



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY  
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

April 9, 2020

AILIS GREGORY  
REGULATORY MANAGER, NORTH AMERICA  
ALBAUGH, LLC  
P.O. BOX 2127  
VALDOSTA, GA 31604

Subject: Label Amendment – Change directions of use and update label  
Product Name: AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC  
EPA Registration Number: 42750-261  
Application Date: 01/27/2020  
Decision Number: 560072

Dear Ms. Gregory:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

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.

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

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with FIFRA section 6. If you have any questions, please contact Francisco Llarena-Arias by phone at 703-347-0459, or via email at [llarena-arias.francisco@epa.gov](mailto:llarena-arias.francisco@epa.gov).

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Shaja B. Joyner". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "S".

Shaja B. Joyner, Product Manager 20  
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch  
Registration Division 7505P

Enclosure

**ACCEPTED**

04/09/2020

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 42750-261

**AZOXYSTROBIN    GROUP    11    FUNGICIDE**

# 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 / PRECAUCIÓN

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

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"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
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  
ADxxxxxx

EPA Est. No. xxxxxx-xx-xxx

NET CONTENTS: \_\_\_\_\_ gallons

MANUFACTURED BY:  
ALBAUGH, LLC  
Ankeny, IA 50021

# 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.

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:

- Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Wash before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

## ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to 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.

### 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:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber
- 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 specified 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 including 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** 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.

## **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 advised.

**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 must 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 must be followed. This must 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 advise 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 advised 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 must 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 year. Albaugh encourages responsible resistance management to ensure effective long-term control of the fungal diseases on this label.

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

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

If planned total number of fungicide applications per year is:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Solo Qol fungicide sprays	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4
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 year long spray programs for Group 11 (Qol) fungicides. In crops where two sequential Group 11 fungicide applications are made, they must 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 year.
- 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 year.
- 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 year.

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.

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 year. 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 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 to provide thorough coverage of the lower stems and the soil surface surrounding the plants.
- Band width must be limited to 7 inches or less.
- Apply AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC at a rate of 0.40-0.80 fl. oz. product (0.0065 – 0.013 lb a.i.)/1000 row feet. For banded applications on 22-inch rows, the maximum application rate is 0.70 fl. oz. (0.011 lbs a.i)/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.

#### **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		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 (0.24 lbs a.i.)/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.

#### Mandatory Spray Drift Directions

##### Aerial Applications

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For all applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser spray droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented, so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

##### Ground Applications

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground canopy.
- For all applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser spray droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

##### Boom-less Ground Applications

- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser spray droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

### Spray Drift Advisories

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.

BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

### **IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE**

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

#### Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- Volume – Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure – Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle – Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

#### Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles – Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

#### BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

#### RELEASE HEIGHT – Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aerially to crops, **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

#### SHEILDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom of individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

#### TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

#### TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

#### WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

#### Boom-less Ground Applications

Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

#### Handheld Technology Applications

Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

### **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.

#### Nozzles

- Equip sprayers with nozzles that provide accurate and uniform application.
- Nozzles must 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 must 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 specifications.

#### 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 directions. 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. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

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.

#### 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 if the need arise.

Spray Preparation: Chemical tank and injector system must 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 must 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) must 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 ½ acre-inch or less during treatment.
- 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 must 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 must 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, including 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 if 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.

#### 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 must 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.
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, including 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)	Application Instructions
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 must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year 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 year.  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)	<b>DO NOT</b> 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) <b>DO NOT</b> exceed the maximum rated listed in the table. 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days 3) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. (1.50 lb ai) of product/A/year. 4) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 5) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 5 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 15 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A). When applying at 12.0 fl oz/A, <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 7 applications per year. 6) <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 28 days of harvest (28-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
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 year at a 2-3 week interval, up to and including the day of harvest. <b>DO NOT</b> apply at less than 7-day intervals. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. For ground applications, apply in 50-

			<p>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.</p> <p><b>DO NOT</b> 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>Specific Use Restrictions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <b>DO NOT</b> exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.</li> <li>2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days</li> <li>3) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. (1.50 lb ai) of product/A/year.</li> <li>4) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>5) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 5 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 8 applications per year at the lowest use rate (11.0 fl oz/A).</li> <li>6) AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).</li> </ol>			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Asparagus	Stemphyllium Purple Spot ( <i>Stemphyllium vesicarium</i> )	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25)	<p>AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year 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.</p> <p><b>DO NOT</b> 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>Specific Use Restrictions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <b>DO NOT</b> exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.</li> <li>2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days</li> <li>3) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. (1.50 lb ai) of product/A/year.</li> <li>4) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>5) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 5 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 15 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A).</li> <li>6) <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 100 days of harvest (100-day PHI)</li> </ol>			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Bananas Plantains	<p>Black Sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis</i>)</p> <p>Yellow Sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i>).</p>	5.5 - 8.5 (0.09 - 0.135)	<p>AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year 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.</p> <p><b>DO NOT</b> 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>Specific Use Restrictions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <b>DO NOT</b> exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.</li> </ol>			

- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 12 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 66.4 fl. oz. (1.07 lb ai) of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 1.08 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 7 applications per year at the highest use rate (8.5 fl oz/A) or 12 applications per year at the lowest use rate (5.5 fl oz/A).
- 6) 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)	Application Instructions
Cereals  Barley Oats Rye	Kernel Blight ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Leaf Rust ( <i>Puccinia hordei</i> )	6.0 - 12.0 (0.10 - 0.20)	AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC must 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.  <b>DO NOT</b> 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. <b>DO NOT</b> make more than two (2) applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicide per year.
	Barley Stripe ( <i>Drechslera graminea</i> = <i>Pyrenophora graminea</i> ) Net Blotch ( <i>Pyrenophora teres</i> )	9.0 – 12.0 (0.15 – 0.20)	
	Powdery Mildew ( <i>Erysiphe graminis f.</i> <i>sp.</i> <i>hordei</i> ) Stagonospora Blotch ( <i>Stagonospora</i> <i>nodorum</i> )	12.0 (0.20)	

