51036-340 12/17/2001 1/29

Mr. Matthew Talley
Micro Flo Company
530 Oak Court Drive, Suite 100
Memphis, TN 38117

DEC 17 2001

Dear Mr. Talley:

Subject: Iprodione 4L AG
EPA Reg. No. 51036-340
Submission of November 20, 2001

The amendment referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA sec. 3(c)(7)(A), is acceptable provided that the following labeling changes are made prior to release of the product for shipment.

1. Under Restrictions for almonds and stone fruits, delete "minimum" for the ground application volume since a range is included

2. Under Restrictions on grapes, change the last sentence by adding "on wine and sherry grapes" at the end of the sentence.

3. Under garlic, correct the spelling of the scientific name of the causal organism.

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

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product bearing the amended labeling constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Mary L. Waller

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

Enclosure
7505C:CGrable:cg:12/14/01

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IPRODIONE 4L AG

Flowable Fungicide

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Iprodione: 3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-N-(1-methylethyl)-2, 4-dioxo-1-imidazolidinecarboxamide*	41.6%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	58.4%
TOTAL:	100.0%

*Equivalent to 4 lbs. iprodione per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

EPA Reg. No. 51036-340 EPA Est. No. 51036-GA-001

NET CONTENTS: _____

Manufactured By:
MICRO FLO COMPANY LLC
P.O. BOX 772099
MEMPHIS, TN 38117

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:

DEC 17 2001

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

51036-340

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing.

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS:
(800) 424-9300 (CHEMTREC, transportation and spills)
(800) 900-4000 (Poison Control Center, human health)
(800) 345-4735 (ASPCA, animal health)

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Mixers, loaders, others exposed to the concentrate, cleaners/repairers of equipment, and applicators applying as a dip treatment must wear:
1. Long-sleeve shirts and long pants
2. Chemical resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber (>14 mils), nitrile rubber (> 14 mils), neoprene rubber (>14 mils), polyvinyl chloride (PVC) (>14 mils), or viton (>14 mils).
3. Chemical resistant apron
4. Chemical resistant footwear plus socks

Applicators using hand held equipment must wear:
1. Coveralls over long-sleeve shirts and long pants
2. Chemical resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber (>14 mils), nitrile rubber (> 14 mils), neoprene rubber (>14 mils), polyvinyl chloride (PVC) (>14 mils), or viton (>14 mils).
3. Chemical resistant footwear plus socks
4. Chemical resistant headgear for overhead exposure
5. A dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number TC-21C) or a NIOSH approved respirator with any N, R, P or HE filter

Applicators using aircraft or mechanical ground equipment (groundboom, airblast, etc.) and flaggers for aerial applications must wear:
1. Long sleeve shirt and long pants
2. Shoes plus socks.

Applicators and all other handlers not specified above must wear:
1. Long-sleeve shirt and long pants
2. Chemical resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber (>14 mils), nitrile rubber (> 14 mils), neoprene rubber (>14 mils), polyvinyl chloride (PVC) (>14 mils), or viton (>14

mils).
3. Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining personal protective equipment (PPE). If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Discard clothing or other materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:
1. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
2. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
3. Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This chemical can contaminate surface water through aerial and ground spray applications. Under some conditions, it may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water after application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlaying extremely shallow ground water, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas overlaying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

This pesticide is toxic to invertebrates. For terrestrial uses, 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 washwater. Drift or run-off from treated areas is hazardous to aquatic invertebrates in neighboring areas.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in any manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read entire label before using this product.

This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or indirectly 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) 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 of 48 hours for grapes. The restricted entry interval for all other WPS uses is 24 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

1. Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
2. Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.
3. Shoes plus socks

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.
CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.
RETURNABLE-REFILLABLE CONTAINERS: This material may be repackaged in 30-gallon returnable refillable containers by Micro Flo Co. or a registered establishment under contract to Micro Flo Co. After use, return the container to the point of purchase or designated locations. This container must only be refilled with Iprodione 4L. DO NOT REUSE THE CONTAINER FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE. Prior to refilling, inspect thoroughly for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions and damaged or worn out threads on closure devices. Do not refill or transport damaged or leaking containers. Check for leaks after refilling and before transportation. If the container is not being refilled, return it to the point of purchase.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

Use of this product at residential sites is prohibited.

CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS FOR BEANS, BROCCOLI, CARROTS, CHINESE MUSTARD, COTTON, DRY BULB ONIONS, GARLIC, LETTUCE, POTATOES, PEANUTS AND RICE.

The following crops may be rotated after harvest: Beans, Broccoli, Carrots, Chinese Mustard, Cotton, Dry Bulb Onions, Garlic, Lettuce, Peanuts, Potatoes and Rice.

GRAZING RESTRICTIONS FOR STONE FRUIT, ALMONDS AND GRAPES

Do not graze animals in treated orchards. Do not feed cover crops grown in treated orchards to livestock.

If you are unsure about disease conditions, contact your local extension agent.

If applying this product adjacent to a water body such as a lake, reservoir, river, permanent stream, marsh or natural pond, estuary, or commercial fish pond, there must be at least a 25-foot vegetative buffer strip between the water body and the point of application.

Do not apply this product when the wind direction is toward aquatic areas as listed above.

FOR RICE USE ONLY

Do not apply in areas where catfish and crayfish are commercially cultivated.

ENDANGERED SPECIES RESTRICTIONS IN THE STATE OF ARKANSAS

The use of Iprodione on rice is restricted to protect the endangered fat pocketbook pearly mussel (*Potamilus capax*) and its habitat. Use is prohibited in the following areas of Arkansas:

Mississippi County: Within the basin that drains directly into the Right Hand Chute of Little River, south of Big Lake National Wildlife Refuge.

Poinsett County: Between Crowley's Ridge and the levee east of the Right Hand Chute of Little River and the St. Francis Floodway. Use is also prohibited west of Rt. 140 and north of Rt. 63 at the SIPHON near Marked Tree. Except that the prohibited area does not include the area bounded by Arkansas Highway 373 on the west, Highway 63 on the east and Highway 14 on the south.

Cross, St. Francis and Lee Counties: Between Crowley's Ridge and the levee east of the Right Hand Chute of Little River and the St. Francis Floodway as far south as the confluence of L'Anguille River (Lee County).

FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE STATEMENT

Because IPRODIONE 4L is in the same dicarboximide chemical family as Ronilan®, these products may contribute to resistance development if overused.

Therefore, DO NOT EXTEND THE TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS PER CROP ON THIS LABEL WITH Ronilan(R). DO NOT TANK MIX THIS PRODUCT WITH RONILAN.

HOW TO USE IPRODIONE 4L

- Make sure spray equipment is clean and properly calibrated before mixing IPRODIONE 4L.
- Fill spray-tank approximately ¼ full clean water.
- Add labeled rate of IPRODIONE 4L. Pre-mixing labeled rate in small amount of water prior to adding to spray tank will enhance mixing process.
- Agitate mixture while adding remaining water.
- Maintain agitation during application.
- Spray solution should be applied within 24 hours of preparation to avoid potential active ingredient degradation.

- pH of spray solution should be buffered to 5.0 - 7.0 if necessary to minimize potential active ingredient degradation.
- If using a spray adjuvant (not recommended for in-furrow applications), use only nonionic products that experience or manufacturer advice has shown to be crop tolerant. Avoid acidic products.

HOW TO APPLY IPRODIONE 4L IN-FURROW FOR COTTON

Spray solution should be applied with properly calibrated spray equipment into the open furrow after the seed has been dropped and prior to furrow closure.

