U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division (7511P)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
_X_ Registration
___ Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

EPA Reg. Number:	**Date of Issuance:**
57538-76	11/12/2024

Term of Issuance:
Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
STO-597

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Stoller Enterprises, Inc.
9090 Katy Freeway, Suite 400
Houston, TX 77024

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product, always refer to the above EPA Registration Number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA or the Act).

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his or her motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under the Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration or registration review of your product when the EPA requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
2. Make the following labeling change before you release this product for shipment:
   Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 57538-76”.
3. Submit one (1) copy of the final printed labeling for the record before you release this product for shipment.

Signature of Approving Official:

Andrew C. Bryceland

Andrew Bryceland, Team Leader
Biochemical Pesticides Branch
Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division (7511M)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Date:

11/12/2024

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

Your release for shipment of this product constitutes acceptance of these terms. If these terms are not complied with, this registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. A stamped copy of the labeling is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following acceptable Confidential Statement of Formula (CSF):

- Basic CSF dated 1/2/2024.

If you have any questions, please contact Chris Pfeifer of my team by phone at 202-566-1599 or via email at pfeifer.chris@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Bryceland, Team Leader
Biochemical Pesticides Branch
Biopesticides and Pollution
Prevention Division (7511M)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

[Denotes Optional Text]
{Denotes Notes to EPA Reviewer}
{Front Panel start}

ACCEPTED
11/12/2024
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 57538-76

STO-597

{Alternate Name Brands:
Sugar Mover® Premier}

[A Plant Growth Regulator and Yield Stimulant]

ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S):	
Cytokinin, as kinetin, based on biological activity	0.003%
INERT INGREDIENT(S):	99.997%
TOTAL:	100.000%

[Contains approx. 1.1 mg Cytokinin/fl oz]
[38.0 µg Cytokinin/ml]
[0.038 mg Cytokinin/ml]

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Total Nitrogen (N)	3.0%
3.0% Water-Soluble Nitrogen	
Boron (B)	8.00%
Molybdenum (Mo)	0.004%

(Derived from boron ethanolamine and sodium molybdate)

Information regarding the contents and levels of metals in this product is available on the internet at http://www.aapfco.org/metals.html
[F2399]

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use [inside booklet] [on [back panel] [side panel] [other panel]].

[Z-SMPREMIER]

EPA Reg. No. 57538-

EPA Est. No. [□57538-TX-2]
[□57538-FL-1]
[□57538-IA-1]

[DENSITY: 10.8 lb/gal or 1.29 kg/L]

NET CONTENTS:

□1 Gal (3.8 L) □2.5 Gal (9.5 L) □5 Gal (19 L) □55 Gal (209 L)

[NET WEIGHT:]

[□10.8 lb (4.9 kg) □27.0 lb (12.3 kg) □54.0 lb (24.5kg) □594.0 lb (269.6 kg)]

[*Not for use in California]
[Lot Number:]
[Manufacture Date:]
[Best if used by:]
[Rev: 24A02 {revision code for each label change will go here}]
[1.0 Quart (0.95 L) and 2.7 lb (1.2 kg)]
[30 Gal (114 L) 324.0 lb (147.1 kg)
[275 Gal (1045 L) 2970.0 lb (1348.1 kg)
[Patents: www.stollerusa.com/about/patents/]

{End Front Panel}

{Optional Marketing Claims – can appear anywhere on the label}

- [STO-597 manages flow of sugars to improve seed quality, Brix and color]
- [Provides available forms of boron and molybdenum, essential for efficient sugar movement and nitrate nitrogen management]
- [Increases the rate of sugar transport from source leaves to flowers, fruits, nuts, berries, seed pods, and root storage tissue]
- [Increases sugar movement for quality, harvestable seed]
- [Improves overall seed quality]
- [Mixes well with herbicides, fungicides, and insecticides]
- [May be used in a side dress or Y-drop application as an excellent source of available boron and molybdenum]
- [Move sugars from leaves to ears to improve ear fill in corn]
- [Significantly increases ear and pod fill as well as the amount of sugar available for uniform seed and kernel sizing]
- [Contains the essential plant hormone cytokinin]
- [Contains cytokinin for improved heat stress mitigation, plant development, seed formation, seed retention, seed fill, and test weight of grain crops]
- [Contains molybdenum which helps beneficial nitrogen-fixing bacteria in the soil]
- [Increases health and viability of root crops]
- [Maintains normal harvestability by reducing excessive vegetative growth due to excessive nitrate nitrogen levels, when used with or without fungicides]
- [Mixes well with herbicides, fungicides and insecticides and can be included in existing spray programs]
- [Provides efficient sugar movement]
- [Specially formulated to convert nitrate nitrogen into more functional forms of nitrogen in the plant]
- [Boosts ear and pod fill]