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) **DO NOT** apply after Feekes 10.54.
- 3) Minimum Application Interval: 14 days
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 24 fl oz (0.39 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 0.40 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 6) **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year at the highest use rate (12.0 fl oz/A) or 4 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A). When applying at 9.0 fl oz/A, **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year
- 7) **DO NOT** apply within 7 days of grazing or harvest (7-day PHI) for forage and hay.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
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 must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year 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.  <b>DO NOT</b> 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) <b>DO NOT</b> exceed the maximum rated listed in the table. 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days 3) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 46 fl. oz. (0.68 lbs ai) of product/A/year. 4) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 0.75 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 5) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 2 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 7 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A). 6) 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)	Application Instructions
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 must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year 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 advised 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.  <b>DO NOT</b> 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 (0.007 – 0.013)	For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) <b>DO NOT</b> exceed the maximum rated listed in the table. 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days 3) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 61.5 fl. oz. (0.97 lbs ai) of product/A/year. 4) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 1.0 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 5) <b>DO NOT</b> use in plant propagation nurseries. 6) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 3 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 10 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A). 7) 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)	Application Instructions
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 must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year 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.  <b>DO NOT</b> 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) <b>DO NOT</b> exceed the maximum rated listed in the table. 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days 3) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. (1.50 lbs ai) of product/A/year. 4) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 5) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 5 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 15 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A). 6) 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)	Application Instructions
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 must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year 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.  <b>DO NOT</b> 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) <b>DO NOT</b> exceed the maximum rated listed in the table. 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days 3) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 46 fl. oz. (0.68 lbs ai) of product/A/year. 4) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 0.75 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 5) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 2 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 7 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A). 6) 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)	Application Instructions
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)	Apply 7.0 fl. oz. (0.11 lbs ai) of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC at early bud followed by 14.0 fl. oz. (0.23 lbs ai) at about 45 days before harvest. A third application of 7.0 fl. oz. (0.11 lbs ai) may be made 30 days before harvest.  Specifically for blackleg, AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications must be made at the 2- to 4-leaf stage. For Alternaria or Sclerotinia, 9.0-15.5 fl. oz. (0.15 – 0.25 lbs ai) product/A must 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 (0.13 lbs ai)/A may be applied at pod stage (approximately 95% petal fall).  <b>DO NOT</b> 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** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 14 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 27.6 fl. oz. (0.39 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 0.45 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 1 application per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 4 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A).
- 6) **DO NOT** apply within 30 days of harvest (30-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
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 must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year 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.  <b>DO NOT</b> 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.

		(0.007 – 0.013)	
<p>Specific Use Restrictions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <b>DO NOT</b> exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.</li> <li>2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days</li> <li>3) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 123 fl. oz. (1.94 lbs ai) of product/A/year.</li> <li>4) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 2.0 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>5) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 6 application per year at the highest use rate (20.0 fl oz/A) or 13 applications per year at the lowest use rate (9.0 fl oz/A).</li> <li>6) AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).</li> </ol>			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
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 must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year 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.  <b>DO NOT</b> 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 (0.007 – 0.013)	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"> <li>1) <b>DO NOT</b> exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.</li> <li>2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days</li> <li>3) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. (1.50 lbs ai) of product/A/year.</li> <li>4) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>5) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 5 application per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 10 applications per year at the lowest use rate (9.0 fl oz/A).</li> <li>6) AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).</li> </ol>			
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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
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 must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year 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.  <b>DO NOT</b> 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** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 123 fl. oz. (1.94 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 2.0 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 7 application per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 20 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A).



7) 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)	Application Instructions
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 must begin prior to disease development and may, continue throughout the year 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.  <b>DO NOT</b> 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, <b>DO NOT</b> make more than two (2) applications per year.
	Anthrachnose 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>		
	Northern Corn Leaf Spot <i>(Cochliobolus carbonum)</i>		
	Southern Corn Leaf Blight <i>(Cochliobolus heterostrophus)</i>		
	Early Application (V4 - V8)	6.0 (0.10)	AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be applied early (V4 - V8) for early year disease control and beneficial physiological benefits. If mixing with herbicides, other than solo glyphosate products, Mesotrione, Mesotrione + Atrazine, or S-Metolachlor + Glyphoste + Mesotrione, 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** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 123 fl. oz. (1.94 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 2.0 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 7 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 20 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A). When applying at 9.0 fl oz/A, **DO NOT** apply more than 13 applications per year.
- 6) **DO NOT** apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
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 must 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 must 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 year cotton to suppress damping off and other diseases which result in plant stand loss.</p> <p><b>DO NOT</b> 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. <b>DO NOT</b> 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"> <li>1) <b>DO NOT</b> exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.</li> <li>2) Minimum Application Interval: 14 days</li> <li>3) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 27 fl. oz. (0.44 lbs ai) of product/crop/year as a foliar spray.</li> <li>4) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 3 applications per year at the highest use rate (9.0 fl oz/A) or 4 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A).</li> <li>5) <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 45 days of harvest (45-day PHI).</li> </ol>			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
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>Physalospora vaccinii</i> ) ( <i>Glomerella cingulata</i> ) ( <i>Coleophoma empetrii</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.  <b>DO NOT</b> 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) <b>DO NOT</b> exceed the maximum rated listed in the table. 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days 3) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. (1.50 lbs ai) of product/A/year. 4) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 5) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 5 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 15 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A). 6) <b>DO NOT</b> treat cranberry fields used for aquaculture of fish and Crustacea. 7) <b>DO NOT</b> apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitat. Applicators must use care in making applications near non-target aquatic habitats. 8) <b>DO NOT</b> apply to flooded crop. 9) <b>DO NOT</b> allow release of irrigation or flood water to non-target aquatic habitat for at least 14 days after the last application. 10) <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 3 days of harvest (3-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
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            Lagenarium)</i> Belly Rot <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i> Downy Mildew <i>(Pseudoperonospora            cubensis)</i> Gummy Stem Blight <i>(Didymella bryoniae)</i> Leaf Spots <i>(Alternaria spp.,            Cercospora spp.)</i> Myrothecium Canker <i>(Myrothecium            roridum)</i> Plectosporium Blight <i>(Plectosporium            tabacinum)</i> Powdery Mildew <i>(Sphaerotheca            fuliginea,            Erysiphe            cichoracearum)</i> Ulocladium Leaf Spot <i>(Ulocladium            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 must 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 must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year 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.  <b>DO NOT</b> tank mix AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC with crop oil concentrates (COC), methylated spray oil (MSO) or silicon adjuvants.  <b>DO NOT</b> tank mix AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC with Malathion, Dicofol, Endosulfan, Methomyl, Chlorpyrifos, Potassium salts of fatty acids or Dicloran.  <b>DO NOT</b> 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. <b>DO NOT</b> 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 (0.007 – 0.013)	For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) <b>DO NOT</b> exceed the maximum rated listed in the table. 2) Minimum Application Interval: 5 days 3) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. (1.50 lbs ai) of product/A/year. 4) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 5) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 5 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 15 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A). 6) <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 1 day of harvest (1-day PHI).			



Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Fruiting Vegetables Crop Group 8-10  Pepper Bell Pepper Non-Bell Pepper Sweet Non-Bell Pepper  Eggplant Okra Pepino  Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these.  See specific directions for use for Tomatoes.  See complete list of fruiting vegetables below.	Anthracnose <i>(Colletotrichum spp.)</i> Powdery Mildew <i>(Sphaerotheca spp.)</i>	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25)	AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year 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.  <b>DO NOT</b> 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 Seedling Rot <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i>	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet (0.007 – 0.013)	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) <b>DO NOT</b> exceed the maximum rated listed in the table. 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days 3) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 61.5 fl. oz. (0.97 lbs ai) of product/A/year. 4) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 1.0 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 5) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 3 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 10 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A). 6) 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)	Application Instructions
<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>	10.0 - 15.5 (0.16 - 0.25)	<p>AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year 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><b>DO NOT</b> 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><b>DO NOT</b> spray AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC where spray drift may reach apple trees.</p> <p><b>DO NOT</b> 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>
<p>Specific Use Restrictions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <b>DO NOT</b> exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.</li> <li>2) Minimum Application Interval: 10 days</li> <li>3) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. (1.50 lbs ai) of product/A/year.</li> <li>4) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>5) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 5 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 9 applications per year at the lowest use rate (10.0 fl oz/A).</li> <li>6) <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI).</li> </ol>			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Grasses (grown for seed)	<p>Ergot Stem Diseases</p> <p>Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>) Rust (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.)</p>	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25)	<p>AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year 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><b>DO NOT</b> 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** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 10 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 49 fl. oz. (0.78 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 0.8 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** feed treated straw, seed, or screenings to livestock.
- 6) **DO NOT** apply more than 3 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 8 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A).
- 7) **DO NOT** apply within 8 days of harvest (swathing) (8-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
<p>Herbs &amp; 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 Wnter Sweet Bay; Tansy; Tarragon; Thyme; Vanilla; Wintergreen; Woodruff; Wormwood</p>	<p>Corynespora Blight (<i>Corynespora cassicola</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 must begin at the onset of disease development and continue throughout the year 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><b>DO NOT</b> 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 must begin at the onset of disease development and continue throughout the year 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><b>DO NOT</b> 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>