IPRODIONE 4L IS REGISTERED FOR USE ON THE FOLLOWING:

Field and Row Crops	Peanuts Cotton Rice
Fruit Trees and Nuts	Almonds Stone Fruits Apricots Cherries Nectarines Peaches Plums Prunes
Small Fruit	Berries Grapes Strawberries
Vegetables	Beans (Snap, Dry, and Lima) Broccoli Carrots Chinese Mustard (Florida Only) Dry Bulb Onions Garlic Lettuce (Head & Leaf types)
Ginseng	-

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FIELD AND ROW CROPS

COTTON

DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE		COMMENT
	Fluid Ounces per 1000 Row Feet	Total Fluid Ounces per Row Spacing per Acre	
Damping-off, "Sore Shin" *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.25 - 0.5	40" = 3.2 - 6.5 38" = 3.4 - 6.9 36" = 3.6 - 7.3 30" = 4.4 - 8.7	At planting application should be made with spray nozzles mounted to direct spray solution into furrow after seed has dropped and prior to furrow closure. Use the higher rate in areas where disease pressure has been more severe or if cool and wet weather conditions may promote disease development.
RESTRICTIONS: Apply in a minimum of 2.5 gallons of water per acre. Do not allow grazing or feeding of cotton forage to livestock.			

PEANUTS

DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE (Pints per Acre)	COMMENTS
Sclerotinia Blight *(Sclerotinia minor)*	2.0	Make initial application when weather condition favor disease development. Make up to 2 follow up applications at 14 - 21 day intervals as a preventative program. Use low-pressure nozzles that produce large droplets adjusted to cover entire row. Vine spreaders may be used with flat fan nozzles for banding applications. Do not reduce 2 pint rate if banded application made.

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DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE (Pints per Acre)	COMMENTS
RESTRICTIONS: Use a minimum of 40 gallons of water per acre. Do not apply by air. Do not apply within 10 days of harvest. Do not feed peanut hay to livestock. Do not exceed 3 applications per season. Do not exceed 6 lbs. of product per season If applied by chemigation, follow all precautions and restrictions in Sprinkler Chemigation section of label.		

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RICE

DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE (Pints per Acre)	COMMENTS
Sheath Blight *(Rhizoctonia solani)* Brown Spot *(Bipolaris oryzae)* Sheath Spot *(Rhizoctonia oryzae)* **Narrow Brown Leaf Spot *(Cercospora oryzae)*	1.0	Apply as an aerial foliar spray. Make first application when rice is between joint movement and booting stage of growth. A second application may be made 14 days later if disease pressure is high enough.
RESTRICTIONS: Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per season. Do not make more than 2 applications per season. Do not apply second application later than 75% heading stage of growth.		

**IPRODIONE 4L will suppress or give partial control of this disease

FRUIT TREE AND NUTS

ALMONDS

DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE (Pints per Acre)	COMMENTS
Brown Rot Blossom Blight *(Monilinia laxa)* Shot Hole *(Stigmina carpophila)*	1.0	Use sufficient water to achieve thorough coverage. Thorough coverage after petal fall may be difficult with aerial application due to lack of canopy penetration. The following spray schedule is a general guide only. Applications should be made based on local disease pressure and as part of a complete disease control program. 1st spray - Apply at pink bud. 2nd spray - Apply at full bloom. 3rd spray - Apply at petal fall. 4th spray - Apply up to 5 weeks after petal fall.

RESTRICTIONS:

Use a minimum of 20 - 400 gallons of water for ground application or 15 gallons minimum for aerial.

Do not make more than 4 applications per season.

STONE FRUITS

APRICOTS, CHERRIES, NECTARINES, PEACHES, PLUMS AND PRUNES

DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE (Pints per Acre)	COMMENTS
Brown Rot Blossom Blight *(Monilinia spp.)* Shothole *(Stigmina carpophilia)* Scab *(Ventura carpophila)*	1.0 - 2.0	Make initial application when bud tissue is susceptible to disease development (i.e. pink, white or red bud). If conditions favorable for disease development persist or recur, apply at full bloom or at petal fall. Use as an integral part of a complete disease control program. Apply as a foliar spray in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of blossoms and foliage. Use the higher rate and shorter spray interval when disease pressure is high. IPRODIONE 4L may be alternated with other registered fungicides if additional applications are needed.

RESTRICTIONS:

Use a minimum of 20 - 400 gallons of water for ground application or 15 gallons minimum for aerial.

Do not make more than 2 applications per season.

Do not apply after petal fall.

