

JUN 4, 1992

Mr. Ralph P. Burton  
ISK Biotech Corporation  
P.O. Box 8000  
Mentor, OH 44061-8000

Dear Mr. Burton:

Subject: Deletion of Crop Rotation Statement  
Bravo 500  
EPA Registration No. 50534-8 ✓  
Bravo W-75  
EPA Registration No. 50534-23  
Bravo 90DG  
EPA Registration No. 50534-157  
Bravo 720  
EPA Registration No. 50534-188  
Chlorothalonil 75 WP  
EPA Registration No. 50534-189  
Your Submissions Dated September 24, 1991 and May 19,  
1992

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

1. Make the labeling changes listed below before you release the product for shipment bearing the amended labeling:

a. Revise the precautionary statements to include the following statements:

Wear goggles or safety glasses. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

b. In the note to user under the directions for use section include the requirement for goggles or safety glasses. When you chose to repeat the personal protective clothing and equipment requirements, all required personal protective clothing and equipment must be listed.

c. Modify the Environmental Hazards Statement to include the following statements:

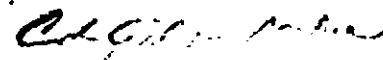
-2-

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

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

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

Sincerely yours,



Cynthia Giles-Parker  
Product Manger (22)  
Fungicide Herbicide Branch  
Registration Division (H7505C)

Enclosure

ACCEPTED  
with COMMENTS  
In EPA Letter Dated:

JUN 4 1992

Under the Fungicide Insecticide  
and Plant Growth Regulator Act  
and Regulations thereunder, it is  
the policy of the EPA to make  
available to the public the  
EPA Reg. No.

50534-8

Net Contents 2.5 Gallons/9.5 Liters

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SPECIMEN LABEL

ISK BIOTECH

# Bravo 500

## Agricultural Fungicide

Contains 4.17 Pounds Chlorothalonil Per Gallon (500 grams per liter)

Active Ingredient: Chlorothalonil (tetrachloroisophthalonitrile)*	40.4%
Inert Ingredients:	59.6%
Total:	100.0%

**Keep Out of Reach of Children**  
**WARNING — AVISO**  
 See side panel for additional precautionary statements.

**Precaución al usar**  
 Si usted no  
 produce el efecto  
 de protección  
 de los cultivos

ISK Biotech Corporation  
5966 Hensley Road  
P.O. Box 8000  
Mentor, Ohio 44061-8000

\*Covered under U.S. Patent No. 3,290,353, No. 3,331,735  
EPA Reg. No. 50534-8  
EPA Est. No. 50534-TX-01  
BRAVO is a registered trademark  
of ISK Biotech Corporation.

3301-400

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DELETE

**A Broad Spectrum  
Agricultural Fungicide**

Read entire label carefully and use only as directed.

**Precautionary Statements**

**Hazards to Humans and  
Domestic Animals**

**Warning**

Causes eye irritation. May cause skin irritation. May be a potential skin sensitizer.

Do not get in eyes. Wear goggles and face shield when handling this product.

Avoid prolonged contact with skin. Wash exposed areas of skin with soap and warm water after handling or using.

Avoid breathing spray mist.

Do not take internally.

**Note to User:** This product may produce temporary allergic side effects characterized by redness of the eyes, mild bronchial irritation and redness or rash on exposed skin areas. Persons having allergic reaction should contact a physician.

Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or through drift, expose workers or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

**First Aid:**

In case of contact with eyes, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water and continue for 15 minutes. Seek medical attention for eyes immediately.

Wash exposed areas of skin with soap and warm water after handling or using.

**Note to Physician:** Persons having a temporary allergic reaction respond to treatment with antihistamines or steroid creams and/or systemic steroids.

**Environmental Hazards**

This product is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and marine/estuarine organisms. Runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply directly to water. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas.

Apply only to areas specified on label.

**Directions for Use**

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

**Note to User:** Wear long sleeve shirt, long pants, and gloves while mixing, loading and applying this product.

Bravo 500 is an excellent fungicide when used according to label directions for control of a broad spectrum of plant diseases.

Bravo 500 can be used effectively in dilute or concentrate sprays. Thorough, uniform coverage is essential for disease control.

Do not use on greenhouse grown crops.

