12 months
All other crops with Azoxystrobin registered uses	0 days

SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL

For those crops that have specific use directions for soil borne disease control: AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC can provide control of many soil borne diseases if applied early in the growing season. Specific applications for soil borne diseases include in-furrow applications and banded applications applied over the row, either shortly after plant emergence or during herbicide applications or cultivation. These applications will provide control of pre- or postemergence damping off and diseases that infect plants at the soil-plant interface.

The use of either type of application depends on the cultural practices in the region. In some locations, one type of application may provide better disease control than the other, depending on the timing of the disease epidemic. Seedling diseases are generally controlled by in-furrow applications while banded applications are more effective against soil borne diseases that develop later in the season. Consult your local expert to get some guidance regarding application type.

Under cool, wet conditions, crop injury from soil directed applications can occur.

BANDED

- Apply AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC prior to infection as a directed spray to the soil, using single or multiple nozzles, adjusted
- Band width should be limited to 7 inches or less.
- Apply AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC at a rate of 0.40-0.80 fl. oz. product (0.10-0.20 oz. a.i.)/1000 row feet. For banded applications on 22-inch rows, the maximum application rate is 0.70 fl. OZ./1000 row feet.
- These applications come into contact with the foliage and are counted as foliar applications when considering resistance management.
- They may be applied during cultivation or hilling operations to provide soil incorporation.

IN-FURROW

- Apply AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC as an in-furrow spray in 3-15 gallons of water at planting.
- Mount the spray nozzle so the spray is directed into the furrow just before the seeds are covered.
- Use the higher rate when the weather conditions are expected to be conducive for disease development, if the field has a history of Pythium problems, or if minimum/low till programs are in place.

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IN-FURROW APPLICATION RATES

RATE PER 1000 ROW FEET		PRODUCT PER ACRE (fl. oz.)						
fl. oz. product	oz. a.i.	22" rows	30" rows	32" rows	34" rows	36" rows	38" rows	40" rows
0.40	0.10	9.5	7.0	6.5	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.2
0.60	0.15	14.3	10.5	9.8	9.2	8.7	8.3	7.8
0.80	0.20	19.1	14.0	13.0	12.2	11.6	11.0	10.4

22" = 23,760 row ft., 30" = 17,424 row ft., 32" = 16,335 row ft., 34" = 15,374 row ft., 36" = 14,520 row ft., 38" = 13,756 row ft., and 40" = 13,068 row ft./Acre

Restriction: Do not apply more than 15 fl. oz/A

DRIP

Refer to the Application Instructions Through Irrigation System section.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

To avoid spray drift, do not apply when conditions favor drift beyond the target area. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR AND THE GROWER.

ATTENTION

AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties.

AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees (and apple fruit).

DO NOT spray AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC where spray drift may reach apple trees.

DO NOT spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application. Conditions which may contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, sprayer nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, etc. Contact your State extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area.

DO NOT use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitat.

MIXING AND APPLICATION METHODS

Spray Equipment

AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be applied with all types of spray equipment commonly used for making ground and aerial applications. Proper adjustments and calibration of spraying equipment to give good canopy penetration and coverage is essential for good disease control.

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Nozzles

- Equip sprayers with nozzles that provide accurate and uniform application.
- Nozzles should be the same size and uniformly spaced across the boom.
- Calibrate sprayer before use.
- It is suggested that screens be used to protect the pump and to prevent nozzles from clogging.
- Screens placed on the suction side of the pump should be *16-mesh or coarser*.
- Do not place a screen in the recirculation line.
- Use 50-mesh or coarser screens between the pump and boom, and where required, at the nozzles.
- Check nozzle manufacturer's recommendations.

Pump

- Use a pump with capacity to:
 1. Maintain 35-40 psi at nozzles
 2. Provide sufficient agitation in tank to keep mixture in suspension - this requires recirculation of 10% of tank volume per minute.
- Use a jet agitator or liquid sparge tube for agitation.
- Do not air sparge.

For more information on spray equipment and calibration, consult sprayer manufacturers and state recommendations. For specific local directions and spray schedules, consult the current state agricultural recommendations.

Mixing Instructions

- AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC is a suspension concentrate (SC) formulation.
- Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate operation.
- Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product.
- Agitate the spray solution before and during application.
- Rinse spray tank thoroughly with clean water after each day's use and dispose of pesticide rinsate by application to an already treated area.

AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC Alone (No Tank Mix)

- Add 1/2 - 2/3 of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank.
- With the agitator running, add AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC to the tank.
- Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water.
- Begin application of the spray solution after AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC has completely dispersed into the mix water.
- Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been sprayed.

AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC + Tank Mixtures: AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC is usually compatible with all tank-mix partners listed on this label. To determine the physical compatibility of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC with other products, use a jar test. Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to 1 qt. of water. Add wettable powders and water dispersible granular products first, then liquid flowables, and emulsifiable concentrates last. After thoroughly mixing, let stand for at least 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be remixed readily, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for adding required ingredients to the spray tank.

AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC has demonstrated some phytotoxic effects when mixed with products that are formulated as emulsifiable concentrates (EC). These effects are enhanced if applications are made under cool, cloudy conditions and these conditions remain for several days following application. In addition, adjuvants that contain some form of silicone have also contributed to phytotoxicity.

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Mixing in the Spray Tank

- Add 1/2 to 2/3 of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank.
- With the agitator running, add the tank-mix partner(s) into the tank in the same order as described above.
- Allow the material to completely dissolve and disperse into the mix water. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water and AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC to the spray tank.
- Allow AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC to completely disperse.
- Spray the mixture with the agitator running.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS (CHEMIGATION)

Application Through Irrigation Systems (Chemigation)

- Use only on crops for which chemigation is specified on this label.
- Apply this product only through center pivot, solid set, hand move, or moving wheel irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- Apply in 0.1-0.25 inches/acre. Excessive water may reduce efficacy.
- 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.

Spray Preparation: Chemical tank and injector system should be thoroughly cleaned. Flush system with clean water.

Drip irrigation: AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be applied through drip irrigation systems for soil borne disease control. The soil should have adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application.

Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, subsequent irrigation (water only) should be delayed for at least 24 hours following drip application.

Sprinkler Irrigation

- Apply this product through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side [wheel] roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems.
- Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system except as specified on this label.
- Apply with center pivot or continuous-move equipment distributing 1/2 acre-inch or less during treatment.
- In general, use the least amount of water required for proper distribution and coverage.

- If stationary systems (solid set, handlines or wheel lines other than continuous-move) are used, this product should be injected into no more than the last 20-30 minutes of the set.
- Do not apply when winds are greater than 10-15 mph to avoid drift or wind skips.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
- Plant injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform treated water.
- Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control.
- Good agitation should be maintained during the entire application period.

If you have questions about calibration you should contact State Extension Service specialist, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Operating Instructions

1. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
2. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water-source contamination from backflow.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. 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.
5. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
6. 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.
7. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
8. Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. 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.
9. 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.

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Center Pivot Irrigation Equipment

Notes: (1) Use only with drive systems which provide uniform water distribution. (2) Do not use end guns when chemigating AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC through center pivot systems because of non-uniform application.

- Determine the size of the area to be treated.
- Determine the time required to apply 1/8 to 1/2 inch of water over the area to be treated when the system and injection equipment are operated at normal pressures as specified by the equipment manufacturer.
- When applying AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC through irrigation equipment use the lowest obtainable water volume while maintaining uniform distribution. Run the system at 80-95% of the manufacturer's rated capacity.
- Using water, determine the injection pump output when operated at normal line pressure.
- Determine the amount of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system.
- Add the required amount of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC and sufficient water to meet the injection time requirements to the solution tank.
- Make sure the system is fully charged with water before starting injection of the AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC solution. Time the injection to last at least as long as it takes to bring the system to full pressure.
- Maintain constant solution tank agitation during the injection period.
- Continue to operate the system until the AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC solution has cleared the sprinkler head.

Solid Set, Hand Move, and Moving Wheel Irrigation Equipment

- Determine the acreage covered by the sprinklers.
- Fill injector solution tank with water and adjust flow rate to use the contents over a 20 to 30-minute interval. When applying AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC through irrigation equipment use the lowest obtainable water volume while maintaining uniform distribution.
- Determine the amount of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system.
- Add the required amount of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC into the same quantity of water used to calibrate the injection period.
- Operate the system at the same pressure and time interval established during the calibration.
- Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed. Continue to operate the system until the AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC solution has cleared the last sprinkler head.

Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems

1. 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.
2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, back-flow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

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4. The pesticide injection pipeline 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.
5. 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.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

SPECIFIC CROP USE DIRECTIONS

Alfalfa
(See Nongrass Animal Feeds Forage, Fodder, Straw and Hay)

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Almonds	Alternaria Leaf and Fruit Spot <i>(Alternaria alternata)</i> Anthracnose <i>(Colletotrichum acutatum)</i> Leaf Blight <i>(Seimatosporium lichenicola)</i> Leaf Rust <i>(Tranzschelia discolor)</i> Scab <i>(Cladosporium carpophilum)</i> Shot Hole <i>(Wilsonomyces carpophilus)</i>	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25)	AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. For aerial applications apply in a minimum of 15 GPA. Thorough and uniform coverage is essential for disease control. Reduced efficacy has been observed when uniform coverage cannot be obtained. AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be applied by air only at growth stages prior to and including 5 weeks after petal fall. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Anthracnose, scab and shot hole: Begin applications prior to disease development and continue at 7- to 14-day intervals throughout the season. Blossom blight: Begin applications at early bloom and continue through petal fall.
	Brown Rot Blossom Blight <i>(Monilinia laxa, M. fructicola)</i>	12.0 - 15.5 (0.20 - 0.25)	Do not apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not apply within 28 days of harvest (28-day PHI).			

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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Artichoke, Globe	Ramularia Leaf Spot (<i>Ramularia cynarae</i>)	11.0 - 15.5 (0.18 - 0.25)	Begin applications prior to or in the early stages of disease development, and continue as needed throughout the season at a 2-3 week interval, up to and including the day of harvest. Do not apply at less than 7-day intervals. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. For ground applications, apply in 50-200 gallons of water per acre to obtain coverage without excessive runoff. For aerial applications, apply in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than one application of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Asparagus	Stemphyllium Purple Spot (<i>Stemphyllium vesicarium</i>)	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25)	AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7- to 14-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre by ground, and minimum of 3 gallons per acre by air. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than one application of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not apply within 100 days of harvest (100-day PHI)			

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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Bananas Plantains	Black Sigatoka <i>(Mycosphaerella fijiensis)</i> Yellow Sigatoka <i>(Mycosphaerella musicola)</i> .	5.5 - 8.5 (0.09 - 0.135)	AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 12-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 66.4 fl. oz. of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 1.08 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Cereals Barley Oats Rye	Kernel Blight <i>(Alternaria spp.)</i> Leaf Rust <i>(Puccinia hordei)</i> Barley Stripe <i>(Drechslera graminea = Pyrenophora graminea)</i> Net Blotch <i>(Pyrenophora teres)</i> Powdery Mildew <i>(Erysiphe graminis f. sp. hordei)</i> Stagonospora Blotch <i>(Stagonospora nodorum)</i>	6.0 - 12.0 (0.10 - 0.20) 9.0 - 12.0 (0.15 - 0.20) 12.0 (0.20)	AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC should be applied prior to disease development. Protecting the flag leaf is important for maximizing disease control. For best results, sufficient water volume must be used to provide thorough coverage. AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC can be applied by ground, air or chemigation. A crop oil concentrate adjuvant may be added at 1.0% v/v to optimize efficacy. For chemigation, apply in 0.1-0.25 inches/A of water. Chemigation with excessive water may lead to a decrease in efficacy. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than two (2) applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicide per season.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply after Feekes 10.54.
- 2) Do not apply more than 0.40 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) Do not apply within 7 days of grazing or harvest (7-day PHI) for forage and hay.