GINSENG

DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE (Pints per Acre)	COMMENTS
Alternaria Blight *(Alternaria panax)*	1.5 - 2.0	Apply as a foliar spray with ground equipment as part of a complete spray program. Thorough coverage is essential. May be used as an alternating treatment with another registered fungicide on a 14-day spray interval.
Alternaria Blight *(Alternaria panax)*	1.0 - 1.5	Apply with another registered fungicide as a tank mix on a 7 - 10 spray interval.
RESTRICTIONS: Use in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. Do not make more than 5 applications per season. Do not apply more than 10 pints of product per season. Do not apply within 36 days of harvest.		

SMALL FRUIT

CANEBERRY: Blackberry, loganberry, red and black raspberry; cultivars and/or hybrids of these.
BUSHBERRY: Blueberry, highbush and lowbush; currant, elderberry; gooseberry; huckleberry.

DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE (Pints per Acre)	COMMENTS
Botrytis Fruit Rot *(Botrytis cinerea)*	1.0 - 2.0	Make the initial application at early bloom (5 to 10% bloom) and repeat at full bloom. Up to two additional applications can be applied at 14 day intervals or as required. Use the higher rate when disease pressure is severe.
RESTRICTIONS: Apply in a minimum of 100 gallons of water per acre. Do not make more than 4 applications per season. The final application can be made up to and including the day of harvest.		

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GRAPES

DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE (Pints per Acre)	COMMENTS
Bunch Rot *(Botrytis cinera)*	Wine and Sherry Grapes:	The spray schedule below is only a general guideline. Applications should be based on local conditions. Contact your local extension agent for a recommendation specific to the area being treated.
		Spray Schedule:
	1.0 - 2.0	1) Early mid-bloom
	1.5 - 2.0	2) Prior to bunch closing
	1.5 - 2.0	3) Beginning of fruit ripening (veraison)
	1.5 - 2.0	4) Final application prior to harvest as needed.
	Table and Raisins Grapes: 1.0 - 2.0	Apply only one application per season at early to mid-bloom.

RESTRICTIONS:

Apply in a minimum of 50 gallons of water per acre to achieve thorough coverage.

Do not make more than 4 applications per season for wine and sherry grapes.
Do not make more than 1 application per season for table and raisin grapes.
The final application may be made up to 7 days before harvest.

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STRAWBERRIES

FOLIAR

DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE (Pints per Acre)	COMMENTS
Gray Mold *(Botrytis cinerea)* Stem End Rot *(Gnomonia comari)* Phomopsis Soft Rot *(Phomopsis obscurans)* Purple Leaf Spot *(Mycosphaerella spp.)* Anthracnose* *(Colletotrichum spp.)*	1.5 - 2.0	Apply when conditions favor disease development. Thorough coverage is essential for control. Use higher rate when disease pressure is high. *IPRODIONE 4L will suppress or give partial control of this disease.
RESTRICTIONS: Apply in a minimum of 100 gallons of water per acre by ground. Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre by air. Do not make more than 1 applications per season. Do not apply after first fruiting flower.		

STRAWBERRY DIP TREATMENT

DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE (Pints per 100 gallons water)	COMMENTS
Botrytis Crown Rot *(Botrytis spp.)*	2.0	Dip the transplants in the solution for 5 minutes and plant immediately.
RESTRICTIONS: Do not make more than 1 application.		

VEGETABLES

BEANS (SNAP, DRY AND LIMA)

DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE (Pints per Acre)	COMMENTS
Gray Mold *(Botrytis cinera)* White Mold *(Sclerotinia sclerotorum)*	1.5 - 2.0	Initial application should be made from first bloom to when 10% of plants have at least one bloom. Make second application if necessary 5-7 days later or up to peak bloom. Ground equipment should have a three-nozzle/row boom arranged with one directly over the row and a drop on each side of the row. 50-100 PSI spray pressure is recommended for canopy penetration. Application may also be made by air or chemigation. Use the higher rate and shorter spray interval when disease pressure severe. Thorough coverage is essential for control.

RESTRICTIONS:

Apply in a minimum of 40 gallons of water per acre by ground.

Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre by air.