Do not combine Bravo 500 in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers, unless your prior use has shown the combination physically compatible, effective and noninjurious under your conditions of use. Do not combine Bravo 500 with Dypel 4L, Triton AG 98, or Triton B 1956 as phytotoxicity may result from the combination when applied to some crops on this label.

Dypel is a registered trademark of Abbott Laboratories. Triton AG 98 and Triton B 1956 are trademarks of Pohn and Haas Company.

**Note:** Slowly invert container several times to assure uniform mixture.

Dosage rates on this label indicate pints of Bravo 500 per acre, unless otherwise stated. Under conditions favoring disease development the high rate specified and shortest application interval should be used.

The required amount of Bravo 500 should be added slowly into the spray tank during filling. With concentrate sprays, pre mix the required amount of Bravo 500 in a clean container and add to the spray tank as it is being filled. Keep agitator running when filling spray tank and during spray operations.

~~**Note to User:** Do not rotate to crops other than those listed on label within 12 months of the last treatment. After 12 months from the last application, leafy vegetables (i.e. spinach, lettuce, kale, etc.) may also be rotated.~~

**Reentry:**

**Note to User:** Do not enter treated area to perform hand labor within 24 hours of application unless protective clothing is worn.

Because certain states may require more restrictive reentry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Oral and written warnings must include the following information: "WARNING: Area treated with Bravo 500 on (date of application). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing for 24 hours. In case of accidental exposure, wash exposed area with plenty of water and get medical attention. For further information see 'Precautionary Statements' on the label."

**Field and Row Crops:**

Apply Bravo 500 in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of foliage. Gallonage to be used will vary with crop and amount of plant growth. Spray volume usually will range from 20 to 150 gallons per acre (200 to 1400 liters per hectare) for dilute sprays and 5 to 10 gallons per acre (50 to 100 liters per hectare) for concentrate ground sprays and aircraft applications. Both ground and aircraft methods of application are recommended unless specific directions are given for a crop. Application through sprinkler irrigation systems is not recommended unless specific directions are given for a crop. See application and calibration instruction below.

### Application and Calibration Techniques for Sprinkler Irrigation

Apply this product only through center pivot, motorized lateral move, traveling gun, solid set and portable (wheel move, side roll, end tow, or hand move) irrigation system(s). Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

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

Do not apply this product through irrigation systems connected to a public water system. 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 per year.

Controls for both irrigation water and pesticide injection systems must be functionally interlocked, so as to automatically terminate pesticide injection when the irrigation water pump motor stops. A person knowledgeable of the irrigation system and responsible for its operation shall be present so as to discontinue pesticide injection and make necessary adjustments, should the need arise.

The irrigation water pipeline must be fitted with a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of treated irrigation water back toward the water source. The pipeline must also be fitted with a vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain, located between the irrigation water pump and the check valve, to prevent back-siphoning of treated irrigation water into the water source.

Always inject BRAVO 500 into irrigation water after it discharges from the irrigation pump and after it passes through the check valve. Never inject pesticides into the intake line on the suction side of the pump.

Pesticide injection equipment must be fitted with a functional, normally closed, solenoid operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump. Interlock this valve to the power system, so as to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the chemical supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually turned off.

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

The 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.

Spray mixture in the chemical supply tank must be agitated at all times; otherwise settling and uneven application may occur. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

BRAVO 500 may be used through two basic types of sprinkler irrigation systems as outlined in Sections A and B below. Determine which type of system is in place, then refer to the appropriate directions provided for each type.

#### A. Center Pivot, Motorized Lateral Move and Traveling Gun Irrigation Equipment

For injection of pesticides, these continuously moving systems must use a positive displacement injection pump, of either diaphragm or piston type, constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock and capable of injection at pressures approximately 2-3 times those encountered within the irrigation water line. Venturi applicator units cannot be used on these systems.

Fill chemical supply tank of injection equipment with water. Operate system for one complete revolution or run across the field, measuring time required, amount of water injected, and acreage covered. Thoroughly mix recommended amount of BRAVO 500 for acreage to be covered into same amount of water used during calibration and inject into system continuously for one revolution or run. Mixture in the chemical supply tank must be continuously agitated during the injection run. Shut off injection equipment after one revolution or run, but continue to operate irrigation system until BRAVO 500 has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

#### B. Solid Set and Portable (Wheel Move, Side Roll, End Tow, or Hand Move) Irrigation Equipment

With stationary systems, an effectively designed inline venturi applicator unit is preferred which is constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides, however, a positive-displacement pump can also be used.