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. (1.50 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 5 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 15 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A).
- 6) 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)	Application Instructions
Leafy Vegetables (except brassica)	Foliar Diseases	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25)	For both downy and powdery mildew, make preventative applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule.
Amaranth	Alternaria Leaf Spot ( <i>Alternaria sonchi</i> , <i>A. spp.</i> )		For all other diseases, AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year 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.  <b>DO NOT</b> 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.  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 Permethrin, Aluminum tris (o-ethyl phosphonate), Lambda-cyhalothrin, or another product that may increase the penetration of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC into the leaf surface, including, but not limited to, silicone wetters.
Arugula			
Cardoon	Anthracoze		
Celery	( <i>Microdochium</i>		
Celtuce	<i>panattonianum</i> ,		
Chervil	<i>Colletotrichum</i>		
Chrysanthemum, Edible	<i>dematium</i> )		
Corn Salad Cress	Cercospora Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora spp.</i> )		
Dandelion	Septoria Leaf Spot ( <i>Septoria</i>		
Dock	<i>petroselini</i> )		
Endive	White Rust ( <i>Albugo occidentalis</i> )		
Fennel			
Lettuce, Head and Leaf	Downy Mildew ( <i>Bremia lactucae</i> )	12.0 - 15.5 (0.20 - 0.25)	
Orach	Powdery Mildew ( <i>Erysiph cichoracearum</i> )		
Parsley			
Purslane			
Radicchio			
Rhubarb			
Spinach			
Swiss Chard			
Including cultivars and/or hybrids of these	Soilborne Diseases Webb Blight, Bottom Rot, Crater Rot, Root Rot ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet (0.007 – 0.013)	For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. (1.50 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 5 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 15 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A). When applying at 12.0 fl oz/A, **DO NOT** apply more than 7 applications per year.
- 6) 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)	Application Instructions
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 ( <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 Rust ( <i>Uromyces appendiculatus</i> )	6.0 (0.10)	AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year 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 advised.  <b>DO NOT</b> 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 ( <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)  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> )	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)	
Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root Rot ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )		0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet (0.007 – 0.013)	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) <b>DO NOT</b> exceed the maximum rated listed in the table. 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days 3) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. (1.50 lbs ai) of product/A/year. 4) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 5) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 5 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 15 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A). 6) <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI) of dry legume vegetables (dry bean and dry pea seeds). 7) AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI) for succulent beans and peas. 8) 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)	Application Instructions
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 must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year 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.  <b>DO NOT</b> 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 (0.007 – 0.013)	For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) <b>DO NOT</b> exceed the maximum rated listed in the table. 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days 3) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 46 fl. oz. (0.68 lbs ai) of product/A/year. 4) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 0.75 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 5) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 2 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 7 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A). 6) For processed mint, <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI). 7) 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)	Application Instructions
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 must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year.  Use the higher rates under severe disease pressure. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. Use of an additive including crop oil concentrate or non-ionic surfactant is advised.  For management of outbreaks of Asian soybean rust and other Puccinia species on alternate host species including 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.  <b>DO NOT</b> 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** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) **DO NOT** apply more than 0.25 lb. a.i./A per cutting.
- 3) Minimum Application Interval: 14 days
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 0.75 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 7 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A). When applying at 10.0 fl oz/A, **DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications per year.
- 6) **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of grazing or harvest (14-day PHI) for forage and hay.
- 7) Not for use on rangeland.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Oilseed Crops Crop Group 20  Crambe Flax Mustard, Indian Mustard, Field Mustard, Black Rapeseed Rapeseed, Indian Safflower Sunflower  Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these  See complete list of oilseed crops below	Alternaria Leaf Spot ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Downy Mildew ( <i>Plasmopora halstedii</i> , <i>Plasmopora helianthi</i> ) Pasma ( <i>Septoria linicola garassii</i> ) Sunflower Rust ( <i>Puccinia helianthi</i> )	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25)	Apply 6.0 fl. oz. of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC at early bud followed by 14.0 fl. oz. (0.23 lbs ai) at about 45 days before harvest. A third application of 7.0 fl. oz. (0.11 lbs ai) 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.  <b>DO NOT</b> 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.

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.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 14 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 27 fl. oz. (0.39 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 0.45 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 1 application per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 4 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A).
- 6) **DO NOT** apply within 30 days of harvest (30-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Peanuts	Soilborne Diseases - early year (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 year suppression of stem rot. See directions and rates under PRODUCT INFORMATION section.
	Soilborne Diseases - mid-late year  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 must be applied at approximately 60 and 90 days after planting as a foliar application. This application regime may be applied earlier in the year 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. (0.30 – 0.40 lbs ai)/A. For light disease pressure and dry environmental conditions (non-irrigated, low rainfall), use 12.0-24.5 fl. oz. (0.20 – 0.40 lbs ai)/A. For control of Pythium, a rate of 24.5 fl. oz. (0.40 lbs ai)/A is required. Additional applications of other fungicides on a leaf spot application schedule will be required to provide year-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.  <b>DO NOT</b> 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"> <li>1) <b>DO NOT</b> exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.</li> <li>2) Minimum Application Interval: 10 days</li> <li>3) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 49 fl. oz. (0.79 lbs ai) of product/A/year.</li> <li>4) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 0.8 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>5) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 2 applications per year at the highest use rate (24.5 fl oz/A) or 8 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A). When applying at 12.0 fl oz/A, <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 4 applications per year. When applying at 18.5 fl oz/A, <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 2 applications per year.</li> <li>6) <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI)</li> </ol>			



Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Pecans	Anthracnose ( <i>Glomerella cingulata</i> ) Scab ( <i>Cladosporium caryigenum</i> )	6.0 - 12.0 (0.10 - 0.20)	AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year 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.  <b>DO NOT</b> 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"> <li>1) <b>DO NOT</b> exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.</li> <li>2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days</li> <li>1) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 73.8 fl. oz. (1.20 lbs ai) of product/A/year.</li> <li>2) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 1.2 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>3) <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 45 days of harvest (45-day PHI).</li> </ol>			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
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 must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year 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.  <b>DO NOT</b> 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"> <li>1) <b>DO NOT</b> exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.</li> <li>2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days</li> <li>3) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. (1.50 lbs ai) of product/A/year.</li> <li>4) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>5) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 5 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 15 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A).</li> <li>6) <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI).</li> </ol>			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
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 (0.20 lbs ai)/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 must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year 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><b>DO NOT</b> 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 (0.007 – 0.013)	For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) <b>DO NOT</b> exceed the maximum rated listed in the table. 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days 3) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 123 fl. oz. (1.94 lbs ai) of product/A/year. 4) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 2.0 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 5) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 6 applications per year at the highest use rate (20.0 fl oz/A) or 20 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A). 6) <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Rice	Sheath/Stem Diseases  Sheath Blight ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	6.0 - 18.5 (0.10 - 0.30)	AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC must be applied prior to disease development. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. For aerial application, volumes must be 5-10 GPA. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.  For sheath blight control, application rates may vary from 9.0 to 12.0 fl. Oz (0.15 – 0.20 lbs ai)/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.
	Aggregate Sheath Spot ( <i>Ceratobasidium oryzae-sativae</i> = <i>Rhizoctonia oryzae-sativae</i> ) Black Sheath Rot ( <i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>graminis</i> ) Sheath Spot ( <i>Rhizoctonia oryzae</i> ) Stem Rot ( <i>Magnaporthe salvinii</i> = <i>Sclerotium oryzae</i> = <i>Nakateae sigmoidea</i> )	9.0 - 18.5 (0.15 - 0.30)	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.  For foliar and panicle diseases, apply AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC prior to disease development.  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 must be applied at mid-boot to boot-split but prior to full head emergence. A second application must be applied when panicles are approximately 60-90% emerged from the boot (7-14 days later).
	Foliar Diseases  Brown Leaf Spot ( <i>Cochliobolus miyabeanus</i> ) Leaf Smut ( <i>Entyloma oryzae</i> ) Narrow Brown Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora janseana</i> = <i>Cercospora oryzae</i> )		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 must be made over multiple years before alternating with a fungicide with a different mode of action. <b>DO NOT</b> make more than two foliar applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides per acre per year.
	Panicle Diseases  Kernel Smut ( <i>Tilletia barclayana</i> = <i>Neovossia barclayana</i> ) Panicle Blast ( <i>Pyricularia grisea</i> )		
	<p>Specific Use Restrictions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <b>DO NOT</b> exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.</li> <li>2) <b>DO NOT</b> treat rice fields used for aquaculture of fish and crustaceans.</li> <li>3) <b>DO NOT</b> apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitat. Applicators must use care in making applications near non-target aquatic habitats.</li> <li>4) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days</li> <li>5) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 0.70 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>6) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 2 applications per year at the highest use rate (18.5 fl oz/A) or 7 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A). When applying at 9.0 fl oz/A, <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 4 applications per year.</li> <li>7) <b>DO NOT</b> allow release of irrigation or flood water for at least 14 days after the last application.</li> <li>8) <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 28 days of harvest (28-day PHI).</li> </ol>		

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
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 must 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.  <b>DO NOT</b> 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</i> <i>aphanadermatum</i> )	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet (0.007 – 0.013)	For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) <b>DO NOT</b> exceed the maximum rated listed in the table. 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days 3) For grain and stover, <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 42 fl oz (0.68 lbs ai) of product/A/year. 4) For forage, <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 30 fl oz (0.49 lbs ai) of product/A/year. 5) For grain and stover, <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 0.75 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 6) For forage, <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 0.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 7) For grain and stover, <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 2 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 7 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A). 8) For forage, <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 1 application per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 5 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A). 9) <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI)			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
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 must 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 radvised.  Soybean rust: AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be used at 4 fl. oz. (0.07 lbs ai)/A when tank mixed with a triazole registered for use on soybean rust.  <b>DO NOT</b> 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	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000	For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE

	<i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i> Southern blight <i>(Sclerotium rolfsii)</i>	row feet (0.007 – 0.013)	CONTROL section.
Specific Use Restrictions:			
1) <b>DO NOT</b> exceed the maximum rated listed in the table. 2) Minimum Application Interval: 14 days 3) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. (1.50 lbs ai) of product/A/year. 4) <b>DO NOT</b> make more than one application at 15.5 fl. oz. product/acre or 0.25 lb. a.i./A to soybean forage and hay. 5) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 6) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 5 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 15 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A). 7) <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI) of soybeans (beans). 8) AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI) to soybean forage and hay.			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Stone Fruits  Apricot Cherry, Sweet Cherry, Tart Nectarine Peach Plum Plumcot Prune	Brown Rot Blossom Blight and Fruit Rot <i>(Monilinia fructicola, 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.  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. (0.15 – 0.25 lbs ai) of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be used for scab control.  Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation.  <b>DO NOT</b> 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.
	Scab <i>(Cladosporium carpophilum)</i> Alternaria spot and fruit rot <i>(Alternaria alternata)</i> Anthracnose <i>(Colletotrichum prunicola, C. gloeosporioides)</i> Leaf rust <i>(Tranzschelia discolor)</i> Powdery mildew <i>(Sphaerotheca pannosa, Podosphaera clandestina)</i> Shot hole <i>(Wilsonomyces carpophilus)</i>	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25)	
Specific Use Restrictions:			
1) <b>DO NOT</b> exceed the maximum rated listed in the table. 2) Minimum Application Interval: 14 days 3) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. (1.50 lbs ai) of product/A/year. 4) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 5) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 5 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 15 applications per year at the			

lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A). When applying at 12.0 fl oz/A, **DO NOT** apply more than 7 applications per year.  
 6) 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)	Application Instructions
Sugar Beets	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 must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year 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.  <b>DO NOT</b> 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, C. pastinaceae)</i> Powdery Mildew <i>(Erysiphe polygoni, Leveillula taurica)</i>	9.0 - 15.5 (0.15 - 0.25)	
	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 (0.0065-0.013 lb ai/1000 row feet)	For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.  Apply 3-7 inch banded applications in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre at the 2- to 8-leaf stage. <b>DO NOT</b> 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 must not be applied in-furrow. If using AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC at the time of planting, <b>DO NOT</b> use a starter fertilizer with it.

Specific Use Restrictions:  
 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.  
 2) Minimum Application Interval: 14 days  
 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 123 fl. oz. of product/A/year.  
 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 2.0 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.  
 5) Apply as an in-furrow spray in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre.  
 6) 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)	Application Instructions
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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 must begin prior to rust development, and continue throughout the year 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 specified 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.  <b>DO NOT</b> 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.  <b>DO NOT</b> make more than four foliar applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicide per acre per year.
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Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 14 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 48 fl oz (0.78 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 0.80 lb. a.i./A per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications per year at the highest use rate (12.0 fl oz/A) or 5 applications per year at the lowest use rate (9.0 fl oz/A).
- 6) **DO NOT** apply within 30 days of harvest (30-day PHI).
- 7) When applying by air, use no less than 5 gallons spray solution per acre.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
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)	AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications must begin prior to disease development or at first indication that blue mold is in the area. <b>DO NOT</b> 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 must be 10-15 GPA. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. <b>DO NOT</b> apply AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC on greenhouse seedlings. <b>DO NOT</b> tank mix with Endosulfan. Tank mixing AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC with insecticides formulated as emulsifiable concentrates (EC) or containing high amounts of solvents, may cause some crop injury.  <b>DO NOT</b> 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.  NOTE: AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may enhance weather flecking on the leaves of certain tobacco types. This does not affect yield and quality.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.

- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 32 fl. oz. (0.49 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 0.52 lb. a. i. /A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year at the highest use rate (12.0 fl oz/A) or 5 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A).
- 6) 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)	Application Instructions
Tomatoes, Tomatillos Subgroup 8-10A  Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these  See complete list of tomato crops below.	Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum coccodes</i> ) Black Mold ( <i>Alternaria alternata</i> ) Buckeye Rot ( <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.) Early Blight ( <i>Alternaria solani</i> ) Powdery Mildew ( <i>Oidiopsis sicula</i> ) Septoria Leaf Spot ( <i>Septoria lycopersici</i> ) Target Spot ( <i>Corynespora cassicola</i> )	5.0 - 6.2 (0.08 - 0.10)	AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year following the resistance management guidelines. For late blight, AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC must be applied at 5- to 7-day intervals. For all other tomato diseases, AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC must be applied on 7- to 21-day intervals.  Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation.  <b>DO NOT</b> 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.  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. <b>DO NOT</b> exceed 0.125% adjuvant (v/v). Consult a Albaugh representative for more information concerning additives or adjuvants.  A tank mixture with Dimethoate may cause crop injury.  On fresh market tomatoes <b>DO NOT</b> use adjuvants or tank mix AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC with any emulsifiable concentrate (EC) product.
	Late Blight ( <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> )	6.2 (0.10)	

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.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 5 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 37 fl. oz. (0.57 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 0.6 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 5 applications per year at the highest use rate (6.2 fl oz/A) or 7 applications per year at the lowest use rate (5.0 fl oz/A).
- 6) 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)	Application Instructions
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<p>Tree Nuts</p> <p>Beechnut Brazil Nut Butternut Cashew Chestnut Chinquapin Filbert Hickory Macadamia Pecan Walnut</p> <p>Almonds, Pistachios (see specific use instructions)</p>	<p>Alternaria Leaf and Fruit Spot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>, <i>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</i>, <i>M. fructicola</i>)</p>	<p>6.0 - 12.0 (0.10 - 0.20)</p>	<p>AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year following the resistance management guidelines.</p> <p>Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p> <p>For all other diseases begin applications prior to disease development and continue at 7- to 21-day intervals throughout the year.</p> <p><b>DO NOT</b> 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>For blossom blight, begin applications at early bloom and continue through petal fall.</p>
<p>Specific Use Restrictions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <b>DO NOT</b> exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.</li> <li>2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days</li> <li>3) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 73.8 fl. oz. (1.17 lbs ai) of product/A/year.</li> <li>4) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 1.2 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>5) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 6 applications per year at the highest use rate (12.0 fl oz/A) or 12 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A).</li> <li>6) <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 45 days of harvest (45-day PHI)</li> </ol>			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
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 must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year 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. <b>DO NOT</b> 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) <b>DO NOT</b> exceed the maximum rated listed in the table. 2) Minimum Application Interval: 10 days 3) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. (1.50 lbs ai) of product/A/year. 4) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 5) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 5 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 15 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A). 6) 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)	Application Instructions
Vegetables, Leaves of Root and Tuber Group and Root Subgroup  Beet, Garden <sup>1,2</sup> Burdock <sup>1,2</sup> Carrot <sup>1,2</sup> Cassava, Bitter and Sweet <sup>1</sup> Celeriac (celery root) <sup>1,2</sup> Chervil, Turnip-Rooted <sup>1,2</sup> Chicory <sup>1,2</sup>	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 must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year 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.  <b>DO NOT</b> 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.
Dasheen (taro) <sup>1</sup> Ginseng <sup>2</sup> Horseradish <sup>2</sup> Parsley, Turnip-Rooted <sup>2</sup> Parsnip <sup>1,2</sup> Radish <sup>1,2</sup>	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)	
Radish, Oriental (daikon) <sup>1,2</sup> Rutabaga <sup>1,2</sup> Salsify <sup>2</sup> Salsify, Black <sup>1,2</sup> Salsify, Spanish <sup>2</sup> Skirret <sup>2</sup> Sweet Potato <sup>1</sup> Tanier <sup>1</sup> Turnip <sup>1,2</sup> Yam, True <sup>1</sup>	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.
1 = Vegetable leaves of root and tuber subgroup 2 = Root vegetable subgroup			
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) <b>DO NOT</b> exceed the maximum rated listed in the table. 2) Minimum Application Interval: 5 days 3) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 123 fl. oz. (1.94 lbs ai) of product/A/year. 4) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 2.0 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 5) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 6 applications per year at the highest use rate (20.0 fl oz/A) or 20 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A). When applying at 9.0 fl oz/A, <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 13 applications per year. When applying at 15.5 fl oz/A, <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 7 applications per year. 6) Apply as an in-furrow spray in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre. 7) 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)	Application Instructions
Vegetables, Tuberos 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 must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year 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.  <b>DO NOT</b> 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) <b>DO NOT</b> exceed the maximum rated listed in the table. 2) Minimum Application Interval: 5 days 3) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 123 fl. oz. (1.94 lbs ai) of product/A/year. 4) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 2.0 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 5) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 6 applications per year at the highest use rate (20.0 fl oz/A) or 20 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A). When applying at 9.0 fl oz/A, <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 13 applications per year. When applying at 15.5 fl oz/A, <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 7 applications per year. 6) <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Watercress	Cercospora Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora</i> spp.)	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25)	AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year 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.  <b>DO NOT</b> 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) <b>DO NOT</b> exceed the maximum rated listed in the table. 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days 3) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 93.2 fl. oz. of product/A/year.			

- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 6 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 15 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A).
- 6) **DO NOT** apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
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 must 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.  <b>DO NOT</b> 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.  <b>DO NOT</b> make more than two applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicide per year.
	Powdery Mildew ( <i>Erysiphe graminis</i> )	7.5 - 11.0 (0.125 - 0.175)	

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) **DO NOT** apply after Feekes 10.54.
- 3) Minimum Application Interval: 14 days
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 24 fl oz (0.39 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 0.40 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 6) **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year at the highest use rate (12.0 fl oz/A) or 6 applications per year at the lowest use rate (4.0 fl oz/A). When applying at 7.5 fl oz/A, **DO NOT** apply more than 3 applications per year. When applying at 11.0 fl oz/A, **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year
- 7) **DO NOT** apply within 7 days (7-day PHI) for forage and hay.
- 8) **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of grazing (14-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
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 must be applied prior to disease development. Applications may be made by ground, air, or chemigation. For aerial application, volumes must 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. <b>DO NOT</b> 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. <b>DO NOT</b> make more than two applications of

			AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC ' or other Group 11 fungicide per year.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) <b>DO NOT</b> exceed the maximum rated listed in the table. 2) <b>DO NOT</b> treat wild rice fields used for aquaculture of fish and crustaceans. 3) <b>DO NOT</b> apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitat. Applicators must use care in making applications near non-target aquatic habitats. 4) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days 5) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 37.5 fl oz (0.61 lbs ai) of product/A/year. 6) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 0.70 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 7) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 2 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 3 applications per year at the lowest use rate (12.5 fl oz/A). 8) <b>DO NOT</b> allow release of irrigation or flood water for at least 14 days after the last application. 9) <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 28 days of harvest (28-day PHI).			