Do not make more than two applications per season.
Make the last application no later than peak bloom.
Do not allow foraging for 14 days after last application.
Do not feed snap or succulent bean hay to livestock.
Do not feed dry bean hay to livestock until 45 days after last application.
Do not use this product on cowpeas.

BROCCOLI

DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE (Pints per Acre)	COMMENTS
Black Leg *(Leptosphaeria maculans)*	2.0	Make initial application immediately after thinning at the 2 to 4 leaf stage. If needed, a second application can be made up to the day of harvest. Apply with a tractor-mounted boom sprayer with 2 flat fan nozzles per row (one on either side) directed at the base of the plant and the adjacent soil surface. Position nozzles to ensure thorough coverage of the stem. Application may be made by chemigation.
RESTRICTIONS: Apply in a minimum of 40 gallons of water per acre by ground. Do not make more than 2 applications per crop. This product can be applied up to the day of harvest. Do not drench.		

CARROTS

DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE (Pints per Acre)	COMMENTS
Alternaria Blight *(Alternaria dauci)* Black Crown Rot *(Alternaria radicina)*	1.0 - 2.0	Make initial application when conditions favor disease development. Make additional applications every 7 - 14 days as needed. Apply as a foliar spray in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage. May be applied by ground, chemigation, or aerial equipment. Use the higher rate and/or shorter spray interval under severe disease conditions.
Alternaria Blight *(Alternaria dauci)* Black Crown Rot *(Alternaria radicina)*	1.0	TANK MIX PROGRAM May be applied as a tank mix with another fungicide for control of Alternaria on carrots.

RESTRICTIONS:
Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre.
Do not make more than 4 applications per season at the 2 pint rate.
Do not make more than 10 applications per season in a TANK MIX PROGRAM.
This product can be applied up to the day of harvest.

CHINESE MUSTARD
(For Use In Florida Only)

DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE (Pints per Acre)	COMMENTS
Alternaria Leaf Spot *(Alternaria spp.)*	1.0	Make initial application when conditions favor disease development. Continue applications on a 10-14 day interval as long as conditions favor disease development. Thorough coverage is essential for control.

RESTRICTIONS:
Use in a minimum of 50 gallons of water per acre.
Do not make more than 4 applications of this product per season.
Do not apply within 10 days of harvest.

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DRY BULB ONIONS

DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE (Pints per Acre)	COMMENTS
Botrytis Leaf Blight *(Botrytis squamosa)* Purple Blotch *(Alternaria porri)* Botrytis Neck Rot *(Botrytis allii)*	1.5	May be applied using ground, air, or chemigation equipment. If applied by ground, use a boom sprayer with nozzle(s) adjusted to provide complete coverage of each row. Make initial spray as soon as conditions favor disease development. Continue applications on a 14-day interval as long as conditions favor disease development.
Botrytis Leaf Blight *(Botrytis squamosa)* Purple Blotch *(Alternaria porri)* Botrytis Neck Rot *(Botrytis allii)*	1.0	Tank Mix Program: May be applied as a tank mix with another fungicide registered for the control of Botrytis Leaf Blight, Botrytis Neck Rot or Purple Blotch (as described above for ground application). Make initial spray as soon as conditions favor disease development. Continue applications on a 7 - 10 day interval as long as conditions favor disease development.

RESTRICTIONS:
Apply in a minimum of 50 gallons of water per acre by ground.
Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre by air.
Do not make more than 5 applications per season at the 1.5 pint rate.
Do not make more than 10 applications per season under the Tank Mix Program.
Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

GARLIC

DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE (Pints per Acre)	COMMENTS
White Rot *(Sclerotitum ceplvorum)*	4.0*	Apply as an in-furrow spray at planting in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of the open furrow and covering soil.
RESTRICTIONS: Apply in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. Do not make more than 1 application per year.		

* This rate is based on pints product/treated acre and represents the rate for a 38-40 inch row spacing.