Determine acreage covered by sprinkler. Fill tank of injection equipment with water and adjust flow to use contents over a thirty to forty-five minute period. Mix desired amount of BRAVO 500 for acreage to be covered with water so that the total mixture of BRAVO 500 plus water in the injection tank is equal to the quantity of water used during calibration and operate entire system at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of injection equipment used for amount of time established during calibration. No agitation should be required. BRAVO 500 can be injected at the beginning or end of the irrigation cycle or as a separate application. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation system until BRAVO 500 has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

Metric Conversion Guide  
2 1/8 pints equals 1.0 liter  
4 1/4 pints equals 2.0 liters

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CROP	DISEASES	RATE PER ACRE	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Bean (Snap)	Rust	2 to 4 1/4 pts	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications during early bloom stage or when disease first threatens and repeat at weekly intervals or as necessary to maintain control. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. Do not graze treated areas or feed treated plant parts to livestock.
	Borlytis blight (gray mold)	4 1/4 pts	
Beans (Dry) Navy, Pinto, Kidney, Lima, Blackeye	Rust	2 to 3 pts	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications during early bloom stage and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. For use only on beans harvested dry with pods removed. Do not apply within 6 weeks before harvest. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas or feed treated plant parts to livestock.
	Anthraxnose		
	Downy mildew		
	Cercospora leaf spot (blackeye only)		
Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage (tight headed varieties only) Cauliflower, Broccoli, Chinese Broccoli Brussels Sprouts	Aternaria leaf spot	2 1/4 pts	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications after transplants are set in field or shortly after emergence of field seeded crop or when conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as necessary to maintain control. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest to Chinese cabbage or Chinese broccoli.
	Downy mildew		
Carrot	Ring spot (California only)	2 3/4 pts	For field seeded brussels sprouts, begin applications at time of early sprout development or when conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as necessary to maintain control.
	Cercospora (Early) blight		
Celery	Aternaria (late) blight	2 1/4 to 2 3/4 pts	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Start applications when disease threatens and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as necessary to maintain control.  Brave 500 may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set, portable wheel move or center pivot systems only). See calibration directions preceding this section.
	Cercospora (Early) blight		
Corn (sweet Corn grown for seed)	Septoria (late) blight	1 1/2 to 2 1/8 pts semi weekly or 3 to 4 1/4 pts weekly	Use 1 1/2 to 2 1/8 pts per acre on a 3 to 5 day spray schedule or 3 to 4 1/4 pts per acre on a 7 day schedule. Start applications when transplants are set in the field. Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage.  Brave 500 may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set, portable wheel move or center pivot systems only). See calibration directions preceding this section. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
	Basal stalk rot ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )		
	Pink rot (Suppression)		
	Early blight (late blight)		
Corn (sweet Corn grown for seed)	Helminthosporium leaf blights	1 1/8 to 2 3/4 pts	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and repeat at 4 to 7 day intervals or as required to maintain control. Under severe disease conditions, use 2 1/4 to 2 3/4 pts per acre. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply to sweet corn to be processed. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated fields. Do not ensile treated corn or use as livestock forage.
	Pink rot		