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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Berries Bushberry Subgroup 13-07B Aronia Berry Blueberry, Highbush Blueberry, Lowbush Buffalo Currant Chilean Guava Cranberry, Highbush Currant, Black Currant, Red Elderberry European Barberry Gooseberry Honeysuckle, Edible Huckleberry Jostaberry Juneberry (Saskatoon Berry) Lingonberry Native Currant Salal Sea Buckthorn Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these	Alternaria Fruit Rot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose Fruit Rot (<i>Colletotrichum</i> <i>gloeosporoides</i>) Botryosphaeria Canker (<i>Botryosphaeria</i> spp.) Mummyberry (<i>Monilinia vaccinii-</i> <i>corymbosi</i>) Phomopsis Stem Canker (<i>Phomopsis</i> <i>vaccinii</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp) Septoria Blight (<i>Septoria</i> spp.)	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25)	AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7- to 14-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 46 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 0.75 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).			

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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Berries, Caneberry Subgroup 13-07A Blackberry Bingleberry Boysenberry Dewberry Lowberry Marionberry Olallieberry Youngberry Loganberry Red and Black Raspberry Wild Raspberry Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these.	Anthracnose <i>(Spaceloma necator)</i> <i>(Elsinoe veneta)</i> Botryosphaeria Canker <i>(Botryosphaeria dothidea)</i> Colletotrichum Rot <i>(Colletotrichum gloeosporioides)</i> Leaf Spot <i>(Septoria rubi)</i> <i>(Sphaerulina rubi)</i> Powdery Mildew <i>(Sphaerotheca macularis)</i> Rosette or Double Blossom of Blackberries <i>(Cercospora rubi)</i> Spur Blight <i>(Didymella applanata)</i>	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10-0.25)	Begin applications at onset of disease and continue as required until harvest. Make applications on a 7- to 14-day schedule. Use a minimum water volume of 10 gallons per acre by ground and a minimum of 3 gallons by air. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Blackberry Rust <i>(Phragmidium spp.)</i>	10 - 15.5 (0.16 - 0.25)	

Specific Use Restrictions:
 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season.
 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
 3) AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Berry, Low Growing Subgroup 13-07G (except Cranberry) Strawberry See additional crops below. Bearberry, Bilberry, Cloudberry, Muntries, Partridgeberry including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these.	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum fragariae</i>) Leather Rot (<i>Phytophthora cactorum</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i>) Suppression of Botrytis on the Foliage (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25)	AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7- to 10-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. For leather rot control apply 2 applications on a 7-day schedule from late bloom through harvest. For dip applications at transplanting for commercial berry production: For suppression of root and crown rot caused by <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp., mix 5-8 fl. oz. of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC per 100 gallons of water. Dip plants for 2-5 minutes. Plant treated plants as quickly as possible. It is recommended that transplants be washed to remove excess soil prior to dipping. For continued anthracnose control, follow with foliar applications beginning 2-3 weeks after transplant. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Soilborne Diseases: Seedling Root Rot, Basal Stem Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1. Do not apply more than 61.5 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2. Do not apply more than 1.0 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3. Do not use in plant propagation nurseries. 4. AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Brassica Head and Stem Subgroup Broccoli Chinese Broccoli (gai ion) Brussels Sprouts Cabbage Chinese Cabbage (napa) Chinese Mustard Cabbage (gai choy) Cauliflower Cavalo Broccolo Kohlrabi Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these	Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora parasitica</i>) Pin Rot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.)	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25)	AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7- to 14-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre by ground, and minimum of 3 gallons per acre by air. Do not apply more than two applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Brassica Leafy Greens Subgroup Broccoli Raab Cabbage, Chinese Collards Kale Mizuna Mustard Greens Mustard Spinach Rape Greens Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these	Black Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) White Rust (<i>Albugo Candida</i>) Soilborne Diseases Seedling Root Rot, Basal Stem Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	6.0-15.5 (0.10- 0.25) 0.40-0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7- to 14-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than one application of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 46 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 0.75 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
<p>Bulb Vegetables Crop Group 3-07</p> <p>Garlic Leek</p> <p>Onion, bulb Daylily, bulb Fritillaria, bulb Garlic, bulb Garlic, great-headed, bulb Garlic, serpent, bulb Lily, bulb Onion, bulb Onion, Chinese, bulb Onion, pearl Onion, potato, bulb Shallot, bulb</p> <p>Onion, green Chive, fresh leaves Chive, Chinese, fresh leaves</p> <p>Elegans hosta Fritillaria, leaves Kurrat Lady's leek Leek Leek, wild Onion, beltsville bunching Onion, fresh Onion, green Onion, macrostem Onion, tree, tops Onion, Welsh, tops Shallot, fresh leaves</p> <p>Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these</p>	<p>Foliar Diseases</p> <p>Cladosporium Leaf Blotch <i>(Cladosporium allii)</i></p> <p>Purple Blotch <i>(Alternaria porri)</i> Rust <i>(Puccinia allii)</i></p> <p>Botrytis Leaf Blight <i>(Botrytis aclada)</i></p> <p>Downy Mildew <i>(Peronospora destructor)</i></p> <p>Soilborne Diseases</p> <p>Rhizoctonia Damping-Off <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i></p>	<p>6.0 - 12.0 (0.10 - 0.20)</p> <p>9.0 - 15.5 (0.15 - 0.25)</p> <p>0.40 - 0.80 fl. OZ./1000 row feet</p>	<p>For downy mildew, make preventative applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule.</p> <p>For all other diseases, AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. If applications are made by air, the higher rates should be used for adequate control. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p> <p>Do not apply more than one application of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p> <p>Mixtures of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC with insecticides and silicone adjuvants must be tested for crop safety before application to the crop.</p> <p>For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section. If the application is an in-furrow application, the spray should be made just prior to seed placement so that the majority of the chemical is under the seed. This will reduce the potential for phytotoxicity, especially if fertilizer is added to the application.</p>
<p>Specific Use Restrictions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI). 			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Canola (see Oilseed Crops for additional information)	Alternaria Blackspot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Blackleg (<i>Leptosphaeria maculans</i>) Sclerotica Stem Rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25)	In general, apply 7.0 fl. oz. of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC at early bud followed by 14.0 fl. oz. at about 45 days before harvest. A third application of 7.0 fl. oz. may be made 30 days before harvest. Specifically for blackleg, AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications should be made at the 2- to 4-leaf stage. For Alternaria or Sclerotinia, 9.0-15.5 fl. oz. product/A should be applied at 10-25% flowering (3-7 days following first flower). Use the higher rate under heavy disease pressure or when conditions are favorable for disease. For control of Alternaria alone, 8.0 fl. oz. product/A may be applied at pod stage (approximately 95% petal fall). Do not apply more than one application of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre for ground applications.

Specific Use Restrictions:
 1) Do not apply more than 27.6 fl. oz. of product/A/season.
 2) Do not apply more than 0.45 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
 3) Do not apply within 30 days of harvest (30-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Carrots	Early Blight (<i>Cercospora carotae</i>) Late Blight (<i>Alternaria dauci</i>) White Mold (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) For additional diseases, see Vegetables, Root, Subgroup.	9.0 - 20.0 (0.15 - 0.33)	AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the > resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than one application of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.40 - 0.80 Fl. Oz./1000 Row feet	For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.

Specific Use Restrictions:
 1) Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz. of product/A/season.
 2) Do not apply more than 2.0 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
 3) AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Celery	Early Blight (<i>Cercospora apii</i>) Late Blight (<i>Septoria apicola</i>) For additional diseases, see Leafy Vegetables.	9.0 - 15.5 (0.15 - 0.25)	AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than one application of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Soilborne Diseases: Rhizoctonia Root Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Christmas Trees	Diplodia Tip Blight (<i>Diplodia pinea</i>) Lophodermium Needlecast (<i>Lophodermium pinastri</i>) Swiss Needlecast (<i>Phaeocryptopus gaumannii</i>)	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25)	AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at 7- to 21-day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 2.0 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.		

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
<p>Citrus Fruit Crop Group 10-10</p> <p>Calamondin Citron Grapefruit Kumquat Lemon Lime Mandarin Orange (sour and sweet) Pummelo Satsuma Mandarin Tangerine</p> <p>Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these</p> <p>See complete list of citrus fruit crops below.</p>	<p>Albinism (<i>Alternaria alternata</i> <i>pv citri</i>)</p> <p>Alternaria Leaf and Fruit Spot (<i>Alternaria citri</i>)</p> <p>Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.)</p> <p>Diplodia Stem-End Rot (<i>Diplodia natalensis</i>)</p> <p>Greasy Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella</i> <i>citri</i>)</p> <p>Melanose (<i>Diaporthe citri</i>)</p> <p>Penicillium Decays</p> <p>Green Mold, Whisker Mold, Suppression of Blue Mold (<i>Penicillium</i> spp.)</p> <p>Phomopsis Stem-End Rot (<i>Phomopsis citrii</i>)</p> <p>Post Bloom Fruit Drop (PFD) (<i>Colletotrichum</i> <i>acutatum</i>)</p> <p>Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.)</p> <p>Scab (<i>Elsinoe fawcettii</i>)</p> <p>Sweet Orange Scab (<i>Elsinoe australis</i>)</p>	<p>12.0 - 15.5 (0.20 - 0.25)</p>	<p>AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on 7- to 21-day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Under conditions that favor severe disease epidemics, the higher application rates should be used. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. A horticultural spray oil should be used to improve control of greasy spot.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than four (4) applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicide per season.</p>
<p>Pummelo Citrus Hybrid (Uniq fruit only)</p>	<p>Soilborne Diseases Seedling Root Rot, Basal Stem Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p>	<p>0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet</p>	<p>For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.</p>
<p>Complete List of Citrus Fruit Crops: Australian Desert Lime (<i>Eremocitrus glauca</i>); Australian Finger Lime (<i>Microcitrus australasica</i>); Australian Round Lime (<i>Microcitrus australis</i>); Brown River Finger Lime (<i>Microcitrus papuana</i>); Calamondin (<i>Citrofortunella microcarpa</i>); Citron (<i>Citrus medica</i>); Citrus Hybrids, <i>Citrus</i> spp., <i>Eremocitrus</i> spp., <i>Fortunella</i> spp., <i>Microcitrus</i> spp., and <i>Poncirus</i> spp.; Grapefruit (<i>Citrus paradise</i>); Japanese Summer Grapefruit (<i>Citrus natsudaikai</i>); Kumquat (<i>Fortunella</i> spp.); Lemon (<i>Citrus limon</i>); Lime (<i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i>); Mediterranean Mandarin (<i>Citrus deliciosa</i>); Mount White Lime (<i>Microcitrus garrowayae</i>); New Guinea Wild Lime (<i>Microcitrus warburgiana</i>); Orange, Sour (<i>Citrus aurantium</i>); Orange, Sweet (<i>Citrus sinensis</i>); Pummelo (<i>Citrus maxima</i>); Russell River Lime (<i>Microcitrus inodora</i>); Satsuma Mandarin (<i>Citrus unshiu</i>); Sweet Lime (<i>Citrus limetta</i>); Tachibana Orange (<i>Citrus tachibana</i>); Tahiti Lime (<i>Citrus latifolia</i>); Tangelo (<i>Citrus x tangelo</i>); Tangerine (Mandarin) (<i>Citrus reticulata</i>); Tangor (<i>Citrus nobilis</i>); Trifoliolate Orange (<i>Poncirus trifoliata</i>); Uniq Fruit (<i>Citrus aurantium</i> Tangelo group); cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.</p>			
<p>Specific Use Restrictions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not use AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC in citrus plant propagation nurseries. 4) AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI). 			

