

Net Contents:

SPECIMEN LABEL

FERMENTA ASC

Agricultural Fungicide

(90% Water Dispersible Granules)

Active Ingredient: Chlorothalonil (tetrachloroisophthalonitrile)*	90.0%
Inert Ingredients:	10.0%
Total:	100.0%

* Covered under U.S. Patent No. 3,290,353 and No. 3,331,735

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Keep Out of Reach of Children

DANGER — PELIGRO

See side panel for additional precautionary statements.

Precaucion al Usuario: Si usted no lee
ingles, no use este producto hasta que la
etiqueta haya sido explicado ampliamente.

Fermenta ASC Corporation
5966 Heisley Road
P.O. Box 8000
Mentor, Ohio 44061-8000

EPA Reg. No. 50534-157 EPA Est No 50534-TX-01

A Broad Spectrum Agricultural Fungicide

Read entire label carefully and use only as directed.

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Danger

Corrosive, causes severe eye damage. May cause skin irritation. May be a potential skin sensitizer.

Do not get in eyes. Wear goggles or 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 effects characterized by redness of the eyes, mild bronchial irritation, or a redness or rash on exposed skin areas. Persons having allergic reaction should consult 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 an allergic reaction respond to treatment with antihistamines or steroid creams and/or systemic steroids.

Note to Physician: Persons having temporary irritation symptoms respond to treatment with antihistamines or steroid creams and/or systemic steroids.

Note to User: This product may produce mild bronchial irritation and temporary irritation of the skin characterized by redness or rash on exposed skin areas. Affected persons should consult a physician.

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.

Brave 900G is an excellent fungicide when used according to label directions for control of a broad spectrum of plant diseases.

Brave 900G 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 Brave 900G 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 Brave 900G with Dipel 4L, Triton AG 98, or Triton B-1956 as phytotoxicity may result from the combination when applied to some crops on this label.

Dipel is a registered trademark of Albion Laboratories. Triton AG 98 and Triton B-1956 are trademarks of Rohm and Haas Company.

Dosage rates on this label indicate pounds of Brave 900G 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 Brave 900G should be added slowly into the spray tank during filling. With concentrate sprays, pre-mix the required amount of Brave 900G 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 labels 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: **DANGER.** Area treated with Brave 900G 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 Brave 900G 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.

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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 900G 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.

Posting of areas to be chemigated is required when: 1) any part of a treated area is within 300 feet of sensitive areas such as residential areas, labor camps, businesses, day care centers, hospitals, in-patient clinics, nursing homes or any public areas such as schools, parks, playgrounds, or other public facilities not including public roads, or 2) when the chemigated area is open to the public.

Posting must conform to the following requirements: Treated areas shall be posted with signs at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from the listed sensitive areas. When there are no usual points of entry, signs must be posted in the corners of the treated areas and in any other location affording maximum visibility to sensitive areas. The printed side of the sign should face away from the treated area towards the sensitive area. The signs shall be printed in English. Signs must be posted prior to application and must remain posted until foliage has dried and soil surface water has disappeared. Signs may remain in place indefinitely as long as they are composed of materials to prevent deterioration and maintain legibility for the duration of the posting period.

All words shall consist of letters at least 2-1/2 inches tall and all letters and the symbol shall be a color which sharply contrasts with their immediate background. At the top of the sign shall be the words KEEP OUT, followed by an octagonal stop sign symbol at least 8 inches in diameter containing the word STOP. Below the symbol shall be the words PESTICIDES IN IRRIGATION WATER.

Bravo 900G 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 900G 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 900G 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 in-line 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 900G for acreage to be covered with water so that the total mixture of Bravo 900G 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. Agitation is recommended. Bravo 900G 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 900G has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

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CROP	DISEASES	RATE PER ACRE	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Beans (Snap)	Rust Botrytis blight (gray mold)	1-1/8 to 2-1/2 lbs 2-1/2 lbs	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.
Beans (Dry)	Rust Anthracnose Downy mildew Cercospora leaf spot (blackeye only)	1-1/8 to 1-3/4 lbs	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.
Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage (light-headed varieties only) Cauliflower, Broccoli, Chinese Broccoli, Broccoli Sprouts	Alternaria leaf spot, Downy mildew Ring spot (California only)	1-1/4 lbs 1-1/2 lbs	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. 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.
Carrot	Cercospora (Early) blight, Alternaria (Late) blight	1-1/4 to 1-1/2 lbs	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 900G may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment. See calibration directions preceding this section.
Celery	Cercospora (Early) blight, Septoria (Late) blight Basal stalk rot (Phytophthora rot)	7/8 to 1-1/4 lbs 1-3/4 to 2-1/2 lbs	Use 7/8 to 1-1/4 lb per acre on a 3 to 5 day spray schedule or 1-3/4 to 2-1/2 lb per acre on a 7 day schedule. Start applications when transplants are set in the field. Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. Brave 900G may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment. See calibration directions preceding this section.
	Early blight Late blight	1-1/4 to 1-1/2 lbs per 100 gal.	For celery seedbeds, apply 125 gallons per acre twice weekly or as needed to maintain control. Start applications shortly after crop emergence. Use the higher rate under severe disease conditions.
Corn (sweet), Corn grown for seed	Helminthosporium leaf blights, Rust	5/8 to 1-1/2 lbs	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 1-1/4 to 1-1/2 lb 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.