CROP	DISEASES	RATE PER ACRE	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Cranberry	Fruit rots	6 to 10 pts	Apply at early bloom and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals. Under severe disease conditions use the 10 pts/acre rate on a 10 day schedule. Do not apply Brave 500 more than 3 times per season or within 50 days before harvest. Do not apply to bogs when flooded or allow release of irrigation water from bogs for at least 3 days following application.  Brave 500 may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment. Use 300 gallons of water per acre through solid set systems only. See calibration directions preceding this section.
	Lophodermium leaf/ twig blight		
Cucurbits: Cucumber, Cantaloupe, Muskmelon, Honeydew melon, Watermelon, Squash, Pumpkin	Anthraxnose	2 1/4 to 2 3/4 pts	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when plants are in first true leaf stage or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat applications at 7 day intervals. Under severe disease conditions shorten spray interval.  Brave 500 may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set, portable wheel move or center pivot systems only). See calibration directions preceding this section.
	Downy mildew		
	Target spot		
	Cercospora leaf spot (black rot)	2 3/4 to 4 1/4 pts	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when plants are in first true leaf stage or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat applications at 7 day intervals. Under severe disease conditions shorten spray interval.  Brave 500 may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set, portable wheel move or center pivot systems only). See calibration directions preceding this section.
	Gummy stem blight		
	Aternaria leaf blight		
	Scab		
	Powdery mildew ( <i>Sphaerotheca</i> only)	12 pts	Use Brave 500 in sufficient water to obtain runoff to soil surface. Make a single application when vines begin to form. Brave 500 may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment as directed above.
	Cucumber belly rot ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )		
	Grasses Grown for Seed	Stem rust	1 1/2 to 2 pts
Leaf rust			
Stripe rust			
Septoria leaf spot			
Glume blotch			
Bipolaris and Drechslera leaf spots			
Mint	Selenophoma (eyespot)	1 1/2 to 3 pts	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. normally 20 to 150 gallons per acre for dilute sprays and 5 to 10 gallons per acre for concentrate ground and aircraft applications. Begin applications when emerging plants are 4 to 8 inches high. Repeat applications at 7 to 10 day intervals or as necessary to maintain control. Do not apply more than 3 times per season. Do not apply within 80 days of harvest. Do not feed fresh or extracted mint hay from treated fields to livestock. Based on available residue data, use of Brave 500 on mint is restricted to Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin.
	Rust		
Mint	Septoria leaf spot	2 pts	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. normally 20 to 150 gallons per acre for dilute sprays and 5 to 10 gallons per acre for concentrate ground and aircraft applications. Begin applications when emerging plants are 4 to 8 inches high. Repeat applications at 7 to 10 day intervals or as necessary to maintain control. Do not apply more than 3 times per season. Do not apply within 80 days of harvest. Do not feed fresh or extracted mint hay from treated fields to livestock. Based on available residue data, use of Brave 500 on mint is restricted to Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin.
	Septoria leaf spot		

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CROP	DISEASES	RATE PER ACRE	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS												
Onion (dry bulb)	Botrytis leaf blight/blast, Botrytis neck rot (suppression), Purple blotch	1 1/2 to 2 3/4 pts	Apply in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of tops. <b>Bravo 500</b> is recommended for use with disease monitoring systems which adjust fungicide rates and frequency of application according to disease hazard. Apply as follows: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Low Disease Hazard &amp; Prior to Infection</th> <th>Low Disease Hazard &amp; Some Disease Present</th> <th>High Disease Hazard</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rate per Acre</td> <td>1-1/2 pt</td> <td>2 pts</td> <td>3 pts</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Frequency</td> <td>10 days</td> <td>7 to 10 days</td> <td>7 days</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For suppression of neck rot (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.) during storage, a minimum of three weekly applications prior to lifting using 2 to 3 pints of <b>Bravo 500</b> per acre is recommended. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.</p>		Low Disease Hazard & Prior to Infection	Low Disease Hazard & Some Disease Present	High Disease Hazard	Rate per Acre	1-1/2 pt	2 pts	3 pts	Frequency	10 days	7 to 10 days	7 days
	Low Disease Hazard & Prior to Infection	Low Disease Hazard & Some Disease Present	High Disease Hazard												
Rate per Acre	1-1/2 pt	2 pts	3 pts												
Frequency	10 days	7 to 10 days	7 days												
Onion (green bunching), Leek, Shallot, Garlic, Onion grown for seed	Botrytis leaf blight (blast), Purple blotch, Downy mildew (suppression)	2 to 4 1/4 pts	Use in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of tops. 1 gal applications prior to favorable infection periods. Apply 7 to 10 day intervals for as long as conditions favor disease. Use the high rate and a 7 day schedule of applications when heavy dew or rain persists. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest on garlic. Do not apply more than 3 times per season or within 14 days of harvest on green bunching onions, leeks or shallots. If additional disease control is needed before harvest, use another registered fungicide.												
Papaya	Aternaria fruit spot, Anthracnose, Stem and rot	3 to 5 3/4 pts	Apply with ground equipment only in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of fruit and leaves. Begin treatment when conditions favor development of disease and continue treatments at 14 day intervals until weather conditions no longer favor disease development. Do not graze livestock in treated area or feed processing by products to livestock.												
Parasitig	Aternaria leaf spot, Downy mildew, Anthracnose, Botrytis blight (gray mold), Bottom rot (Rhizoctonia)	2 to 3 pts	Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Make the first application at the first sign of disease or when conditions are favorable for infection. Continue applications on a 7 to 10 day schedule. Do not apply more than 4 times per season or within 10 days of harvest. Do not feed treated plant parts to livestock.												
Passion Fruit (Maracajón)	Aternaria fruit and leaf spot (passion fruit brown spot)	2 3/4 pts	Apply with ground equipment in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of fruit and leaves. Begin treatment when fruit spots appear (April to July) and continue treatments at 14 day intervals until weather conditions no longer favor disease development. Do not graze in treated area or feed vines or processing by products to livestock used for food.												