Clover (and stands containing Clover)
 (See Nongrass Animal Feeds Forage, Fodder, Straw and Hay)

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Corn Field Pop Sweet (Includes Seed Production)	Rust (<i>Puccinia sorghi</i>)	6.0 - 9.0 (0.10 - 0.15)	For gray leaf spot, apply AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC at the onset of disease. A second application may be required 14 days later if disease pressure persists. For all other diseases, AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications should begin prior to disease development and may, continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. For field corn and field corn grown for seed, do not make more than two (2) applications per season.
	Anthracnose Leaf Blight (<i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i>)	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25)	
	Eye Spot (<i>Aureobasidium zeae</i>)		
	Gray Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora sorghi</i>)		
	Northern Corn Leaf Blight (<i>Setosphaeria turcica</i>)		
Early Application (V4 - V8)	6.0 (0.10)	AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be applied early (V4 - V8) for early season disease control and beneficial physiological benefits. If mixing with herbicides, other than solo glyphosate products, Callisto®, Callisto® Xtra, or Halex® GT, consult your local Albaugh representative.	
Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root and Stalk Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soil borne/seedling disease control; see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.	
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 2.0 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI).			

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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Cotton	Anthracnose (<i>Glomerella gossypii</i>) Ascochyta Blight (<i>A. gossypii</i>) Boll Rot (<i>A. gossypii</i>) Cotton Rust (<i>Puccinia schedonnardi</i>) Hardlock (<i>Fusarium verticillioides</i>) Southwestern Cotton Rust (<i>Puccinia cacabata</i>)	6.0 - 9.0 (0.1 - 0.15)	<p>For optimum disease control, AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications should begin prior to or in the early stages of disease development. Applications may be made by ground, air, or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Minimum application volumes for air and ground are 5 and 10 gallons per acre, respectively.</p> <p>The first AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC application should be targeted approximately at pinhead square to first bloom to protect the plant from diseases. Subsequent application(s) are specified on a 14- to 21-day schedule. An additional application may be made depending on environmental conditions and the health of the cotton plant.</p> <p>Under poor environmental conditions conducive to seedling disease and poor cotton growth, AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be applied to early season cotton to suppress damping off and other diseases which result in plant stand loss.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two foliar applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not make more than three (3) foliar applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides per crop per acre per year.</p>
	Pythium Seedling Blight (<i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i>) Rhizoctonia Seedling Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	In-Furrow 0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz. product per 1000 row feet (0.10 - 0.20 oz a.i. per 1000 row feet)	<p>AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC Application Directions: Apply AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC as an in-furrow spray in 3-7 gallons of water at planting. Mount the spray nozzle so the spray is directed into the furrow just before the seed are covered. Use the higher rate when the weather conditions are expected to be conducive for disease development, if the field has a history of Pythium problems, or if minimum/low till programs are in place.</p> <p>See the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section for table illustrating total fluid ounces per acre with various row spacings.</p>
<p>Specific Use Restrictions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Do not apply more than 27 fl. oz. of product/crop/season as a foliar spray. 2) AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be applied up to 45 days before harvest (45-day PHI). 			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Cranberry Subgroup 13-07H (except Strawberry) Bearberry Bilberry Blueberry, Lowbush Cloudberry Lingonberry Muntries Partridgeberry Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these	Cottonball (<i>Monilinia oxycocci</i>) Fruit Rots (<i>Physoctenaria vaccinii</i>) (<i>Glomerella cingulata</i>) (<i>Coleophoma empetri</i>) Lophodermium Twig Blight (<i>Lophodermium</i> spp.)	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25)	Begin applications at 5-10% bloom for fruit rot, cottonball, and twig blight. Continue applications on a 7- to 14-day schedule if conditions are favorable for disease development. Applications may be made by ground, chemigation or air. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Fairy Ring (suppression) (<i>Psilocybe</i> spp.)	15.5 (0.25)	Make the first application at bud break. Measure the ring diameter and add 10 feet to that diameter. Apply AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC at a rate equivalent to 15.5 fl. oz./A in 30-100 gallons of water to the affected area. Irrigation (1 - 2 hours) following application is advisable to ensure penetration to the base of the plant. If necessary make another application 2 - 4 weeks later. For ground application ensure adequate water volume for thorough canopy penetration.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not treat cranberry fields used for aquaculture of fish and Crustacea. 4) Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitat. Applicators should use care in making applications near non-target aquatic habitats. 5) Do not apply to flooded crop. 6) Do not allow release of irrigation or flood water to non-target aquatic habitat for at least 14 days after the last application. 7) Do not apply within 3 days of harvest (3-day PHI).			

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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Cucurbits Cantaloupe Chayote Chinese-Waxgourd Cucumber Gourds Honeydew Melons <i>Momordica</i> spp. (bitter melon, balsam apple) Muskmelon Watermelon Pumpkin Squash Zucchini Including cultivars and/or hybrids of these	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> <i>Lagenarium</i>) Belly Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Downy Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora</i> <i>cubensis</i>) Gummy Stem Blight (<i>Didymella bryoniae</i>) Leaf Spots (<i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Myrothecium Canker (<i>Myrothecium</i> <i>roridum</i>) Plectosporium Blight (<i>Plectosporium</i> <i>tabacinum</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca</i> <i>fuliginea</i> , <i>Erysiphe</i> <i>cichoracearum</i>) Ulocladium Leaf Spot (<i>Ulocladium</i> <i>cucurbitae</i>)	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25)	For both downy and powdery mildew, make preventative applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule. For belly rot control, the first application should be made at the 1-3 leaf crop stage with a second application just prior to vine tip over or 10-14 days later whichever occurs first. For all other diseases, AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not tank mix AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC with crop oil concentrates (COC), methylated spray oil (MSO) or silicon adjuvants. Do not tank mix AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC with Malathion, Kelthane®, Thiodan®, Phaser®, Lannate®, Lorsban®, M-Pede® or Botran®. Do not apply more than one application of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than four (4) foliar applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides per crop per acre per year.
	Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.40-0.80 fl. OZ./1000 row feet	For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not apply within 1 day of harvest (1-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Fruiting Vegetables Crop Group 8-10 Pepper Bell Pepper Non-Bell Pepper Sweet Non-Bell Pepper Eggplant Okra Pepino	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.)	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25)	AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7- to 14-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than one application of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these. See specific directions for use for Tomatoes. See complete list of fruiting vegetables below.	Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Seedling Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
Complete List of Fruiting Vegetables: African Eggplant; Bell Pepper; Eggplant; Martynia; Nonbell Pepper; Okra; Pea Eggplant; Pepino; Roselle; Scarlet Eggplant; cultivars, varieties; and/or hybrids of these.			
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 61.5 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 1.0 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
<p>Grapes and Other Small Fruit Vine Climbing Subgroup 13-07F (except fuzzy kiwifruit)</p> <p>Amur River Grape Kiwifruit, Hardy Maypop Muscadines Schisandra Berry</p> <p>Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these</p>	<p>Black Rot (<i>Guignardia bidwellii</i>) Downy Mildew (<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>) Phomopsis Cane and Leaf Spot (<i>Phomopsis viticola</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Uncinula necator</i>)</p> <p>Suppression Only: Botrytis Bunch Rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)</p>	<p>10.0 - 15.5 (0.16 - 0.25)</p>	<p>AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 10-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two sequential foliar applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ATTENTION</p> <p>AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties.</p> <p>AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees (and apple fruit).</p> <p>DO NOT spray AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC where spray drift may reach apple trees.</p> <p>DO NOT use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties.</p> <p>AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.</p>

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
<p>Grasses (grown for seed)</p>	<p>Ergot Stem Diseases Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>) Rust (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.)</p>	<p>6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25)</p>	<p>AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 10- to 14-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not Group 11.</p>