### 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	Application Instructions
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"> <tr> <td>AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC Use Rate</td> <td>100.0 gal. Spray Solution</td> </tr> <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> </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) <b>DO NOT</b> make more than one application to bananas as post-harvest treatment. 2) AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be degraded by exposure to direct sunlight. 3) <b>DO NOT</b> store treated fruit in direct sunlight.											

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
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</i> spp.) Diplodia Stem-End Rot ( <i>Diplodia natalensis</i> ) Phomopsis Stem-End Rot ( <i>Phomopsis citrii</i> )	See Application Instructions	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> ); Trifoliolate Orange ( <i>Poncirus trifoliata</i> ); Uniq Fruit ( <i>Citrus aurantium</i> Tangelo group); cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.			
Specific Use Restrictions:			
1) <b>DO NOT</b> make more than two applications to citrus fruit as post-harvest treatments. 2) <b>DO NOT</b> store treated fruit in direct sunlight. AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be degraded by exposure to 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.)	Application Instructions
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 must 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.
<b>DO NOT</b> make more than one post-harvest application to the tubers			
Specific Use Restrictions:			
1) <b>DO NOT</b> use on seed potatoes or seed pieces.			
2) 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 advised 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 including proper choice of turf variety, nutrient management, proper cutting height, thatch management, and proper watering, drainage, and moisture stress management must 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 must 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 must 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. (0.007 lbs ai) AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC per 1 to 2 gallons of water.

#### Turf Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 9.6 quarts product/acre/year (7.1 fl. oz. (0.12 lbs ai) 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:

Note: 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)	Application Instructions *
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> )	0.77	28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Fairy Ring ( <i>Lycoperdon</i> spp., <i>Agrocybe pediades</i> , and <i>Bovistia plumbea</i> )	0.77	28	Apply as soon as possible after fairy ring symptoms develop. Apply only in 4 gallons water per 1000 square feet (174 gallons/acre). Add the specified rate of a wetting agent to the final spray. Severely damaged or thin turf may require reseeding. Fairy ring symptoms may take 2 to 3 weeks to disappear following application. Reapplication after 28 days may be required in some cases.
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	Single application	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.
	0.77	10-28	
Leaf Rust Stem Rust Stripe Rust ( <i>Puccinia</i> spp.)	0.38 - 0.77	14 - 28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Leafspot ( <i>Bipolaris sorokiniana</i> )	0.38-0.77	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
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> )	0.77	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.

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Application Instructions *
Pink snow mold ( <i>Microdochium nivale</i> )	1.35	Single application	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.
	0.77	14	
Powdery Mildew ( <i>Erysiphe graminis</i> )	0.38 -0.77	14 to 28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Pythium blight Pythium root rot ( <i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i> , <i>Pythium</i> spp.)	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	14-28	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> <i>var. graminis</i> ) or ( <i>Ophiosphaerella</i> <i>herpotricha</i> )	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> <i>var. avenae</i> )	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	14-28	Make one or two applications in late fall before snow cover or when conditions are favorable for disease development. <b>DO NOT</b> 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.

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

**ORNAMENTALS**  
**Not For Use In California**

AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC is advised 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, flat, 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 must 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 must 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 must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year 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. (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai)/100 gallons (0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai)/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 specified 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. (0.06 – 0.13 lbs ai)/100 gallons (1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.03 – 0.06 lbs ai)/50 gallons) on a 7-14 day interval.

Under light to moderate disease pressure, use the lower rates (1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.03 – 0.06 lbs ai)/100 gallons, or 0.95 - 1.9 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.03 lbs ai)/50 gallons) on a 7-14 day interval or the higher rates (5.75 - 7.7 fl. oz. (0.09 – 0.13 lbs ai)/100 or 2.85 - 3.85 fl. oz.(0.05 – 0.06 lbs ai)/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. (0.09 – 0.13 lbs ai)/100 gallons or 2.85 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.05 – 0.06 lbs ai)/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.

#### **Ornament Restrictions:**

- **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- **DO NOT** exceed 2.4 gallons (5.0 lbs ai) 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.
- **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.
- **DO NOT** apply AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC to apple or cherry trees (Flowering, Yoshina variety) due to possible phytotoxicity. **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.
- **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.

- **DO NOT** spray AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC where spray drift may reach ornamental trees.

DRENCH APPLICATION: AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC may be applied to control soilborne, seedling, and crown diseases of production ornamentals (greenhouses, 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. (0.006 – 0.028 lbs ai)/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 must 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 must 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.(0.06 – 0.50 lbs ai) AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC per acre as a preventative disease application. The soil or potting media must 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) must be delayed for at least for 24 hours following drip application.

## ORNAMENTAL USE PRECAUTIONS

AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties including ornamental varieties including flowering crab apple.

AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to ornamental apple trees. 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 must conduct small scale testing to ensure plant safety prior to broadscale commercial use on plant genera and species label is for registered uses only.

**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 Application Instructions	
	8 oz and larger containers (fl. oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz containers (fl. oz. product per 50 gallons)
<b>1. CONIFER BLIGHTS</b>		
a. Phomopsis Blight (Phomopsis juniperovora)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-28 days
b. Tip Blight (Sirococcus strobiliinus)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-28 days

DISEASE (Pathogen)	Use Rates and Application Instructions	
	8 oz and larger containers (fl. oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz containers (fl. oz. product per 50 gallons)
<b>2. LEAF BLIGHTS/LEAF SPOTS</b>		
a. Aiternaria Leaf Spot (Alternaria spp.)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-28 days
b. Anthracnose (Coiletotnchum spp., Eisinoe spp.)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-28 days
c. Downy Mildew of Rose (iPeronospora sparsa)	Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. (0.06 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.	Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.03 – 0.06 lbs ai) 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 (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-28 days
e. Iris Leaf Spot (Mycosphaerella macrospora)	Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. (0.06 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-21 days	Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.03 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-21 days
f. Leaf spot [Cladosporium echinulatum)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-28 days
g. Rose Blackspot (Diplocarpon rosea)	Apply 7.7 - 15.4 fl. oz. (0.13 – 0.25 lbs ai) 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. <b>DO NOT</b> exceed 46 fl. oz./acre application	Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. (0.06 – 0.13 lbs ai) 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. <b>DO NOT</b> exceed 46 fl. oz./acre/application
h. Myrothecium leaf spot (Myrothecium spp.)	Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. (0.06 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-21 days	Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.03 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-21 days
i. Downy Mildew of bedding plants (Peronospora spp.)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-28 days
j. Scab (Venturia inaequalis)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 10-28days. <b>DO NOT</b> apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 4 for tolerant species.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 10-28 days. <b>DO NOT</b> 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. (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai)/100 gal every 14-28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 14-28 days.
l. Cercospora Leaf Spot	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai)/100 gal every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-28 days.
<b>3. POWDERY MILDEW</b>		
Preventative applications only. <b>DO NOT</b> 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 (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-28 days
b. Microspbaera azaleae	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-28 days
c. Sphaerotheca pannosa	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-28 days
<b>4. RUSTS</b>		
a. Needle Rust (Melampsora occidentalis)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-28 days
b. Phragmidium spp.	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-28 days
c. Puccinia spp.	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-28 days
d. Gymnosporagium spp.	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai)	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai)