CROP	DISEASES	RATE PER ACRE	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Peanut	<i>Cercospora</i> (early) leafspot, <i>Cercosporidium</i> (late) leafspot, Rust, Web blotch	1 1/2 to 2-1/8 pts   2-1/8 pts	Apply in sufficient water for coverage when leaf wetness first occurs or 30 to 40 days after planting. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals. When conditions favor late leafspot or when rust or web blotch occur, apply 2-1/8 pints per acre at 10 day intervals for the remainder of the season. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas. Do not feed hay or freshings from treated fields to livestock.  <b>Bravo 500</b> may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment. Use 2-1/8 pints per acre in solid set, portable wheel move, center pivot or traveling gun sprinkler irrigation equipment. See calibration directions preceding this section.
Potato	Late blight, Early blight, Botrytis vine rot	1 pt  — then — 1 1/2 to 2 1/8 pt/A	Apply as a banded treatment directed over the foliage, beginning when vines are first exposed and leaf wetness occurs. Repeat applications at 7 to 10 day intervals until vines close, then increase rate as described below.  In addition to the early season application above, as vines close between rows increase water carrier volume to cover the denser canopy and begin broadcast application patterns. Continue applications at 7 to 10 day intervals. Use the highest registered rate weekly when disease conditions are severe.  <b>Bravo 500</b> may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set, portable wheel move, center pivot or motorized lateral move systems only). Do not exceed a 10 day interval between applications when using this technique. Follow calibration and application directions preceding this section.
Soybean (Determinate (Southern) Varieties)	Anthracnose, Diaporthe pod and stem blight, Frogeye leaf spot ( <i>Cercospora soymat</i> ), Purple seed stain, <i>Cercospora</i> leaf blight ( <i>Cercospora kikuchii</i> ), Septoria brown spot	2 0 to 3 1/2 pts	Apply in sufficient water to obtain complete coverage, using at least five gallons of water per acre for aerial application. Use the three application program in areas having a history of moderate to severe disease intensity. <b>Bravo 500</b> may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment. Follow application and calibration directions preceding this section. Do not exceed total of 3 applications per season. Do not apply within 6 weeks of harvest. Do not feed treated parts to livestock or allow grazing in treated fields.
		1 1/2 to 2 3/4 pts	<b>Two application program</b> — Make the first application at early pod set (R3 stage, when majority of pods are 1/8 to 3/8 inch in length) and the second at beginning of seed formation (R5) which occurs about 14 days later.
		1 1/2 to 2 3/4 pts	<b>Three application program</b> — Make the first application at the beginning of flowering (R1), the second at early pod set (R3) and the third at beginning of seed formation (R5).
	Stem canker ( <i>Diaporthe phaseolorum</i> var. <i>caulivora</i> )	1 1/2 pts	Apply in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre as a band treatment directing spray to provide coverage of entire plant. Make the first application at time of emergence of the second trifoliate leaves (V2). If conditions favor stem canker disease make a second and a third application. Make all applications at 10 to 14 day intervals.