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 49 fl. oz. of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 0.8 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) Do not feed treated straw, seed, or screenings to livestock.
- 4) AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be applied up to 8 days prior to harvest (swathing) (8-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
<p>Herbs & Spices (except black pepper) Crop Group 19</p> <p>Allspice; Angelica; Anise (seed); Anise, star; Annatto; Balm; Basil; Borage; Burnet; Camomile; Caper (buds); Caraway; Caraway, Black; Cardamon; Cassia (buds); Catnip; Celery Seed; Chervil (dried); Chive; Chive, Chinese; Cinnamon; Clary; Clove (buds); Coriander (cilantro or Chinese parsley) (leaf); Coriander (seed); Costmary; Culantro (leaf and seed); Cumin; Curry (leaf); Dill (seed); Dillweed; Fennel, Common; Fennel, Florence (seed); Fenugreek; Grains of Paradise; Horehound; Hyssop; Juniper berry; Lavender; Lemongrass; Lovage (leaf and seed); Mace; Marigold; Marjoram; Mustard (seed), Nasturtium; Nutmeg; Parsley (dried); Pennyroyal; Pepper, White; Poppy Seed; Rosemary; Rue; Saffron; Sage; Savory, Summer and Winter Sweet Bay; Tansy; Tarragon; Thyme; Vanilla; Wintergreen; Woodruff; Wormwood</p>	<p>Corynespora Blight (<i>Corynespora cassiicola</i>) Dill Blight (<i>Cercosporidium punctum</i>) Phoma Blight (<i>Passalora puncta</i>)</p>	<p>6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25)</p>	<p>AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications should begin at the onset of disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground only. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Use a minimum of 30 gallons of water per acre.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p>
<p>Wasabi</p>	<p>Fusarium Rhizome and Root Rot (<i>Pythium spp.</i>)</p>	<p>6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25)</p>	<p>AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications should begin at the onset of disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines.</p> <p>Applications may be made by ground or through the irrigation system (chemigation). An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Use a minimum of 30 gallons of water per acre.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p>
<p>Specific Use Restrictions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI). 			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
<p>Leafy Vegetables (except brassica)</p> <p>Amaranth Arugula Cardoon Celery Celtuce Chervil Chrysanthemum, Edible Corn Salad Cress Dandelion Dock Endive Fennel Lettuce, Head and Leaf Orach Parsley Purslane Radicchio Rhubarb Spinach Swiss Chard</p> <p>Including cultivars and/or hybrids of these</p>	<p>Foliar Diseases</p> <p>Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria sonchi</i>, <i>A. spp.</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Microdochium panattonianum</i>, <i>Colletotrichum dematium</i>) Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora spp.</i>) Septoria Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria petroselini</i>) White Rust (<i>Albugo occidentalis</i>)</p> <p>Downy Mildew (<i>Bremia lactucae</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiph cichoracearum</i>)</p> <p>Soilborne Diseases Webb Blight, Bottom Rot, Crater Rot, Root Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p>	<p>6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25)</p> <p>12.0 - 15.5 (0.20 - 0.25)</p> <p>0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet</p>	<p>For both downy and powdery mildew, make preventative applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule.</p> <p>For all other diseases, AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p> <p>Do not apply more than one application of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p> <p>ATTENTION: Applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC to leafy vegetable foliage have contributed to phytotoxicity under certain circumstances. Proceed with caution with regard to tank mixes and adjuvants when treating all leafy vegetables with AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC. AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC must not be tank mixed on leaf lettuce with Ambush® WP, Pounce® WP, Aliette®, Warrior with Zeon Technology®, or another product that may increase the penetration of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC into the leaf surface, such as, but not limited to, silicone wetters.</p> <p>For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.</p>
<p>Specific Use Restrictions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI). 			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Legume Vegetables, Dry and Succulent and Legume Vegetables, Foliage of any Cultivar of Bean (<i>Phaseolus</i> spp.) and Field Pea (<i>Pisum</i> spp.)	Bean Rust (<i>Uromyces appendiculatus</i>)	6.0 (0.10)	AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Use the higher rates under severe disease pressure. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. For rust, use of a non-ionic surfactant is recommended.
Bean (<i>Lupinus</i> spp.) (includes grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin) Bean (<i>Phaseolus</i> spp.) (includes field bean, kidney bean, lima bean, navy bean, pinto bean, runner bean, snap bean, tepary bean, wax bean) Bean (<i>Vigna</i> spp.) (includes adzuki bean, asparagus bean, blackeyed pea, cowpea, catjang, Chinese longbean, crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd bean, yardlong bean)	Alternaria Blight (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum lindemuthianum</i>) Ascochyta Blight (<i>Mycosphaerella pinodes</i>) Ascochyta Leaf and Pod Spot (<i>Ascochyta</i> spp.) Ascochyta Leaf Spot (<i>Ascochyta phaseolorum</i>) Rust (<i>Phakopsora</i> spp.) Southern Blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) Web Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25)	Do not apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
Bean (Glycine max) Soybean, Immature Seed (edamame) Broad bean (fava bean) (<i>Vicia faba</i>) Chickpea (garbanzo bean) (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>) Guar (<i>Cyamopsis tetragonoloba</i>) Jackbean (<i>Canavalia ensiformis</i>) Lablab Bean (hyacinth bean) (<i>Lablab purpureus</i>) Lentil (<i>Lens esculenta</i>) Pea (<i>Pisum</i> spp.) (includes dwarf pea, edible-pod pea, English pea, garden pea, green pea, field pea, snow pea, sugar snap pea) Pigeon Pea (<i>Cajanus cajan</i>) Sword Bean (<i>Canavalia gladiata</i>)	Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section. AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC can be applied to the furrow and covering soil at planting time in a 7-inch band. Avoid a concentrated stream directly on the seed or delayed emergence may occur. If using a narrow spray as an in-furrow spray, adjust the spray stream to hit the soil next to the seed but not hit the seed. NOTE: Conduct a seed safety test with your crop before making in-furrow applications.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI) of dry legume vegetables (dry bean and dry pea seeds). 4) AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI) for succulent beans and peas. 5) For use on soybeans, please refer to the soybean crop directions for use.			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Mint (Fresh or for processing into mint oil)	Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Rust (<i>Puccinia menthae</i>)	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25)	AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7- to 10-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Soilborne Diseases Seedling Root Rot, Basal Stem Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 46 fl. oz. of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 0.75 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) For processed mint, do not apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI).
- 4) For fresh mint, AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Nongrass Animal Feeds Forage, Fodder, Straw and Hay For pure/mixed stands of the following or stands mixed with grasses: Alfalfa (<i>Medicago sativa</i> subsp. <i>sativa</i>) Bean, Velvet (<i>Mucuna pruriens</i> var. <i>utilis</i>) Clover (<i>Trifolium</i> spp., <i>Melilotus</i> spp.) Kudzu (<i>Pueraria lobata</i>) Lespedeza (<i>Lespedeza</i> spp.) Lupin (<i>Lupinus</i> spp.) Sainfoin (<i>Onobrychis</i> <i>viciifolia</i>) Trefoil (<i>Lotus</i> spp.) Vetch (<i>Vicia</i> spp.) Vetch, Crown (<i>Coronilla varia</i>) Vetch, Milk (<i>Astragalus</i> spp.)	Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora</i> spp.) Powdery Mildew (<i>Oidium</i> spp., <i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Rust (<i>Phakopsora</i> spp.)	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25)	AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season. Use the higher rates under severe disease pressure. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. Use of an additive such as crop oil concentrate or non-ionic surfactant is recommended. For management of outbreaks of Asian soybean rust and other Puccinia species on alternate host species such as kudzu, lespedeza, trefoil and vetch, apply AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC to forages grown in the vicinity of soybeans and other legume crops (beans and peas) as a part of an Asian rust disease management strategy. Consult with local experts and university extension agents for the latest advice. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 0.25 lb. a.i./A per cutting.
- 2) Do not apply more than 0.75 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) Do not apply within 14 days of grazing or harvest (14-day PHI) for forage and hay.
- 4) Not for use on rangeland.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
<p>Oilseed Crops Crop Group 20</p> <p>Crambe Flax Mustard, Indian Mustard, Field Mustard, Black Rapeseed Rapeseed, Indian Safflower Sunflower</p> <p>Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these</p> <p>See complete list of oilseed crops below</p>	<p>Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Downy Mildew (<i>Plasmopora</i> <i>halstedii</i>, <i>Plasmopora</i> <i>helianthi</i>) Pasm (<i>Septoria linicola</i> <i>garass</i>) Sunflower Rust (<i>Puccinia helianthi</i>)</p>	<p>6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25)</p>	<p>Apply 6.0 fl. oz. of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC at early bud followed by 14.0 fl. oz. at about 45 days before harvest. A third application of 7.0 fl. oz. may be made 30 days before harvest. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre for ground applications.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p>
<p>Complete List of Oilseed Crops: Borage; Calendula; Castor Oil Plant; Chinese Tallowtree; Cottonseed; Crambe; Cuphea; Echium; Euphorbia; Evening Primrose; Flax Seed; Gold of Pleasure; Hare's Ear Mustard; Jojoba; Lesquerella; Lunaria; Meadowfoam; Milkweed; Mustard Seed; Niger Seed; Oil Radish; Poppy Seed; Rapeseed; Rose Hip; Safflower; Sesame; Stokes Aster; Sunflower; Sweet Rocket; Tallowwood; Tea Oil Plant; Vernonia; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.</p>			
<p>Specific Use Restrictions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Do not apply more than 27 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 0.45 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not apply within 30 days of harvest (30-day PHI). 			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Peanuts	Soilborne Diseases - early season (in-furrow application) Aspergillus Crown Rot (<i>Aspergillus niger</i>) Pythium Damping Off (<i>Pythium</i> spp.) Stem Rot/White Mold Suppression (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	Apply AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC in-furrow at planting for control of various seed/seedling diseases including early season suppression of stem rot. See directions and rates under PRODUCT INFORMATION section.
	Soilborne Diseases - mid-late season Rhizoctonia Peg and Pod Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Stem Rot/White Mold (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) Suppression Only: Cylindrocladium Black Rot (<i>Cylindrocladium crotalariae</i>) Pythium Pod Rot (<i>Pythium myriotylum</i>)	12.0 - 24.5 (0.20 - 0.40)	AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC should be applied at approximately 60 and 90 days after planting as a foliar application. This application regime may be applied earlier in the season if environmental conditions favor disease development. These two applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC will provide protection against the soil borne diseases and will also provide control of the foliar diseases listed for a 10- to 14-day period after each spray. Under heavy disease pressure and/or where there is high rainfall and/or irrigation, use 18.5-24.5 fl. oz./A. For light disease pressure and dry environmental conditions (non-irrigated, low rainfall), use 12.0-24.5 fl. oz./A. For control of Pythium, a rate of 24.5 fl. oz./A is required. Additional applications of other fungicides on a leaf spot application schedule will be required to provide season-long disease control of the leaf spot diseases. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.
	Foliar Diseases Early Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora arachidicola</i>) Late Leaf Spot (<i>Cercosporidium personatum</i>) Rust (<i>Puccinia arachidis</i>) Web Blotch (<i>Phoma arachidicola</i>)	6.0 - 18.5 (0.10 - 0.30)	For foliar disease control only, a lower rate of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be applied on a 10- to 14-day interval. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
<p>Specific Use Restrictions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Do not apply more than 49 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 0.8 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI) 			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Pecans	Anthracoese (<i>Glomerella cingulata</i>) Scab (<i>Cladosporium caryigenum</i>)	6.0 - 12.0 (0.10 - 0.20)	AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on 7- to 21-day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 73.8 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 1.2 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not apply within 45 days of harvest (45-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Pistachios	Alternaria Late Blight (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Botryosphaeria Panicle and Shoot Blight (<i>Botryosphaeria dothidea</i>) Septoria Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria pistaciarum</i>)	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25)	AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on 7- to 21-day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/Season. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Potatoes	Black Dot (<i>Colletotrichum coccodes</i>) Early Blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>) Late Blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>)	6.0 - 20.0 (0.10 - 0.33)	<p>Early blight - For a 7-day application schedule, use AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC 6.2 fl. oz. product/A. For a 14-day application schedule, use the 12.0 fl. oz. product/A rate.</p> <p>Late blight - Apply AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC at 12.0 fl. oz. product/A on a 7-day schedule. Initiate late blight applications in a preventative schedule prior to disease development according to local practices. If late blight symptoms develop or conditions favor disease, switch immediately to a non-Group 11 fungicide, using a 5-day schedule. Addition of a spreader/sticker may improve coverage.</p> <p>For all other diseases, AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Use the high rate and the shorter interval if disease epidemics are severe. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation.</p> <p>Do not apply more than one application of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p>
	Soilborne Diseases Black Dot (<i>Colletotrichum coccodes</i>) Black Scurf (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Silver Scurf (<i>Helminthosporium solani</i>)	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
<p>Specific Use Restrictions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 2.0 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI). 			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Rice	Sheath/Stem Diseases Sheath Blight <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i>	6.0 - 18.5 (0.10 - 0.30)	<p>AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC should be applied prior to disease development. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. For aerial application, volumes should be 5-10 GPA. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p> <p>For sheath blight control, application rates may vary from 9.0 to 12.0 fl. Oz/A depending on the growth stage of the rice and the severity of the disease. Consult with your local extension personnel or Albaugh representative for information on sheath blight control.</p>
	Aggregate Sheath Spot <i>(Ceratobasidium oryzae-sativae = Rhizoctonia oryzae-sativae)</i> Black Sheath Rot <i>(Gaeumannomyces graminis var. graminis)</i> Sheath Spot <i>(Rhizoctonia oryzae)</i> Stem Rot <i>(Magnaporthe salvinii = Sclerotium oryzae = Nakateae sigmoidea)</i>	9.0 - 18.5 (0.15 - 0.30)	<p>For other stem/sheath diseases including stem rot, black sheath rot, aggregate sheath spot and sheath spot, apply when disease is less than 4 inches above water line usually between panicle differentiation (PD) +5 days to PD +10 days or at initial sign of disease. Under heavy disease pressure and conditions favorable for disease development, a second application may be applied.</p> <p>For foliar and panicle diseases, apply AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC prior to disease development.</p> <p>AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC must be applied as a preventative treatment for blast control and applied prior to favorable conditions for blast development. For panicle blast, an application should be applied at mid-boot to boot-split but prior to full head emergence. A second application should be applied when panicles are approximately 60-90% emerged from the boot (7-14 days later).</p>
	Foliar Diseases Brown Leaf Spot <i>(Cochliobolus miyabeanus)</i> Leaf Smut <i>(Entyloma oryzae)</i> Narrow Brown Leaf Spot <i>(Cercospora janseana = Cercospora oryzae)</i>		<p>When AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC is being applied for panicle blast on continuous rice acreage (no rotation to other crops), no more than two sequential foliar applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides should be made over multiple years before alternating with a fungicide with a different mode of action. Do not make more than two foliar applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides per acre per season.</p>
	Panicle Diseases Kernel Smut <i>(Tilletia barclayana = Neovossia barclayana)</i> Panicle Blast <i>(Pyricularia grisea)</i>		

- Specific Use Restrictions:
- 1) Do not treat rice fields used for aquaculture of fish and crustaceans.
 - 2) Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitat. Applicators should use care in making applications near non-target aquatic habitats.
 - 3) Do not apply more than 0.70 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
 - 4) Do not allow release of irrigation or flood water for at least 14 days after the last application.
 - 5) Do not apply within 28 days of harvest (28-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Sorghum	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i>) Gray Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora sorghi</i>)	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25)	AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications should begin prior to disease development. Use the high rates under conditions favorable for severe disease pressure, dense plant canopies, or when susceptible varieties are planted. Contact extension personnel for local economic thresholds and timings for specific diseases in your area. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Soilborne Diseases Damping-Off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> , <i>Pythium aphanadermatum</i>)	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) For grain and stover, do not apply more than 0.75 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 2) For forage, do not apply more than 0.5 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI)

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Soybean Soybean, Immature Seed (edamame)	Aerial Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>) Brown Spot (<i>Septoria glycines</i>) Cercospora Blight and Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora kikuchii</i>) Frogeye Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora sojina</i>) Pod and Stem Blight (<i>Diaporthe phaseolorum</i>) Rust (<i>Phakopsora</i> spp.)	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25)	AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications should begin prior to disease development. Use the high rates under conditions favorable for severe disease pressure, dense plant canopies, or when susceptible varieties are planted. Contact Extension personnel for local economic thresholds and timings for specific diseases in your area. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Use of a crop oil concentrate or non-ionic surfactant with the lower use rate is recommended. Soybean rust: AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be used at 4 fl. oz./A when tank mixed with a triazole registered for use on soybean rust. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia solani (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Southern blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not make more than one application at 15.5 fl. oz. product/acre or 0.25 lb. a.i./A to soybean forage and hay.
- 3) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI) of soybeans (beans).
- 5) AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI) to soybean forage and hay.