DISEASE (Pathogen)	Use Rates and Application Instructions	
	8 oz and larger containers (fl. oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz containers (fl. oz. product per 50 gallons)
	every 7-28 days	every 7-28 days
<b>5. FLOWER BLIGHTS</b>		
a. Anthracnose (Collectotmhum spp Elsinoe spp.)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-28 days
b. Botrytis Slight (Botrytis cinerea)	Apply 7.7 - 15.4 fl. oz. (0.13 – 0.25 lbs ai) every 7-21 days For suppression only. <b>DO NOT</b> exceed 46 fl. oz./acre	Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. (0.06 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-21 days For suppression only. <b>DO NOT</b> exceed 46 fl. oz./acre
<b>6. SHOOT/STEM DISEASES</b>		
a. Aerial/Shoot Blight (Phytophthora spp.)	Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.03 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 1.9 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.03 lbs ai) every 7-28 days
<b>7. SOILBORNE DISEASES (Directed Spray)</b>		
a. Rhizoctonia soiani	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-21 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-21 days
b. Sclerotium rolfsil	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-21 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-21 days
c. Rosarium spp.	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-21 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-21 days
<b>8. SOILBORNE DISEASES (Drench)</b>		
a. Rhizoctonia soiani	Apply 0.35 - 1.75 fl. oz. (0.006 – 0.028 lbs ai), 1 -2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days	Apply 0.19 - 0.95 fl. oz. (0.003 – 0.015 lbs ai), 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28; days
b. Sclerotium rolfsil	Apply 0.35 - 1.75 fl. oz. (0.006 – 0.028 lbs ai), 1 -2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days	Apply 0.19 - 0.95 fl. oz. (0.003 – 0.015 lbs ai), 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. (0.006 – 0.028 lbs ai), 1 -2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days	Apply 0.19 - 0.95 fl. oz. (0.003 – 0.015 lbs ai), 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 species or varieties of ornamental and nursery plants not specified on this label. The professional user must conduct small scale testing to insure plant safety prior to broadscale commercial use on plant genera and species label is for registered uses only 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.

**PRECAUTIONS:**

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 specified 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
Anddirnum spp.	Snap-Dragon	2i, 3, 4
Apheianadra spp.	Zebra-Plant	2
Artemisia spp.	Mugwort-Sagebrush	2
Artemisia spp.	Wormwood	2
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
Ceanoihus sanguineus	Wild lilac	3
Ceanothus spp	Ceanothus, California lilac, Snowball	3
Cedrus Atlantica	Atlas cedar	2, 4
Cecirus spp.	White cedar	2, 4
Cercis occidentais	Western redbud	2
Chamaecyparis spp.	Cypress, Leyland cypress	1
Chamaecypahspisifera 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
D i a n t h u s s p p .	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

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Gardenia	3
<i>Geranium</i> spp.	Cranesbill	5b
<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>	Gerber daisy, Transvaal daisy	3
<i>Hedera Algeriensis</i>	Algerian ivy	2
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English ivy	2
<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>	Hibiscus	2, 3
<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Hibiscus	2, 3
<i>Hibiscus.syriacus</i>	Rose of Sharon	2, 3
<i>Hosta</i> spp.	Hosta	2
<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	French hydrangea	2, 3
<i>Hydrangea</i> spp.	Hydrangea	2, 3
<i>Ilex</i> spp.	Holly, Winterberry, Yaupon	3
<i>Impatiens</i> spp. <sup>1</sup>	Balsam, Impatiens <sup>1</sup>	2a, 7a
<i>Iris xiphium</i>	Iris (bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	2e
<i>Itea virginica</i>	Virginia willow	3,4
<i>Juniperus procumbens</i>	Juniper	1a, 4
<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	Juniper	1a, 4
<i>Juniperus</i> spp.	Juniper	1a, 4
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Red cedar	1a, 4
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	2, 3
<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Laurel	3
<i>Lilium</i> spp.	Asiatic Lily	2
<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Lily-turf	2
<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Sweet aiyssum	7
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern magnolia	2
<i>Magnolia soulangiana</i>	Saucer magnolia	2
<i>Magnolia</i> spp.	Magnolia	2
<i>Malus</i> spp.	Crabapple (See Table 4 for variety list)	2i
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Nandina	2
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander, Rose-bay	2
<i>Pelargonium</i> spp.	Geranium	3, 4, 5b
<i>Perisetum alopecuroides</i>	Grass	2
<i>Peperomia</i> spp.	Baby rubber-plant	2, 7
<i>Petunia</i> spp.	Petunia	6a
<i>Phelans</i> spp.	Dwarf pampas grass	3
<i>Philodendron</i> spp.	Philodendron	2j
<i>Phlox</i> spp.	Phlox	3
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	Date palm	2, 7
<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>	Roebelin's palm	2, 7
<i>Photinia glabra</i>	Red tip photinia	2, 3, 4
<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	1
<i>Picea glauca</i>	White spruce	1
<i>Picea purtgens</i>	Blue spruce	1
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Japanese andromeda	2, 7
<i>Pinus muhgo</i>	Muhgo pine	1b, 4
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Black pine	1b, 4
<i>Pinus silvestris</i>	Scotch pine	1, 4
<i>Pinus</i> spp.	Pine	1b, 4
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern white pine	1b, 4
<i>Pittosporum</i> spp.	Australian laurel	3, 4
<i>PIUospOmrffitobira</i>	Mock-orange	3, 4
<i>Plectmnihus</i> spp.	Swedish ivy, Coleus	2
<i>PwUlastrichocama</i>	Poplar	4
<i>Poputus</i> spp.	Aspen Trees	2
<i>Potentfila</i> spp.	Cinquefoil	2
<i>Primula</i> spp.	Primrose	2
<i>Prunes pumila</i>	Cherry	2, 5
<i>Prunes</i> spp.	Flowering plum, Purple-leaf plum	2, 5
<i>Pseudotsuga</i> spp.	Douglas fir	1, 4
<i>Pyres cafleryana</i>	Bradford's pear	3
<i>Quercus falcata</i>	Red oak	2, 3
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin oak	2, 3

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Rhaphirolepis indica	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
Rudbeckia hirta	Black-eyed-susan	2
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 floribundum	Peace lily	2, 7
Spirea budalpa	Spirea	3
Spirea japonica	Spirea	3
Syagrus romanzoffianum	Queen palm	2
Tagetes spp.	Marigold	2a
Taxus baccata	Spreading yew	7
Thuja plicata	Western Red Cedar	4
Thuja occidentalis	Arborvitae	2
Thymus serpyllifolius	Creeping thyme	2
Tsuga heterophylla	Western Hemlock	4
Tsuga spp.	Hemlock	4
Verbenas spp.	Verbena, Vervain	3
Viburnum spp.	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	Thuja occidentalis
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 davidii
Bugle	Ajuga reptans
Bugleweed	Ajuga reptans
Burning Bush	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