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CROP	DISEASES	RATE PER ACRE	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Soybean Indeterminate (Northern) Varieties	Anthracnose, Daporthe pod and stem blight, Frogeye leaf spot ( <i>Cercospora soymai</i> ), Purple seed stain Cercospora leaf blight ( <i>Cercospora kikuchi</i> ), Septoria brown spot	2 0 to 3 1/2 pts	Apply in sufficient water to obtain complete coverage, using at least five gallons of water per acre for aerial application. Use the three application program in areas having a history of moderate to severe disease intensity. Bravo 500 may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment. Follow application and calibration directions preceding this section. Do not exceed total of 3 applications per season. Do not apply within 6 weeks of harvest. Do not feed soybean hay or freshings from treated fields to livestock.
		1-1/2 to 2 3/4 pts	Two application program — Make the first application when largest pods are 1 to 1-1/2 inches in length and make the second application 14 days later. Bravo 500 may be co-applied with Benlate <sup>®</sup> 50WP as a tank mix for disease control in indeterminate (northern) soybeans. Use 1 1/2 pts of Bravo 500 plus 8 ounces of Benlate 50WP per acre. Make the first application when pods near the top of plants are 1/2 to 1 inch in length and a second application 14 days later.
			Three application program — Make the first application one week after first flowering and continue applications at 14 day intervals.
			* Benlate is a registered trademark of E. I. DuPont de Nemours and Co., Inc.
Tomato	FOLIAGE (apply every 7-10 days) Early blight Late blight Gray leaf spot Gray leaf mold Septoria leaf spot Target spot	2 to 3 pts	Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when dew or rain occur and disease threatens. Use the highest rate and shortest interval specified when disease conditions are severe. Bravo 500 may be combined in the spray tank with EPA registered pesticide products that claim copper as the active ingredient and are labeled for control of bacterial diseases of tomatoes. Check the copper manufacturer's label for specific instructions, precautions and limitations prior to mixing with Bravo 500. Do not use with Copper Count <sup>™</sup> in concentrated spray suspensions.
	FRUIT (apply every 7-14 days beginning at fruit set) Anthracnose, Alternaria fruit rot (black mold), Rhizoctonia fruit rot, Botrytis gray mold, Late blight fruit rot	3 to 4 pts	Bravo 500 may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set or portable wheel move systems only). See calibration directions preceding this section.  * Copper Count is a registered trademark of Mineral Research & Development Corporation.

### Tree and Orchard Crops

Apply Bravo 500 in sufficient water and with proper calibration to obtain uniform coverage of tree canopy. Application with ground equipment is preferable to aerial application because ground applications generally give better coverage of the tree canopy. If application with ground equipment is not feasible, Bravo 500 may be applied with aircraft using at least 20 gallons per acre. When concentrate sprays are used or when treating non-bearing or immature trees, the lower rate of Bravo 500 listed may be used. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas. The following spray volumes are recommended as gallons of spray per acre:

CROP	SPRAY VOLUME (Gallons per Acre)	
Peach, Nectarine, Apricot, Tart Cherry, Plum, Prune	20 (concentrate) to 300 (full dilute)	
Sweet Cherry	20 (concentrate) to 400 (full dilute)	
Conifers	Dilute	Concentrate
Forest stands	Not used	10 to 20 (aircraft)
Christmas trees	100	10 to 50 (aircraft or ground equipment)
Nursery beds	100	5 to 10 (ground equipment only)

CROP	DISEASES	BRAVO 500 RATE PER		APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
		ACRE	100 GAL*	
Peach, Nectarine, Apricot, Cherry, Plum, Prune	Leaf curl, Coryneum blight (shothole)	4 1/2 to 6 pts	1 1/2 to 2 pts	For best control of both diseases apply at leaf fall in late autumn, using sufficient water and proper sprayer calibration to obtain uniform coverage. When conditions favor high disease levels use the high rate of application and apply once or twice more in mid to late winter before budswell. If the leaf fall application is not practical, application of Bravo 500 for control of leaf curl may be made at any time prior to budswell the following spring. Where Coryneum blight (shothole) occurs, also apply at budbreak to protect newly emerging leaves and at shuck split to prevent fruit infections.
	Brown rot blossom blight Lacy (russet) scab (plum/prune)	4 1/2 to 8 pts	1 1/2 to 2 pts	Use 6 to 8 pints per acre on trees taller than 20 feet and 4-1/2 to 6 pints per acre on smaller trees. Make one application at popcorn (pink, red or early white bud) and a second application at full bloom. If weather conditions favor disease development, make an additional application at petal fall.
Cherry leaf spot, Peach, Nectarine, Apricot scab		4-1/2 to 6 pts	1-1/2 to 2 pts	In addition to the bloom applications listed above, make one application at shuck split. Do not apply Bravo 500 after shuck split and before harvest. If additional disease control is needed before harvest, use another registered fungicide.
				For control of cherry leaf spot after harvest, make one application to foliage within 7 days after fruit is removed. In orchards with a history of high leaf spot incidence, make a second application 10-14 days later.
Conifers	Swiss needlecast	4 to 8 pts	4 to 8 pts	Single application technique. In Christmas tree plantations or forest stands make one application in the spring when new shoot growth is 1/2 to 2 inches in length.
	Sclerotinia canker (pines), Swiss needlecast	2 to 4 pts	2 to 4 pts	Make the first application in spring when new shoot growth is 1/2 to 2 inches in length. Make additional applications at 3 to 4 week intervals until conditions no longer favor disease development. For use in nursery beds, apply the highest rate specified on a 3 week schedule.
	Sirococcus ho blight	3 to 5 pts	3 to 5 pts	
	Rhizosphaera needlecast (spruces), Scirrhia brown spot (pines)	8 pts	8 pts	