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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Stone Fruits Apricot Cherry, Sweet Cherry, Tart Nectarine Peach Plum Plumcot Prune	Brown Rot Blossom Blight and Fruit Rot (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i> , <i>M. laxa</i>)	12.0 - 15.5 (0.20 - 0.25)	For brown rot blossom blight, begin applications at early bloom and continue through petal fall. For brown rot on fruit, AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be applied to fruit up to the day of harvest.
	Scab (<i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i>) Alternaria spot and fruit rot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum prunicola</i> , <i>C. gloeosporioides</i>) Leaf rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>) Powdery mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i> , <i>Podosphaera clandestina</i>) Shot hole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>)	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25)	For scab, begin applications at petal fall and continue at 7- to 14-day intervals. For all other diseases, begin application at the onset of disease as a protectant fungicide and continue on a 7- to 14-day schedule. For peaches only, 9.0-15.5 fl. oz. of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be used for scab control. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Sugarcane	Brown Rust (<i>Puccinia melanocephala</i>) Orange Rust (<i>Puccinia kuehnii</i>)	9.0 - 12.0 (0.15 - 0.20)	AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications should begin prior to rust development, and continue throughout the season every 14-28 days following resistance management guidelines. Scout fields and begin applications at the earliest sign of rust. An adjuvant may be used at recommended rates. For ground applications, apply AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC in sufficient water volume for adequate coverage and canopy penetration. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicide, before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than four foliar applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicide per acre per year.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 0.80 lb. a.i./A per season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 2) Do not apply within 30 days of harvest (30-day PHI).
- 3) When applying by air, use no less than 5 gallons spray solution per acre.

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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Tobacco	Blue Mold <i>(Peronospora tabacina)</i> Frogeye Leaf Spot <i>(Cercospora nicotianae)</i> Target Spot <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i>	6.0 - 12.0 (0.1 - 0.2)	<p>AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications should begin prior to disease development or at first indication that blue mold is in the area. Do not apply AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC as a curative application. If blue mold is present in the field, initiate applications with Acrobat MZ® prior to an AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC application. Apply on a 7- to 14-day interval with shorter intervals under conditions conducive to disease development. For ground applications, apply AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC in sufficient water volume for adequate coverage and canopy penetration. For aerial application, volumes should be 10-15 GPA. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. Do not apply AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC on greenhouse seedlings. Do not tank mix with Thiodan. Tank mixing AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC with insecticides formulated as emulsifiable concentrates (EC) or containing high amounts of solvents, may cause some crop injury.</p> <p>Do not apply more than one application of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p> <p>NOTE: AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may enhance weather flecking on the leaves of certain tobacco types. This does not affect yield and quality.</p>
<p>Specific Use Restrictions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Do not apply more than 32 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 0.52 lb. a. i. /A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI). 			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
<p>Tomatoes, Tomatillos Subgroup 8-10A</p> <p>Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these</p> <p>See complete list of tomato crops below.</p>	<p>Anthraxnose (<i>Colletotrichum coccodes</i>)</p> <p>Black Mold (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>)</p> <p>Buckeye Rot (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)</p> <p>Early Blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)</p> <p>Powdery Mildew (<i>Oidopsis sicula</i>)</p> <p>Septoria Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria lycopersici</i>)</p> <p>Target Spot (<i>Corynespora cassicola</i>)</p>	<p>5.0 - 6.2 (0.08 - 0.10)</p>	<p>AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season following the resistance management guidelines. For late blight, AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC should be applied at 5- to 7-day intervals. For all other tomato diseases, AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC should be applied on 7- to 21-day intervals.</p> <p>Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation.</p> <p>Do not apply more than one application of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p> <p>Under certain weather conditions (particularly high temperatures) AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC in combination with high rates of silicone-based or oil containing (petroleum or crop) additives or adjuvants may cause injury. Do not exceed 0.125% adjuvant (v/v). Consult a Albaugh representative for more information concerning additives or adjuvants.</p> <p>A tank mixture with Dimethoate may cause crop injury.</p> <p>On fresh market tomatoes do not use adjuvants or tank mix AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC with any emulsifiable concentrate (EC) product.</p>
	<p>Late Blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)</p>	<p>6.2 (0.10)</p>	
<p>Complete List of Tomato Crops: Bush Tomato; Cocona; Currant Tomato; Garden Huckleberry; Goji Berry; Groundcherry; Naranjilla; Sunberry; Tomatillo; Tomato; Tree Tomato; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.</p>			
<p>Specific Use Restrictions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Do not apply more than 37 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 0.6 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI). 			

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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Tree Nuts Beechnut Brazil Nut Butternut Cashew Chestnut Chinquapin Filbert Hickory Macadamia Pecan Walnut Almonds, Pistachios (see specific use instructions)	Alternaria Leaf and Fruit Spot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum, Glomerella cingulata</i>) Eastern Filbert Blight (<i>Anisogramma anomale</i>) Late Blight (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Scab (<i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i>) Septoria Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria pistaciarum</i>) Shot Hole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>) Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia laxa, M. fruticola</i>)	6.0 - 12.0 (0.10 - 0.20)	AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. For all other diseases begin applications prior to disease development and continue at 7- to 21-day intervals throughout the season. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. For blossom blight, begin applications at early bloom and continue through petal fall.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 73.8 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 1.2 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not apply within 45 days of harvest (45-day PHI)			

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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Tropical Fruit Acerola Atemoya Avocado Biriba Canistel Cherimoya Custard Apple Dragon Fruit Feijoa Guava Ilama Jaboticaba Jackfruit Longan Loquat Lychee Mango Papaya Passionfruit Pawpaw Persimmon Pulasan Rambutan Sapodilla Sapote, Black Sapote, Mamey Sapote, White Soursop Star Apple Starfruit Sugar Apple Spanish Lime Tamarind	Anthracnose <i>(Colletotrichum spp.)</i> Cercospora Leaf Spot <i>(Cercospora spp.)</i> Powdery Mildew <i>(Erysiphe spp.)</i> Rust <i>(Puccinia spp.)</i>	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25)	AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 10- to 14-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Follow the resistance management guidelines in the Resistance Management Section. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Soilborne Diseases Seedling Root Rot, Basal Stem Rot <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i>	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz. /1000 row feet	For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Vegetables, Leaves of Root and Tuber Group and Root Subgroup Beet, Garden and Sugar ^{1,2} Burdock ^{1,2} Carrot ^{1,2} Cassava, Bitter and Sweet ¹ Celeriac (celery root) ^{1,2} Chervil, Turnip-Rooted ^{1,2} Chicory ^{1,2} Dasheen (taro) ¹ Ginseng ² Horseradish ² Parsley, Turnip-Rooted ² Parsnip ^{1,2} Radish ^{1,2}	Foliar Diseases Alternaria Leaf Spot <i>(Alternaria spp., A. alternata)</i> Ascochyta Leaf Spot <i>(Ascochyta cynarae)</i> Rust <i>(Uromyces betae, Puccinia helianthi)</i> White Rust <i>(Albugo tragopogonis)</i>	6.0 - 20.0 (0.10 - 0.33)	For powdery mildew, make preventative applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule. For all other diseases, AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than one application of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
Radish, Oriental (daikon) ^{1,2} Rutabaga ^{1,2} Salsify ² Salsify, Black ^{1,2} Salsify, Spanish ² Skirret ² Sweet Potato ¹ Tanier ¹ Turnip ^{1,2} Yam, True ¹	Soilborne Diseases Circular Spot, Southern Blight <i>(Sclerotium rolfsii)</i> Pythium Root Rot <i>(Pythium aphanidermatum)</i> Rhizoctonia Stem Canker, Crown Rot <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i>	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section. For sugar beets apply 3-7 inch banded applications in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre at the 2- to 8-leaf stage. Do not apply as a dribble application over the seed row. Tank mixtures of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC with crop oil concentrates (COC) or methylated spray oil (MSO) may result in crop injury. If cool soil conditions are expected after planting which could result in an extended period of plant emergence, AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC should not be applied in-furrow. If using AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC at the time of planting, do not use a starter fertilizer with it.
1 = Vegetable leaves of root and tuber subgroup 2 = Root vegetable subgroup			
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 2.0 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Apply as an in-furrow spray in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre. 4) AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).			

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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Vegetables, Tuberous and Corm Subgroup Arracacha Arrowroot Artichoke, Chinese and Jerusalem Canna, Edible Cassava, Edible, Bitter and Sweet Chayote (root) Chufa Dasheen (Taro) Ginger Leren Potato Sweet Potato Tanier Turmeric Yam, Bean Yam, True	Foliar Diseases Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>A. Alternata</i>) Ascochyta Leaf Spot (<i>Ascochyta cynarae</i>) Rust (<i>Uromyces betae</i> , <i>Puccinia helianthi</i>) White Rust (<i>Albugo tragopogonis</i>)	6.0 - 20.0 (0.10 - 0.33)	For powdery mildew, make preventative applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule. For all other diseases, AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than one application of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora betae</i> , <i>C. pastinaceae</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i> , <i>Leveillula taurica</i>)	9.0 - 15.5 (0.15 - 0.25)	
	Soilborne Diseases Circular Spot, Southern Blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) Rhizoctonia Stem Canker, Crown Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Pythium Root Rot (<i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i>)	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 2.0 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Watercress	Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.)	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25)	AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7- to 10-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 93.2 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI).			

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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Cereals Wheat Triticale	Leaf Rust (<i>Puccinia triticina</i> = <i>Puccinia recondita</i> f.sp. <i>tritici</i>) Septoria Leaf and Glume Blotch (<i>Septoria tritici</i> , <i>Septoria nodorum</i>) Stem Rust (<i>Puccinia graminis</i>) Stripe Rust (<i>Puccinia striiformis</i>) Tan Spot (<i>Pyrenophora</i> <i>tritici-repentis</i>)	4.0 - 12.0 (0.07 - 0.20)	AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC should be applied prior to disease development. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. A crop oil concentrate adjuvant may be added at 1.0% v/v to optimize efficacy. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicide before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than two applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicide per season.
	Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>)	7.5 - 11.0 (0.125 - 0.175)	
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply after Feekes 10.54. 2) Do not apply more than 0.40 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not apply within 7 days (7-day PHI) for forage and hay. 4) Do not apply within 14 days of grazing (14-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Wild Rice	Brown Spot (<i>Bipolaris oryzae</i> or <i>Bipolaris sorokiana</i>) Also known as <i>Helminthosporium oryzae</i> and <i>H. sativum</i> Stem Rot (<i>Nakataea sigmoidea</i>)	12.5-15.5 (0.20-0.25)	AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC should be applied prior to disease development. Applications may be made by ground, air, or chemigation. For aerial application, volumes should be 5-10 GPA. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. For foliar diseases, apply AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC prior to disease development. Apply during tillering, boot, early heading, or at initial sign of disease. Under heavy disease pressure and conditions favorable for disease development, a second application may be applied. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicide before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than two applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicide per season.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not treat wild rice fields used for aquaculture of fish and crustaceans. 2) Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitat. Applicators should use care in making applications near non-target aquatic habitats. 3) Do not apply more than 0.70 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 4) Do not allow release of irrigation or flood water for at least 14 days after the last application. 5) Do not apply within 28 days of harvest (28-day PHI).			