CROP	DISEASES	RATE PER ACRE	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Cranberry	Fruit rot, Fusarium wilt, Botrytis blight	1-1/2 to 2-1/2 lbs	Apply stem and fruit and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals. Do not apply under conditions that favor the disease. Do not apply more than 3 times per season. Do not apply Brave 900G within 50 days before harvest. Do not apply to fields when flooded or allow release of irrigation water from fields at least 3 days following application. Brave 900G 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.
Cucurbits Cucumber, Cantaloupe, Muskmelon, Honeydew melon, Watermelon, Squash, Pumpkin	Anthracnose Downy mildew Fungal spot Cercospora leaf spot Gummy stem blight (black rot) Alternaria leaf blight Scab Powdery mildew (Sphaeria blight) Cucumber beetle rot (Phytophthora rot)	1-1/4 to 1-1/2 lbs 1-1/2 to 2-1/2 lbs 7 lbs	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when plants are in fruiting or early stage, when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat applications at 7 day intervals. Under severe disease conditions, shorten spray interval. Brave 900G may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment. Use solid set, portable wheel move or center pivot systems only. See calibration directions preceding this section.
Grasses Grown for Seed	Stem rust Leaf rust Stripe rust Septoria leaf spot Glume blotch Bipolaris and Drechslera leaf spots Selenophoma (eyespot)	7-8 to 1-1/8 lbs 7-8 to 1-3/4 lbs	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications during stem elongation and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. Do not apply after flag node leaf emergence. Repeat applications at 14 day intervals. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated fields or feed treated plant parts to livestock.
Mint	Rust Septoria leaf spot	1-1/8 lbs	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when emerging plants are 4-6 inches high. Repeat applications at 7 to 10 day intervals 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 to livestock or use in animal feed. Do not irrigate the crop with water. Repeat applications at 7 to 10 day intervals. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated fields or feed treated plant parts to livestock.

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pg. 467

CROP	DISEASES	RATE PER ACRE	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS												
Onion (dry bulb)	Botrytis leaf blight/ blust (Botrytis neck rot (suppression) Purple blotch		Apply in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of tops. Bravo 900G 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 & Prior to Infection</th><th>Low Disease Hazard & Some Disease Present</th><th>High Disease Hazard</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rate per Acre:</td><td>7/8 lb</td><td>1-1 1/8 lbs</td><td>1 3/4 lbs</td></tr> <tr> <td>Frequency:</td><td>10 days</td><td>7 to 10 days</td><td>7 days</td></tr> </tbody> </table> For suppression of neck rot (Botrytis spp.) during storage, a minimum of three weekly applications prior to lifting, using 1 1/8 to 1 3/4 lbs. of Bravo 900G per acre, is recommended. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.		Low Disease Hazard & Prior to Infection	Low Disease Hazard & Some Disease Present	High Disease Hazard	Rate per Acre:	7/8 lb	1-1 1/8 lbs	1 3/4 lbs	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:	7/8 lb	1-1 1/8 lbs	1 3/4 lbs												
Frequency:	10 days	7 to 10 days	7 days												
Onion (green-bunching) Leek, Shallot, Garlic, Onion grown for seed	Botrytis leaf blight/ blust Purple blotch Downy mildew (suppression)	1 1/2 to 2 1/4 lbs	Use in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of tops. Begin applications prior to favorable infection periods, and repeat at 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 persist. 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	Alternaria fruit spot Anthracnose Stem end rot	1 3/4 to 3 1/4 lbs	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.												
Parsnip	Alternaria leaf spot, Downy mildew Anthracnose, Botrytis blight (gray mold), Bottom rot (Rhizoctonia)	1 1/8 to 1 3/4 lbs	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 (Hawaii only)	Alternaria fruit and leaf spot (passion fruit brown spot)	1 1/2 lbs	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	Cercospora (early) leafspot Cercosporium (late) leafspot Rust Web blotch	1 to 1 1/4 lbs 1 1/4 lbs	Apply in sufficient water for adequate coverage when leaf withness first occurs and before disease symptoms appear. General, 30 to 40 days after planting, repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals. When late leafspot prevails or when rust or web blotch occurs, apply 1 1/4 lbs 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 threshings from treated fields to livestock. Bravo 900G may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment. See calibration directions preceding this section.
Potato	Late blight Early blight Botrytis vine rot	5/8 lb — then — 7/8 to 1 1/4 lbs	Apply as a banded treatment directed over the foliage, beginning when vines are first exposed and leaf withness occurs. Repeat applications at 7 to 10 day intervals until vines lose their increase rate as described below. In addition to the early season application, make a second one between rows, increase water carrier rate to irrigate the foliage canopy and begin broadcast application during it. Continue applications at 7 to 10 day intervals. Use the highest registered rate weekly when disease conditions are severe. Bravo 900G may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set, portable wheel move, center pivot, or mulched wheel 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 (Cercospora soymat) Purple seed stain Cercospora leaf blight (Cercospora kikuchi), Septoria brown spot	 1 1/8 to 2 lbs 7/8 to 1 1/2 lbs 7/8 lb	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 900G may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment. Follow application and calibration directions preceding this section. Do not apply more than 3 times per season or within 6 weeks of harvest. Do not feed treated plant parts to livestock or allow grazing in treated fields. Two application program — 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. Three application program — 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). Do not apply Bravo 900G within 6 weeks of harvest. Do not feed soybean hay or threshings from treated fields to livestock. Apply in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre as a band treatment directing spray to provide coverage of entire plant. Make one application at emergence of second trifoliate leaves (V2) if conditions favor continued infection. Make additional applications at 10 to 14 day intervals.