LETTUCE
(head & leaf types)

DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE (Pints per Acre)	COMMENTS
Lettuce Drop (*Sclerotinia spp.*) Bottom Rot (*Rhizoctonia solani*)	1.5 - 2.0*	Thorough coverage is essential for control. Make ground application with a tractor mounted boom sprayer equipped with three nozzles per seed line (one centered over the row and one on each side of the row). Direct two nozzles to ensure thorough coverage of the lower portion of the plants and the adjacent soil surface. Make initial application between the 3 leaf stage to just after thinning. Repeat 10 days later. If conditions still favor disease development, a third application should be made 10 days after the second spray. Under severe disease conditions the higher rates should be used. Applications may also be made by chemigation.

RESTRICTIONS:
Apply in a minimum of 40 gallons of water per acre.
Do not make more than 3 applications to each crop.
Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
Do not cultivate after application. If necessary make an application during or immediately after cultivation.
Do not drench.

*When applying in a band do not reduce the per acre rate.
**Application by Chemigation is not currently registered in California.

POTATOES

DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE (Pints per Acre)	COMMENTS
Early Blight *(Alternaria solani)*	1.0 - 2.0	Make application with a boom sprayer with nozzle(s) adjusted to provide thorough coverage of the foliage, especially the older leaves. Use the higher rate when Early Blight disease pressure is high. Application can also be made by chemigation or by air. If using sprinkler chemigation, deliver between 0.1 to 0.4 inches of water per acre. Begin applications when conditions first become favorable for disease development. Up to 3 subsequent applications can be applied at 10-14 day intervals or as required.
White Mold *(Sclerotinia sclerotiorum)*	2.0	Make application with a boom sprayer with nozzle(s) adjusted to provide thorough coverage of the lower stems and branches and adjacent soil surface. May be applied by chemigation also. Thorough coverage of the foliage is essential for control. Apply just prior to row closing, or at early first sign of disease, and repeat on a 14-21 day interval, if favorable conditions for disease development continues.

RESTRICTIONS:
Use in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre.
A maximum of 4 total applications can be made per season.
Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
Do not irrigate for 24 hours after application.
Do not apply by air for White Mold control, except in California.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE THROUGH SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

Apply this product only through sprinkler irrigation systems including microjet, solid set, wheel lines and center pivot. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

SPRAY PREPARATION: Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS: First prepare a suspension of IPRODIONE 4L in a mix tank. Fill tank with 1/2 to 3/4 the desired amount of water. Start mechanical or hydraulic agitation. Add the required amount of IPRODIONE 4L, and then the remaining volume of water. (Suspension concentrations using the appropriate dosage per acre recommended on this label of IPRODIONE 4L per 1 to 4 gallons of water are recommended.) The spray solution should be buffered to a pH of 5.0-7.0. Then set sprinkler to deliver 0.1 to 0.4 inch of water per acre. Start sprinkler and uniformly inject the suspension of IPRODIONE 4L into the irrigation water line so as to deliver the desired rate per acre. The suspension of IPRODIONE 4L should be injected with a positive displacement pump into the main line ahead of a right angle turn to insure adequate mixing. If you should have any other questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

NOTE: When treatment with IPRODIONE 4L has been completed, further field irrigation over the treated area should be avoided for 24 hours to prevent washing the chemical off the crop.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS FOR APPLICATIONS THROUGH SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

Maintain continuous agitation in mix tank during mixing and application to assure a uniform suspension. Greater accuracy in calibration and distribution will be achieved by injecting a larger volume of a more dilute solution per unit time. 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. 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 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 shutdown. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut

off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. 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. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. If you are unsure of wind conditions, contact your local extension agent.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift, when system connection or fittings leak, when nozzles do not provide uniform distribution or when lines containing the product must be dismantled and drained. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop may result from nonuniform distribution of treated water.

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 shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the label-prescribed safety devices for public water supplies are in place.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

SENSITIVE AREAS: The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitats for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information below.

The following sections are advisory in nature and do not supersede the mandatory label requirements.

INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE:

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions below).

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE:

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

- Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

- Number of Nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

- Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produces larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produces

the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

BOOM LENGTH:

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

APPLICATION HEIGHT:

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

SWATH ADJUSTMENT:

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced windward. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator should compensate for the displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with the increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

WIND:

Drift potential is lowest between winds speeds of 2 - 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY:

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS:

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights

with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified 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.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

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