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AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC Rate Conversion Chart

Fl. oz. Product/A	Lb. a.i./A	Treated Acres/ Gal. Product
4.0	0.07	32.0
5.0	0.08	25.6
5.5	0.09	23.2
6.0	0.10	21.3
6.2	0.10	21.3
7.0	0.11	18.3
8.5	0.14	15.4
9.0	0.15	14.2
9.2	0.15	14.2
10.0	0.16	13.0
11.0	0.18	11.6
12.0	0.20	10.4
12.3	0.20	10.4
13.0	0.21	9.8
14.0	0.23	9.1
15.4	0.25	8.3
15.5	0.25	8.3
18.3	0.30	6.9
18.5	0.30	6.9
20.0	0.33	6.4
20.3	0.33	6.4
24.5	0.40	5.2

POST HARVEST APPLICATIONS

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate	Remarks								
Bananas Plantains	Crown Rot/Crown Mold (<i>Colletotrichum musae</i> , <i>Fusarium pallidoroseum</i> , <i>Acremonium</i> Spp., <i>Ceratocystis paradoxa</i> , <i>Glomerella cingulata</i> , <i>Penicillium</i> spp.)	200 - 400 ppm solution	Apply AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC as a single application of a 200 - 400 ppm solution to achieve good coverage. The application may be made as a spray, dip or may be painted onto the cut ends of the bananas. Application of the 200 ppm rate is appropriate for short distance transportation (e.g., within the USA). When a longer time in transport is expected (export), use the 300-400 ppm rate. If alum (1% w/v) is added to the spray solution, stir the suspension frequently as sedimentation and flocculation may occur. Addition of a non-ionic surfactant (0.10% v/v) may improve the compatibility of this mixture. Amount of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC to Mix 100 Gallons for Post-Harvest Banana Applications <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC Use Rate</th> <th>100.0 gal. Spray Solution</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>200 ppm</td> <td>11 fl. oz.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>300 ppm</td> <td>15 fl. oz.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>400 ppm</td> <td>21 fl. oz.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC Use Rate	100.0 gal. Spray Solution	200 ppm	11 fl. oz.	300 ppm	15 fl. oz.	400 ppm	21 fl. oz.
AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC Use Rate	100.0 gal. Spray Solution										
200 ppm	11 fl. oz.										
300 ppm	15 fl. oz.										
400 ppm	21 fl. oz.										

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not make more than one application to bananas as post-harvest treatment.
- 2) AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be degraded by exposure to direct sunlight. Do not store treated fruit in direct sunlight.

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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Citrus Fruit Crop Group 10-10 Calamondin Citron Citrus Hybrids Grapefruit Kumquat Lemon Lime Mandarin Orange (sour and sweet) Pummelo Satsuma Mandarin Tangerine Uniq Fruit Hybrid Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these. See complete list of citrus fruit crops below.	Penicillium Decays Green Mold, Whisker Mold, Suppression of Blue Mold <i>(Penicillium spp.)</i> Diplodia Stem-End Rot <i>(Diplodia natalensis)</i> Phomopsis Stem-End Rot <i>(Phomopsis citrii)</i>	See remarks	Use AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC as a dip, drench, flood, or spray for the control of certain post-harvest diseases. For high volume (dilute) applications: Mix 32 – 64 fl. Oz. of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC in 25-100 gallons of an appropriate water, wax/oil emulsion, or aqueous dilution of a wax/oil emulsion for the crop being treated. Use T-Jet, flooders, or similar application systems. For low volume (concentrate) applications: Mix 32-64 fl. oz. of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC in 7-25 gallons of water, wax/oil emulsion, or aqueous dilution of wax/oil emulsion for the crop being treated. Apply to 250,000 lb. of fruit. Use a controlled-droplet type of applicator or similar system. For dip applications: Mix 32-64 fl. oz. of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC in 100 gallons of water, wax/oil emulsion, or aqueous dilution of wax/oil emulsion. Dip for approximately 30 seconds and allow fruit to drain. For maximum decay control, treat citrus fruit once before storage and once after storage, just prior to marketing.
Complete List of Citrus Fruit Crops: Australian Desert Lime (<i>Eremocitrus glauca</i>); Australian Finger Lime (<i>Microcitrus australasica</i>); Australian Round Lime (<i>Microcitrus australis</i>); Brown River Finger Lime (<i>Microcitrus papuana</i>); Calamondin (<i>Citrofortunella microcarpa</i>); Citron (<i>Citrus medica</i>); Citrus Hybrids, <i>Citrus</i> spp., <i>Eremocitrus</i> spp., <i>Fortunella</i> spp., <i>Microcitrus</i> spp., and <i>Poncirus</i> spp.; Grapefruit (<i>Citrus paradise</i>); Japanese Summer Grapefruit (<i>Citrus natsudaikai</i>); Kumquat (<i>Fortunella</i> spp.); Lemon (<i>Citrus limon</i>); Lime (<i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i>); Mediterranean Mandarin (<i>Citrus deliciosa</i>); Mount White Lime (<i>Microcitrus garrowayae</i>); New Guinea Wild Lime (<i>Microcitrus warburgiana</i>); Orange, Sour (<i>Citrus aurantium</i>); Orange, Sweet (<i>Citrus sinensis</i>); Pummelo (<i>Citrus maxima</i>); Russell River Lime (<i>Microcitrus inodora</i>); Satsuma Mandarin (<i>Citrus unshiu</i>); Sweet Lime (<i>Citrus limetta</i>); Tachibana Orange (<i>Citrus tachibana</i>); Tahiti Lime (<i>Citrus latifolia</i>); Tangelo (<i>Citrus x tangelo</i>); Tangerine (Mandarin) (<i>Citrus reticulata</i>); Tangor (<i>Citrus nobilis</i>); Trifoliate Orange (<i>Poncirus trifoliata</i>); Uniq Fruit (<i>Citrus aurantium</i> Tangelo group); cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.			
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not make more than two applications to citrus fruit as post-harvest treatments. 2) AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be degraded by exposure to direct sunlight. 3) Do not store treated fruit in direct sunlight.			

Tuberous and Corm Vegetable Subgroup 1C - Post harvest

Arracacha; Arrowroot; Artichoke, Chinese; Artichoke, Jerusalem; Canna, Edible; Cassava, Bitter and Sweet; Chayote (root); Chufa; Dasheen; Ginger; Leren; Potato; Sweet Potato; Tanier; Turmeric; Yam Bean; Yam, True.

Use AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC as a post-harvest spray for the control of certain post-harvest rots caused by Silver Scurf (*Helminthosporium solani*), *Fusarium* species, Late Blight (*Phytophthora infestans*), and Pink Rot (*Phytophthora erythroseptica*).

Application Method	Disease	Rate (fl. oz.)	Remarks
In-Line Aqueous Spray Application	Silver Scurf Fusarium Dry Rot Late Blight Pink Rot	0.6 fl. oz./ton of tubers	Ensure proper coverage of the tubers. Tubers should be tumbling as they are treated. Mix the fungicide solution in an appropriate amount of water for the crop being treated. Use T-jet, CDA, or similar application system.
Do not make more than one post-harvest application to the tubers			
Specific Use Restrictions:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not use on seed potatoes or seed pieces. Ensure the AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC solution remains in suspension by using agitation. 			

TURF

Golf course turf (not for use in California). Commercial turf farms (not for use in California).

AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC is recommended for control of anthracnose, brown patch, cool weather brown patch (yellow 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, lawns and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas and athletic fields.

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. AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC 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 AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications for *Pythium* spp. control. For all other diseases when *Pythium* spp. is not present, do not apply more than three sequential applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC.

Application Directions:

AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC should be applied prior to disease development. Mix AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC 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 0.4 fl. oz. AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC per 1 to 2 gallons of water. Do not apply more than 9.6 quarts product/acre/year (7.1 fl. oz. product/1000 square feet/year). Apply by ground only.

Rate Ranges:

Use the shortest specified application interval and/or use the higher specified rate when prolonged favorable disease conditions exist.

Dollar Spot:

AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC does not control dollar spot. AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC is compatible in tank mixes with many other fungicides that control dollar spot. Always tank mix AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC 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 (fl. oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Remarks*
Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i>)	0.38-0.77	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Brown Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.38-0.77	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Cool weather brown patch Yellow patch (<i>Rhizoctonia cerealis</i>)	0.38-0.77	28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Fusarium patch (<i>Microdochium nivale</i>)	0.38-0.77	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Gray Leaf Spot (<i>Pyricularia grisea</i>)	0.38-0.77	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>)	1.35 0.77	Single application 14	Make a single application of 1.35 fl. oz. or two applications of 0.77 spaced 14 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide may enhance control under severe disease pressure.
Leafspot (<i>Bipolaris sorokiniana</i>)	0.38-0.77	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Remarks*
Melting out (<i>Drechslera poae</i>)	0.38-0.77	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Necrotic ring spot (<i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i>)	0.38-0.77	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink patch (<i>Limonomyses roseipellis</i>)	0.38-0.77	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink snow mold (<i>Microdochium nivale</i>)	1.35 0.77	Single application 14	Make a single application of 1.35 fl. oz. or two applications of 0.77 spaced 14 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing 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.)	0.38-0.77	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>)	0.38-0.77	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Rhizoctonia large patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.38-0.77	28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Southern blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)	0.38-0.77	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</i> <i>herpotricha</i>)	0.38-0.77	28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Summer patch (<i>Magnaporthe poae</i>)	0.38-0.77	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Take-all patch (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>avenae</i>)	0.38-0.77	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</i> <i>incrustana</i>)	0.38-0.77	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 AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC for control of *Pythium* spp. For all other diseases, do not apply more than four sequential applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC.

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AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC Rate Conversion Chart for Turf

Fluid Ounces Product Per 1000 Sq. Ft.	Ounces A.I. Per 1000 Sq. Ft.	Fluid Ounces Product Per Acre	Pints of Product Per Acre
0.4	0.104	17.4	1.1
0.5	0.130	21.8	1.4
0.6	0.156	26.1	1.6
0.7	0.182	30.5	1.9
0.77	0.200	33.5	2.1
1.35	0.35	58.8	3.7

Amount of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC to Mix 100 Gallons for Turf Applications

Spray Volume (gallons/1000 square feet)			
AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC Use Rate (fl. oz.)	2.0 gals. (fl. oz.)	3.0 gals. (fl. oz.)	4.0 gals. (fl. oz.)
0.4	20	13	10
0.5	25	17	13
0.6	30	20	15
0.7	35	23	18
0.77	38.5	25.7	19.3
1.35	67.5	45	33.75

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ORNAMENTALS

AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC 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. AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be used to control certain diseases of container, bench, fiat, plug, bed or field-grown ornamentals in greenhouses, shade-houses, outdoor nurseries, retail nurseries, and other landscape areas.

INTEGRATED PEST (DISEASE) MANAGEMENT: AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC 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. AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC should be applied in an alternation or tank mix 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 AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action. A sound resistance management program would include blocks of three AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications separated by blocks of two alternate fungicide applications. Do not alternate AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC with other strobilurin fungicides.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS: Apply AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC 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.

AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at specified intervals following resistance management guidelines. AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC works best when used as part of a preventative disease management program.

Use only surfactants approved for ornamental plants in combination with AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC. Do not use silicone based products with AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC due to possible phytotoxicity. Always test tankmixes on a small group of representative plants prior to broadscale use.

Apply AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC at use rates of 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz./100 gallons (0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz./50 gallons) and every 7-28 days (or as otherwise specified for a specific plant or disease). The addition of a non-silicone based wetter-sticker at the recommended use rate may enhance coverage on hard-to-wet plant foliage.

Under most conditions and for most diseases, apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz./100 gallons (1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz./50 gallons) on a 7-14 day interval.

Under light to moderate disease pressure, use the lower rates (1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz./100 gallons, or 0.95 - 1.9 fl. oz./50 gallons) on a 7-14 day interval or the higher rates (5.75 - 7.7 fl. oz./100 or 2.85 - 3.85 fl. oz./50 gallons) on a 14-28 day interval.

Under environmental conditions which promote severe disease development, use the higher rates (5.75 - 7.7 oz./100 gallons or 2.85 - 3.85 fl. oz./50 gallons) on a 7-14 day interval.

Use of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC as a "rescue" (late curative or eradicator) treatment may not always result in satisfactory disease control.

Do not exceed 2.4 gallons of product/crop acre/year or 8 applications/crop/year.

Do not exceed 600 gallons spray volume per acre for foliar applications. For drench and crown applications, do not exceed 2 pints volume per square foot.