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CROP	DISEASES	RATE PER ACRE	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Soybean (northern and southern) varieties	Anthrachnose Damping off and stem blight Frogeye leaf spot (<i>Cercospora soynae</i>) Purple seed stain Cercospora leaf blight (<i>Cercospora kikuchii</i>) Septoria brown spot	1 1/8 to 2 lbs	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 900G 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 threshings from treated fields to livestock.
		7/8 to 1 1/2 lbs	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 900G may be co-applied with Benlate ® 50WP as a tank mix for disease control in indeterminate (northern) soybeans. Use 7/8 lb of Bravo 900G 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.
Tomato	FOLIAGE Apply every 7-10 days: Early blight Late blight Gray leaf spot Gray leaf mold Septoria leaf spot "Target" spot FRUIT Apply every 7-14 days beginning at fruit set: Anthrachnose Alternaria fruit rot (black mold) Rhizoctonia fruit rot Botrytis gray mold Late blight fruit rot	1 1/8 to 1 3/4 lbs	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 900G may be combined in the spray tank with a copper fungicide which is registered to control bacterial diseases. Check the copper manufacturer's label for specific instructions, precautions and limitations prior to mixing with Bravo 900G . Do not use with Copper-Count ® N in concentrated spray suspensions. Bravo 900G may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment. See calibration instructions preceding this section. * Copper-Count is a registered trademark of Alkermes Research & Development Corporation .

® Benlate is a registered trademark of E. I. DuPont de Nemours and Company.

Tree and Orchard Crops

Apply **Bravo 900G** 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 900G** may be applied with aircraft using at least 20 gallons of spray per acre. When concentrate sprays are used or when treating non-bearing or immature trees, the lower rate of **Bravo 900G** 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 900G RATE PER		APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
		ACRE	100 GAL*	
Peach, Nectarine, Apricot, Cherry, Plum, Prune	Leaf curl Coryneum blight (shot hole)	2 1/2 to 3 1/2 lbs	2.8 to 4.4 lbs	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 highest 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 900G for control of leaf curl may be made at any time prior to budswell the following spring. Where Coryneum blight (shot hole) occurs, also apply at budbreak to protect newly emerging leaves and at shuck split to prevent fruit infections.
	Armenioli blossom blight	2 1/2 to 4 1/2 lbs	2.8 to 5.4 lbs	Use 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 lbs per acre on trees taller than 20 feet and 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 lbs per acre on smaller trees. Make one application at prebloom (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.
	Lacy (trunk) scab (gum/prune)			
	Cherry leaf spot	2 1/2 to 4 1/2 lbs	2.8 to 5.4 lbs	In addition to the heavy applications listed above, make one application at shuck split. Do not apply Bravo 900G after shuck split and before harvest. If additional disease control is needed before harvest, use another registered fungicide.
	Peach Nectarine Apricot scab			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.

* This rate requires to be used only with 100 gal. sprayer with 100 gal. tank and 100 gal. spray nozzle.

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CROP	DISEASES	BRAVO 900G RATE PER		APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
		ACRE	100 GAL*	
Conifers	Swiss needlecast	2 1/4 to 4 1/2 lbs	2 1/4 to 4 1/2 lbs	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)	1 1/8 to 2 1/4 lbs	1 1/8 to 2 1/4 lbs	
	Swiss needlecast			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.
	Shroccoccus tip blight	1 3/4 to 3 lbs	1 3/4 to 3 lbs	
	Rhizosphaera needlecast (spruces)	4 1/2 lbs	4 1/2 lbs	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.
	Scirrhia brown spot (pines)			
	Cylaneusma and Lophodermium needlecasts (pines)	2 1/4 to 4 1/2 lbs	2 1/4 to 4 1/2 lbs	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.
	Rhabdochne needlecast (Douglas fir)	1 1/8 to 2 1/4 lbs	1 1/8 to 2 1/4 lbs	
	Botrytis seedling blight	1 1/8 to 2 1/4 lbs	1 1/8 to 2 1/4 lbs	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.
	Phoma twig blight			

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

Storage and Disposal

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

Storage: Store in a dry place.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, pest spray or rinse 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: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Warranty and 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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