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Cedar, Western Red	<i>Thuja plicata</i>
Cedar, White	<i>Cedrus</i> spp.
Cherry	<i>Prunus pumila</i>
Christmas Tree	See Fraser fir, Scotch pine and Douglas fir
Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.
Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla</i> spp.
Clethra	<i>Clethra ainifolia</i>
Coleus	<i>Plectranthus</i> spp.
Cotoneaster, Creeping	<i>Cotoneaster adpressus</i>
Cotoneaster, Wariegated Rockspray	<i>Cotoneasier horizontalis</i>
Cranapple (See Table 4 for variety list)	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Cranesbill	<i>Geranium</i> spp.
Crapemyrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Cyclamen	<i>Cyclamen</i> spp.
Cyperus	<i>Cyperasspp.</i>
Cypress, Sawara	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Chamaecypans</i> spp.
Daisy, Gerber	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>
Daisy, Transvaal	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>
Dogwood	<i>Comus</i> spp.
Dogwood	<i>Corn us florida</i>
Dogwood, Pink	<i>Comus</i> spp.
Dumb-Cane	<i>Dieffenbachia</i> spp.
Euonymus, Dwarf Winged	<i>Euonymusaiaia</i>
Euonymus, Evergreen	<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>
Evergreen, Chinese	<i>Aglaotiema</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 seiioana</i>
Hawthorn, Indian	<i>Rhaphiolepis 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>Hex</i> spp.
Hosta	<i>Hosta</i> spp.
House-Leek	<i>Sempervivum</i> spp.
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea</i> spp.
Hydrangea, French	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>
Impatiensl	<i>impatiens</i> spp. 1
iris (Bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	<i>iris xiphium</i>
Iris, African	<i>Dietes iridiodes</i>
Iris, Butterfly	<i>Dietes iridiodes</i>
ivy, Algerian	<i>Hedera aigeriensis</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>

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Laurel, Australian	Pittosporum spp.
Laurel, Japanese	Aucuba japonica
Lilac, California	Ceanothus spp.
Lilac, Wild	Ceanothus sanguineus
Lily, Asiatic	Lilium spp.
Lily, Peace	Spathiphyllum floribundium
Lily-Turf	Uriope muscari.
Live-Forever	Sempervivum spp.
Magnolia	Magnolia spp.
Magnolia, Saucer	Magnolia soutangiana
Magnolia, Southern	Magnolia grandiflora
Maple, Japanese	Acerpafmatum
Maple Sugar	Acer saccharum
Marigold	Tagetes spp.
Mock-Orange	Pittospomm iobira
Mugwort	Artemisia app.
Nandina	Nandina domestics
Oak, Pin	Quercuspatustris
Oak, Red	Quercus fafcata
Oleander	Nerium oleander
Orpine	Sedum spp.
Palm, Date	Phoenix dactyifera
Palm, Parlor	Ohamaedora iegans
Palm, Queen	Syagnis romanzoffianum
Palm, Roebelin's	Phoenix roebeienuil
Palm, Sago	Caiyota urens
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	Dianihus 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 syriac us
Rose	Rosa spp.
Rose-Bay	Nerium oleander
Rosemary (Prostrate)	Rosmarinus spp.
Rubber-Plant, Baby	Peperomia spp.
Rubber Tree	Brassaia actinophylla
Sage	Salvia spp.
Sagebrush	Artemisia spp.
Snap-Dragon	Antirrhinum spp.
Snowball	Ceanothus spp.
Spirea	Spirea budaida
Spirea	Spirea japonica

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Spruce, Blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>
Spruce, Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>
Spruce, White	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Starwort	<i>Aster</i> spp.
Stonecrop	<i>Sedum</i> spp.
Sweet Alyssum	<i>Lobulana maritime</i>
Thymes Creeping	<i>Thymus serpyllum</i>
Umbrella-Tree	<i>Brassamactinophyla</i>
Verbena	<i>Verbena</i> spp.
Vervain	<i>Verbena</i> spp.
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum</i> spp.
Vinca	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> :
Viola	<i>Viola</i> spp.
White alder	<i>Clathra</i> spp.
Wiegela, Pink	<i>Wiegeia florida</i>
Willow, Virginia	<i>Itea virginica</i>
Winterberry	<i>Llex</i> spp.
Wormwood	<i>Artemisia</i> spp.
Yaupon	<i>Llex</i> spp.
Yew, Spreading	<i>Taxus baccata</i>
Yucca	<i>Yucca</i> spp.
Zebra-Plant	<i>Aphelandra</i> spp.
Zinnia	<i>Xinnia</i> 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
baccafa	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
Candymint 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
Doublons	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	<i>Malus domestics</i>
Crabapple - Flame variety	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Crabapple - Brandywine variety	<i>Mals</i> spp.
Crabapple - Novamac variety	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Cherry, Flowering - Yoshina variety	<i>Prunus yedoensis</i>
Leatherleaf Fern and Other Ferns for cut foliage	<i>Rumohra adianformis</i> and other species for cut foliage
Privet	<i>Ligusirum</i> spp.

CONIFERS INCLUDING CHRISTMAS TREES, COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION ROSES  
**Not For Use In California**

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

Specific Use Restrictions: **DO NOT** apply more than 123 fluid ounces of product/acre/year (2.0 lb. ai/A).

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)	Application Instructions
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)	<p><b>Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:</b> AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC must 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.</p> <p><b>Resistance Management:</b> <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than four sequential applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. <b>DO NOT</b> make more than eight applications of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC per acre per year.</p> <p><b>Application Directions:</b> AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year 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 specified rates.</p>
Roses (Commercial Rose Production)	Downy Mildew <i>(Peronospora sparsa)</i>  Powdery Mildew <i>(Sphaerotheca pannosa)</i>  Rust <i>(Phragmidium mucronatum, P. tuberculatum, and other Phragmidium spp.)</i>  Septoria Leaf Spot <i>(Septoria rosea)</i>  Alternaria Leaf Spot ( <i>Alternaria alternata</i> )	3.0 - 15.3 (0.05 - 0.25)	<p><b>Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:</b> AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC must 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><b>Resistance Management:</b> <b>DO NOT</b> make more than four sequential application of AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. <b>DO NOT</b> make more than eight applications per acre per year.</p> <p><b>Application Directions:</b> AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC application must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year 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 specified rates.</p> <p><b>Plant Safety:</b> 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, <b>DO NOT</b> 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: <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 123 fl oz (2.0 lbs ai) of product/Acre/year.			

## 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 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  $\frac{1}{4}$  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  $\frac{1}{4}$  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.**



## CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

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

ALBAUGH, LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. To the extent permitted by applicable law: (1) this warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or ALBAUGH, LLC, and, (2) Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, ALBAUGH, LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS WARRANTED BY THIS LABEL.

To the extent permitted by applicable law, in no event shall ALBAUGH, LLC be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF ALBAUGH, LLC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF ALBAUGH, LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

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**LABEL HISTORY** (not to be included in the final printed label)

<b>FILE NAME</b>	<b>VERSION MARK</b>	<b>COMMENT</b>
042750-00261.20200127.DRAFT.sugarbeet	012720	Notification to reformat sugar beets
042750-00261.20200310.DRAFT.sugarbeet	031120	Revisions per EPA
042750-00261.20200406.DRAFT.sugarbeet	040620	Revisions per EPA
042750-00261.20200406.DRAFT2.sugarbeet	040620	Revisions per EPA
042750-00261.20200407.DRAFT.sugarbeet	040720	Revisions per EPA
042750-00261.20200408.DRAFT.sugarbeet	040720	Revisions per EPA