In addition, do not tankmix AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, adjuvants, etc, unless local experience indicates that the tankmix is safe to ornamental plants.

DRENCH APPLICATION: AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be applied to control soilborne, seedling, and crown diseases of production ornamentals (greenhouse, shadehouse, and container grown) as a preventative, drench treatment prior to infection. Good coverage of the pre-infection area (root zone, root ball, crown, etc.) is necessary for satisfactory control. AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be drench applied to container grown ornamentals using 0.38 - 1.75 fl. oz./100 gallons of water. Apply 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area on a 7-28 day interval. Apply drench prior to infection as healthy roots are necessary to optimize product uptake, systemic translocation and disease protection.

For resistance management do not make more than three sequential drench applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action.

Caution should be taken before making application of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC as a drench to small bedding plants in the seedling/plug stage due to possible phytotoxicity. A limited quantity of plants should be tested prior to full-scale application.

DRIP IRRIGATION: AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be applied through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field grown ornamentals for soil-borne disease control. Apply 3.85 - 30.75 fl. oz. AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC per acre as a preventative disease application. The soil or potting media should have adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application.

Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, subsequent irrigation (water only) should be delayed for at least for 24 hours following drip application.

GENERAL ORNAMENTAL USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not apply AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC to apple or cherry trees (Flowering, Yoshina variety) due to possible phytotoxicity. Further, do not use spray equipment that has applied AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.

AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be applied to certain varieties of crabapple for control of apple scab. AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC has been shown to be safer when applied to the species and varieties listed in Table 4. However, due to the large number of genera, species, and varieties of crabapple, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC. The professional user should conduct small scale testing to insure plant safety prior to broadscale commercial use on plant genera and species not listed on this label.

TABLE 1: DISEASES CONTROLLED: When used in accordance with the label directions, AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC will provide control of the following diseases of ornamental plants:

DISEASE (Pathogen)	Use Rates and Remarks	
	8 oz and larger containers (fl. oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz containers (fl. oz. product per 50 gallons)
1. CONIFER BLIGHTS		
a. Phomopsis Blight (Phomopsis juniperovora)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
b. Tip Blight (Sirococcus strobiinus)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
2. LEAF BLIGHTS/LEAF SPOTS		
a. Aiternaria Leaf Spot (Alternaria spp.)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
b. Anthracnose (Coiletotnchum spp., Eisinoe spp.)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
c. Downy Mildew of Rose (iPeronospora sparsa)	Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.	Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.
d. Entomosporium Leaf Spot (Entomosporium mespili)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
e. Iris Leaf Spot (Mycosphaerella macrospora)	Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-21 days	Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-21 days
f. Leaf spot [Cladosporium echinulatum)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
g. Rose Blackspot (Diplocarpon rosea)	Apply 7.7 - 15.4 fl. oz. every 7-14 days Apply AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC on a 7 day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be tankmixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. Do not exceed 46 fl. oz./acre application	Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-14 days Apply AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC on a 7 day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be tankmixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. Do not exceed 46 fl. oz./acre/application
h. Myrothecium leaf spot (Myrothecium spp.)	Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-21 days	Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-21 days
i. Downy Mildew of bedding plants (Peronospora spp.)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
j. Scab (Venturia inaequalis)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 10-28 days. Do not apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 4 for tolerant species.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 10-28 days. Do not apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 4 for tolerant species.
k. Marrsonina Leaf Spot (Marsonina spp.)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz./100 gal every 14-28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 14-28 days.
l. Cercospora Leaf Spot	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz./100 gal every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.
3. POWDERY MILDEW	Preventative applications only. Do not make more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to another class of fungicide.	Preventative applications only. Do not make more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to another class of fungicide.
a. Erysiphe pannosa. E spp.	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
b. Microspbaera azaleae	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
c. Sphaerotheca pannosa	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
4. RUSTS	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
a. Needle Rust (Melampsora occidentalis)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
b. Phragrnidium spp.	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
c. Puccinia spp.	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
d. Gymnosporagium spp.	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
5. FLOWER BLIGHTS		
a. Anthracnose (Collectotmhum spp Eisinoe spp.)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days

DISEASE (Pathogen)	Use Rates and Remarks	
	8 oz and larger containers (fl. oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz containers (fl. oz. product per 50 gallons)
b. Botrytis Slight (Botrytis cinerea)	Apply 7.7 - 15.4 fl. oz. every 7-21 days For suppression only. Do not exceed 46 fl. oz./acre	Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-21 days For suppression only. Do not exceed 46 fl. oz./acre
6. SHOOT/STEM DISEASES		
a. Aerial/Shoot Blight (Phytophthora spp.)	Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 1.9 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
7. SOILBORNE DISEASES (Directed Spray)		
	For directed spray applications utilize the following rates below	For directed spray applications utilize the following rates below
a. Rhizoctonia soiani	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz every 7-21 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-21 days
b. Sclerotium rolfsii	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz every 7-21 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-21 days
c. Rosarium spp.	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz every 7-21 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-21 days
8. SOILBORNE DISEASES (Drench)		
	See Ornamentals Section for additional drench directions.	See Ornamentals Section for additional drench directions.
a. Rhizoctonia soiani	Apply 0.35 - 1.75 fl. oz., 1 -2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days	Apply 0.19 - 0.95 fl. oz., 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28; days
b. Sclerotium rolfsii	Apply 0.35 - 1.75 fl. oz., 1 -2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days	Apply 0.19 - 0.95 fl. oz., 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28; days
c. Fusarium spp.	Apply 0.35 - 1.75 fl. oz., 1 -2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days	Apply 0.19 - 0.95 fl. oz., 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28; days

PLANT SAFETY: AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC has been shown to be safe when applied to the ornamental plants listed in Tables 2, 3, and 4, 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 AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC 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 AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizer, adjuvants, etc, unless local experience indicates that the tankmix is safe to ornamental plants.

Do not apply AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC to certain apple, crabapple or cherry trees due to possible phytotoxicity. Further, do not use spray equipment that has applied AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.

Tolerant Ornamental Plants: AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC has been found to be safe when applied to the plants listed in Tables 2, 3 and 4 when applied according to recommended application methods, rates, and timings:

TABLE 2: Tolerant Plants Listed by Botanical Name:

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Abetia spp.	Abelia	2
Ahiesiraseri	Fraser fir	1, 4
Abiesprocera	Noble Fir	1, 4
Acer-palmatum	Japanese maple	2
Acer saccharum	Sugar maple	2
Ageratum spp.	Floss-Flower	3, 4
Ageratum spp.	Pussy's-Foot	3, 4
Aglaonema spp.	Chinese-evergreen	2, 4
Ajuga reptans	Bugle, Bugleweed	3
Anndirnum spp.	Snap-Dragon	2i, 3, 4
Apheandra spp.	Zebra-Plant	2
Artemisia spp.	Mugwort-Sagebrush	2
Artemisia spp.	Wormwood	2

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BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Aster spp.	Aster, Starwort	4
Aucuba japonica	Japanese aucuba, Japanese laurel	7
Begonia spp. (except Rieger begonia)	Begonia	2, 3
Berberis thunbergii	Barberry	3, 4
Betula nigra	River birch	3, 4
Bougainvillea spp.	Bougainvillea	2
Brassaia actinophylla	Rubber-free, Umbrella-tree	2, 7
Buddleia davidii	Buddleia, Butterfly-bush	2
Buxus sempervirens	Boxwood	2, 7a
Caladium spp.	Caladium	7
Camelia Japonica	Camelia	2
Caryota urens	Sago Palm	2, 7
Catharanthus roseus	Vinca	2
Ceanothus sanguineus	Wild lilac	3
Ceanothus spp.	Ceanothus, California lilac, Snowball	3
Cedrus Atlantica	Atlas cedar	2, 4
Cecirus spp.	White cedar	2, 4
Cercis occidentalis	Western redbud	2
Chamaecyparis spp.	Cypress, Leyland cypress	1
Chamaecyparispisifera spp.	Sawara cypress	1
Chamaedora eipgans	Parlor palm	7
Chrysanthemum spp.	Chrysanthemums	2, 7c
Clethra alnifolia	Clethra, White alder	2
Cornus spp.	Dogwood, Pink Dogwood, Flowering Dogwood	2b, 3
Cornus florida	Dogwood	2b, 3
Cortaderia selloana	Pampas grass	3
Cotoneaster adpressus	Creeping cotoneaster	7
Cotoneaster horizontalis	Cotoneaster- variegated rockspray	7
Cyclamen spp.	Cyclamen	7c
Cyperus spp.	Cyperus	1
Delphinium spp.	Larkspur	2
Dianthus caryophyllus	Carnation	3, 4
Dianthus spp.	Pink	3, 4
Dieffenbachia spp.	Dumb Cane	2
Dietes iridiodes	African iris, Butterfly iris	4c j
Digitalis spp.	Foxglove	2, 3
Epipremnum spp.	Pothos	2
Erica dareyensis	Heather	2
Euonymus alata	Dwarf winged euonymus	2
Euonymus alatus	Burning bush	2
Euonymus japonicus	Evergreen euonymus	2
Euphorbia spp.	Poinsettia	2a
Fatsia japonica	Japanese fatsia, Paper-plant	2
Ficus spp.	Fig	2
Forsythia viridissima	Forsythia	2
Gaillardia spp.	Blanket-Flower	2
Gardenia jasminoides	Gardenia	3
Geranium spp.	Cranesbill	5b
Gerbera jamesonii	Gerber daisy, Transvaal daisy	3
Hedera Algeriensis	Algerian ivy	2
Hedera helix	English ivy	2
Hibiscus moscheutos	Hibiscus	2, 3
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	Hibiscus	2, 3
Hibiscus.syracus	Rose of Sharon	2, 3
Hosta spp.	Hosta	2
Hydrangea macrophylla	French hydrangea	2, 3
Hydrangea spp.	Hydrangea	2, 3
Ilex spp.	Holly, Winterberry, Yaupon	3
Impatiens spp. ¹	Balsam, Impatiens ¹	2a, 7a
Iris xiphium	Iris (bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	2e
Itea virginica	Virginia willow	3,4

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BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Juniperus procumbens	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus scopulorum	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus spp.	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus virginiana	Red cedar	1a, 4
Lagerstroemia indica	Crapemyrtle	2, 3
Laurus nobilis	Laurel	3
Lilium spp.	Asiatic Lily	2
Liriope muscari	Lily-turf	2
Lobularia maritima	Sweet alyssum	7
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern magnolia	2
Magnolia soulangiana	Saucer magnolia	2
Magnolia spp.	Magnolia	2
Malus spp.	Crabapple (See Table 4 for variety list)	2i
Nandina domestica	Nandina	2
Nerium oleander	Oleander, Rose-bay	2
Pelargonium spp.	Geranium	3, 4, 5b
Perisetum alopecuroides	Grass	2
Peperomia spp.	Baby rubber-plant	2, 7
Petunia spp.	Petunia	6a
Phelans spp.	Dwarf pampas grass	3
Philodendron spp.	Philodendron	2j
Phlox spp.	Phlox	3
Phoenix dactylifera	Date palm	2, 7
Phoenix roebelenii	Roebelin's palm	2, 7
Photinia glabra	Red tip photinia	2, 3, 4
Picea abies	Norway spruce	1
Picea glauca	White spruce	1
Picea purtgens	Blue spruce	1
Pieris japonica	Japanese andromeda	2, 7
Pinus muhgo	Muhgo pine	1b, 4
Pinus nigra	Black pine	1b, 4
Pinus silvestris	Scotch pine	1, 4
Pinus spp.	Pine	1b, 4
Pinus strobus	Eastern white pine	1b, 4
Pittosporum spp.	Australian laurel	3, 4
PiUospOmrffitobira	Mock-orange	3, 4
Plectmnihus spp.	Swedish ivy, Coleus	2
PwUlastrichocama	Poplar	4
Poputus spp.	Aspen Trees	2
Potentfila spp.	Cinquefoil	2
Primula spp.	Primrose	2
Prunes pumila	Cherry	2, 5
Prunes spp.	Flowering plum, Purple-leaf plum	2, 5
Pseudotsuga spp.	Douglas fir	1, 4
Pyres cafleryana	Bradford's pear	3
Quercus falcata	Red oak	2, 3
Quercus palustris	Pin oak	2, 3
Rhaphiopsisindica	Indian hawthorn	2, 3, 4
Rhododendron spp.	Azaleas, Rhododendron	2b, 3, 6, 7
Rhododendron spp.	Glacier Azalea	2b, 3, 6, 7
Rosa spp.	Rose	2a, 2c, 3c, 4b
Rosmarinus spp.	Rosemary (prostrate)	2
Rudbeckiahirta	Black-eyed-susan	2j
Salvia spp.	Sage	3, 4j
Schlumbergera	Holiday cactus	2, 7
Sedum spp.	Orpine, Stonecrop	2
Sempervivum spp.	Live-forever, House-Leek	2
Setaria spp.	Ribbon Grass	2, 3
Spathiphyllum floribundium	Peace lily	2, 7
Spirea budalda	Spirea	3
Spirea japonica	Spirea	3
Syagrus romanzoffianum	Queen palm	2