\* Volumetric rates to be used only with full dilute spray volume specified on this label for tree and orchard crops.

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CROP	DISEASES	BRAVO 500 RATE PER		APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
		ACRE	100 GAL*	
Conifers	Cyclaneusma and Lophodermium needlecasts (pines)	4 to 8 pts	4 to 8 pts	Apply in early spring prior to budbreak. Repeat applications at approximately 6 to 8 week intervals until spore release ceases in late fall. Apply monthly during periods of frequent rainfall, and where Lophodermium infections occur during dormancy (Pacific Northwest). During drought periods, applications may be suspended, then resumed upon next occurrence of needle wetness.
	Rhabdochne needlecast (Douglas fir)	2 to 4 pts	2 to 4 pts	Apply at budbreak and repeat at 3 to 4 week intervals until needles are fully elongated and conditions no longer favor disease development. In plantations of mixed provenance, or when irregular budbreak occurs, apply weekly until all trees have broken bud, then every 3 to 4 weeks as specified above. In nursery beds, use the high rate on a 3 week schedule.
	Botrytis seedling blight Phoma twig blight	2 to 4 pts	2 to 4 pts	Begin applications in nursery beds when seedlings are 4 inches tall and when cool, moist conditions favor disease development. Make additional applications at 7 to 14 day intervals as long as disease favorable conditions persist.

\*Volumetric rates to be used only with full dilute spray volume specified on this label for tree and orchard crops.

### Special Local Needs Pursuant to Section 24(c) of Amended FIFRA

CROP	REGISTRATION	STATES	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
Forest Tree Nursery and Greenhouse Management	Botrytis spp.	Oregon	Apply 2-3-4 pints per 100 gallons of water for control of Botrytis spp. on conifer seedlings such as Douglas fir, noble fir, western hemlock, lodgepole pine and ponderosa pine. Begin application when seedlings are 4 inches tall or when disease threatens. Repeat applications at 7 to 14 day intervals as required to maintain disease control.  <b>CAUTIONS:</b> Enter treated greenhouse only after spray has settled. Wear protective clothing to avoid skin contact in treated greenhouses until spray has dried. (EPA SLN No. OR 770060)
Sugarbeet grown for seed	Downy mildew	Oregon	Use 2-1/2 pints per acre in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage, generally 25 to 50 gallons per acre. Make the first application in mid October when disease conditions become favorable, and make additional applications as favorable disease conditions warrant, through April of the following year. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas. Do not feed treated crop residues to livestock. Do not apply Bravo 500 to sugarbeet plants after heading and seedhead emergence has occurred. (EPA SLN No. OR 819012)

### Storage and Disposal

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

**Storage:** Store in a cool place. Protect from excessive heat.

**Pesticide Disposal:** Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, pesticide spray or residue is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

**Container Disposal:** Do not reuse empty container. Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

### Warranty and Limitation of Damages

Seller warrants that this material conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use and Buyer assumes the risk of any use contrary to such directions. **Seller makes no other express or implied warranty, including any other express or implied warranty of Fitness or of Merchantability, and no agent of Seller is authorized to do so except in writing with a specific reference to this warranty.** In no event shall Seller's liability for any breach of warranty exceed the purchase price of the material as to which a claim is made.

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