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BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Tagetes spp.	Marigold	2a
Taxus baccata	Spreading yew	7
Thuja plicata	Western Red Cedar	4
Thujopsis spp.	Arborvitae	2
Thymus sagahyifam	Creeping thyme	2
Tsuga heiarophyllia	Western Hemlock	4
Tsuga spp.	Hemlock	4
Verbenas ppyv.	Verbena, Vervain	3
Vibumunispp;	Viburnum	2,3,4
Vinca spp.	Periwinkle	2, 6a
Viola spp.*	Viola, Pansy	2
Wiegela florida	Pink wiegela	2
Yucca spp.	Yucca	7
Zinnia spp.	Zinnia	2a, 3

* Do not exceed 3.85 fl. oz./100 gallons on these species

TABLE 3 Tolerant Plants Listed by Common Name

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Abelia	Abelia spp.
Andromeda Japanese	Pieris japonica
Arborvitae	Thujopsis spp.
Aspen Trees	Populus spp.
Aster	Aster spp.
Aucuba, Japanese	Aucuba japonica
Azalea, Glacier	Rhododendron spp.
Azaleas	Rhododendron spp.
Balsam	Impatiens spp.
Barberry.	Berberis thunbergii
Begonia (except Rieger begonia)	Begonia spp.
Birch, River	Betula nigra
Black-Eyed-Susan	Rudbeckia hirta
Blanket-Flower	Gaillardia spp.
Bougainvillea	Bougainvillea spp.
Boxwood	Buxus sempervirens
Buddleia	Buddleia Pavidii
Bugle	Ajuga reptans
Bugleweed	Ajuga reptans
BurningBush	Euonymus alatus
Butterfly Bush	Buddleia davidii
Cactus, Holiday	Schlumbergera
Caladium	Caladium spp.
Camellia	Camellia japonica
Carnation	Dianthus caryophyllus
Ceanothus	Ceanothus spp.
Cedar, Atlas	Cedrus atlantica
Cedar, Red	Juniperus virginiana
Cedar, Western Red	Thuja plicata
Cedar, White	Cedrus spp.
Cherry	Prunus pumila
Christmas Tree	See Fraser fir, Scotch pine and Douglas fir
Chrysanthemum	Chrysanthemum spp.
Cinquefoil	Potentilla spp.
Clethra	Clethra ainifolia
Coleus	Plectranthus spp.
Cotoneaster, Creeping	Cotoneaster adpressus
Cotoneaster, Wariogated Rockspray	Cotoneaster horizontalis
Cranapple (See Table 4 for variety list)	Malus spp.
Cranesbill	Geranium spp.
Crapemyrtle	Lagerstroemia indica
Cyclamen	Cyclamen spp.
Cyperus	Cyperasspp.

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Cypress, Sawara	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Chamaecyparis</i> spp.
Daisy, Gerber	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>
Daisy, Transvaal	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>
Dogwood	<i>Comus</i> spp.
Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Dogwood, Pink	<i>Comus</i> spp.
Dumb-Cane	<i>Dieffenbachia</i> spp.
Euonymus, Dwarf Winged	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>
Euonymus, Evergreen	<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>
Evergreen, Chinese	<i>Aglaonema</i> spp.
Fatsia, Japanese	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>
Fig	<i>Ficus</i> spp.
Fir, Douglas	<i>Pseudotsuga</i> spp.
Fir, Fraser	<i>Abies fraseri</i>
Fir, Noble	<i>Abies procera</i>
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 selkirkii</i>
Hawthorn, Indian	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>
Heather	<i>Erica dareyensis</i>
Hemlock	<i>Tsuga</i> spp.
Hemlock, Western	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>
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	<i>Impatiens</i> spp. 1
Iris (Bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	<i>Iris xiphium</i>
Iris, African	<i>Iris iridioides</i>
Iris, Butterfly	<i>Iris iridioides</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.
Larkspur	<i>Delphinium</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, Asiatic	<i>Lilium</i> spp.
Lily, Peace	<i>Spathiphyllum floribundum</i>
Lily-Turf	<i>Urione muscari</i>
Live-Forever	<i>Sempervivum</i> spp.
Magnolia	<i>Magnolia</i> spp.
Magnolia, Saucer	<i>Magnolia soulangeana</i>
Magnolia, Southern	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Maple, Japanese	<i>Acer palmatum</i>
Maple Sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
Marigold	<i>Tagetes</i> spp.
Mock-Orange	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Mugwort	Artemisia app.
Nandina	Nandina domestica
Oak, Pin	Quercus patustris
Oak, Red	Quercus falcata
Oleander	Nerium oleander
Orpine	Sedum spp.
Palm, Date	Phoenix dactylifera
Palm, Parlor	Chamaedorea elegans
Palm, Queen	Syagris romanzoffianum
Palm, Roebelin's	Phoenix roebelenii
Palm, Sago	Cycas revoluta
Pansy*	Viola spp. *
Paper Plant	Fatsia japonica
Pear Bradford's	Pyrus calleryana
Periwinkle	Vinca spp.
Petunia	Petunia spp.
Philodendron	Philodendron spp.
Phlox	Phlox spp.
Photinia, Red-Tip	Photinia glabra
Pine	Pinus spp.
Pine, Black	Pinus nigra
Pine, Eastern White	Pinus strobus
Pine, Muhgo	Pinus Muhgo
Pine Scotch	Pinus Sylvestris
Pink	Dianthus spp.
Plum, Flowering	Prunus spp.
Plum, Purple-Leaf	Prunus spp.
Poinsettia	Euphorbia spp.
Poplar	Populus trichocarpa
Pothos	Epipremnum spp.
Primrose	Primula spp.
Pussy's-Foot	Ageratum spp.
Redbud, Western	Cercis occidentalis
Rhododendron	Rhododendron spp.
Ribbon-Grass	Setaria spp.
Rose of Sharon	Hibiscus syriacus
Rose	Rosa spp.
Rose-Bay	Nerium oleander
Rosemary (Prostrate)	Rosmarinus spp.
Rubber-Plant, Baby	Peperomia spp.
Rubber Tree	Brassia actinophylla
Sage	Salvia spp.
Sagebrush	Artemisia spp.
Snap-Dragon	Antirrhinum spp.
Snowball	Ceanothus spp.
Spirea	Spirea buxifolia
Spirea	Spirea japonica
Spruce, Blue	Picea pungens
Spruce, Norway	Picea abies
Spruce, White	Picea glauca
Starwort	Aster spp.
Stonecrop	Sedum spp.
Sweet Alyssum	Lobelia maritima
Thymes Creeping	Thymus serpyllum
Umbrella-Tree	Brassia actinophylla
Verbena	Verbena spp.
Vervain	Verbena spp.
Viburnum	Viburnum spp.
Vinca	Catharanthus roseus :
Viola	Viola spp.
White alder	Alnus spp.
Wiegela, Pink	Wiegeia florida

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COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Willow, Virginia	Itea virginica
Winterberry	Llex spp.
Wormwood	Artemisia spp.
Yaupon	Llex spp.
Yew, Spreading	Taxus baccata
Yucca	Yucca spp.
Zebra-Plant	Aphelandra spp.
Zinnia	Xinnia spp.

* Do Not Exceed 3.85 fl. oz./100 gallons on these species.

TABLE 4. Tolerant Varieties of Crabapple Species (Genus Malus) Tolerant Varieties of Malus

Arkansas Black	Eleyi	Mary Potter	seiboldii
atrosanguinea	Enterprise	Molten Lava	Selkirk
baccata	Evereste	New Centennial	Sentinel
baccata var. jackii	Eyeiynn	Ormiston Roy	Silver Moon
baccata var. mandshurica	floribunda	Pink Satin	Siiverdrift
Callaway	Gloriosa	Prairie Maid	Sinai Fire
Candy mint Sargent	Golden Delicious	Prairifire	spectabfis
Christmas Holly	Golden Raindrops	Profusion	Sugar Tyme
coronaria	Hopa	pumila	Van Eseltine
David	Indian Magic	Ralph Shay	White Angel
Dolgo	Island	Red Jade	Williams Pride
Donald Wyman	Katherine	Red Baron	Winter Gold
Dorothea	Lancelot	Sargent	Yellow Delicious
Doubloons	Louisa	sargentii	zumi Calocarpa

TABLE 5. Intolerant Plants (Do not apply AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC to these species or varieties)

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Apple	Malus domestica
Crabapple - Flame variety	Malus spp.
Crabapple - Brandywine variety	Mals spp.
Crabapple - Novamac variety	Malus spp.
Cherry, Flowering - Yoshina variety	Prunus yedoensis
Leatherleaf Fern and Other Ferns for cut foliage	Rumohra adianformis and other species for cut foliage
Privet	Ligustrum spp.

CONIFERS INCLUDING CHRISTMAS TREES, COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION ROSES

AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be used to control certain diseases on conifers in production (indoor and outdoor) and landscape situations.

Please see the Ornamental Section above for more detailed directions for use in landscape situations.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/Acre (lb ai/A)	Remarks
Conifers including Christmas Trees	Diplodia tip blight (<i>Diplodia pinea</i>) Lophodermium Needlecast (<i>Lophodermium pinastri</i>) Swiss Needlecast (<i>Phaeocryptopus gaumannii</i>)	6.1 - 15.3 (0.10 - 0.25)	Integrated Pest (Disease) Management; AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance and removal of plant debris in which inoculum may overwinter. Resistance Management: Do not apply more than four sequential applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make

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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/Acre (lb ai/A)	Remarks
			<p>more than eight applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC per acre per year.</p> <p>Application Directions; AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at 7-21 day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.</p>
<p>Roses (Commercial Rose Production)</p>	<p>Downy Mildew (Peronospora sparsa)</p> <p>Powdery Mildew (Sphaerotheca pannosa)</p> <p>Rust (Phragmidium mucronatum, P. tuberculatum, and other Phragmidium spp.)</p> <p>Septoria Leaf Spot (Septoria rosea)</p> <p>Alternaria Leaf Spot (Alternaria alternata)</p>	<p>3.0 - 15.3 (0.05 - 0.25)</p>	<p>Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC 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.</p> <p>Resistance Management: Do not make more than four sequential application of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than eight applications per acre per year.</p> <p>Application Directions: AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC application should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on 7-21 day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.</p> <p>Plant Safety: AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC has been shown to be safe when applied to roses. However, all varieties of roses have not been evaluated for safety. Small scale variety safety testing must be conducted to insure plant safety prior to large scale application, in addition, do not tank mix AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizer, etc. unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to roses.</p>

Specific Use Restrictions: Do not apply more than 123 fluid ounces of product/acre/season (2.0 lb. ai/A).

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE 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, mop 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 HANDLING [less than or equal to 5 gallons]

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly

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after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use and disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

CONTAINER HANDLING [Bulk/Mini-Bulk]

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse the container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED OR DRINKING WATER.

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