- [Enhances root health and viability]
- [Increases sugar availability for uniform seed and kernel sizing]
- [Redirects the flow of sugars in plants from the leaves to the fruit/seeds]
- [Improves activity for key genes that increase sugar transport from leaves to flowers, ears, seed pods, fruit and root storage]
- [Efficiently converts nitrate nitrogen into metabolically functional forms]
- [Reduces excessive vegetative growth due to high nitrate levels]
- [Upregulates genes responsible for sugar production and sugar movement]
- [Improves sink strength and productivity]
- [Enhances source to sink relationship in plants shifting movement of sugars toward the developing fruit, seed, storage tissues and roots of the plant, resulting in higher yield, more uniform fruit size and better fruit quality]
- [Strengthens flowering the following year after a post-harvest application on tree crops and perennials]
- [Increases Rubisco gene expression]
- [Increases sugar transporter gene expression]
- [Increases health and viability of root crops]
- [Builds larger stems, bigger roots, shorter internodes and increased branching and pod set on soybeans]
- [Increases rate of photosynthetic carbon fixation in leaves]
- [Increases rate of sugar transport to flowers and fruiting parts of the plant]
- [Improves boll set, boll sizing, boll size uniformity and boll retention on cotton]
- [May be applied with starter fertilizer]
- [Helps prepare crops for harvest if they are not naturally senescing due to excessive nitrate nitrogen levels]
- [Increases seed size and weight]
- [Increases sugar movement in plants for greater fruit size and Brix]

FIRST AID	
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 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 do so by the poison control center or a doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If inhaled	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • 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.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
-Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or are going for treatment. -For general information on product use call the National Pesticide Information Center at 1-800-858-7378. -For medical emergencies, call the Poison Center at 1-800-222-1222.	
FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident, call CHEMTREC at1-800-424-9300.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION: Harmful if absorbed through the skin or swallowed. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Wear the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are any waterproof material. If you want more options, follow instructions for category A on an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) chemical-resistance category selection chart.
Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride, and
- shoes plus socks.

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

- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses: Do not apply directly to water or areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment wash water or rinsate. Exposed treated seed may be hazardous to birds and other wildlife. Treat only those seeds needed for immediate use and planting. Dispose of all excess treated seed and seed packaging by burial away from streams and bodies of water.

Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans, or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

GENERAL USE INSTRUCTIONS

STO-597 provides plant essential nutrients such as boron and molybdenum in combination with cytokinin. STO-597 is formulated to aid in plant growth regulation and promote efficient nutrient management. STO-597 is compatible with most fertilizer and pesticide materials, but always conduct a jar test when using an untried combination to ensure compatibility. Before tank mixing with other labeled products, check for tank mix compatibility. A jar test prior to tank mixing this product with other pesticides or liquid fertilizer will ensure compatibility. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately ½ hour. If components of the mixture separated readily, a compatibility agent will be helpful in maintaining the stability of the spray mixture. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludge, jells, oily films or layers or other precipitates, the components of the mixture are not compatible.

For best results, apply STO-597 before noon or after 4 p.m. Use a spreader-sticker (surfactant) cleared for application to growing crops with the product. Before using, clean thoroughly with soap and water any spigot or pump put into an STO-597 drum. Mix STO-597 with enough water to get thorough coverage of plant surfaces. STO-597 is compatible with most other spray materials.

NOTICE: This product contains boron (B) and may be harmful to certain crops. Use only according to manufacturer's directions.

NOTICE: This product contains molybdenum (Mo). Crops with a high level of molybdenum can be toxic to ruminant animals. Use only according to manufacturer's directions.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard (WPS), 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms and in 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 (REI). The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the WPS.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the (REI) of 4 hours unless wearing the appropriate PPE.

For early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the WPS and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water, wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride, and
- shoes plus socks.

CHEMIGATION[*]

Application and Calibration Techniques for Sprinkler Irrigation

Apply this product only through the following types of irrigation systems: sprinkler including center pivot, traveler, big gun, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, solid set, or hand move irrigation; furrow; or drip (trickle) irrigation systems. Do not apply through any other types of irrigation systems. 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 Experiment Station specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
[*Not for use in California]

A. Center Pivot, Traveler, Big Gun, Lateral Move, End Tow, and Side (Wheel) Roll Irrigation Equipment: Operate system and injection equipment at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of injection equipment used. Fill tank of injection equipment with water. Operate system for one complete circle for center pivot or one complete run for the other recommended equipment, measuring time required, amount of water injected, and acreage contained in circle or run. Mix recommended amount of product for acreage to be covered into same amount of water used during calibration and inject into system continuously for one revolution or run but continue to operate irrigation system until product has been cleared from last sprinkler head. Spray mixture in the chemical supply tank must be agitated at all times, otherwise settling and uneven application may occur.

B. Solid Set and Hand Move Irrigation Equipment: 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 product for acreage to be covered into 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. Provide constant mechanical agitation in the mix tank to ensure that product will remain in suspension during the injection cycle. Product can be injected at the beginning or end or the irrigation cycle or as a separate application. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation system until pesticide is cleared from last sprinkler head.

[*Not for Use in California]

Safety Devices for Sprinkler Chemigation

(1) The systems designated above 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.
(2) All pesticide injection pipelines must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
(3) The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
(4) The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
(5) 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.
(6) Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
(7) Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Systems Connected to Public Water Sources

(1) Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of a year.
(2) Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
(3) The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
(4) The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
(5) The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops or, in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
(6) Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
(7) Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

In-Furrow Chemigation[*]

(1) Systems using a gravity flow pesticide dispensing system must meter the pesticide into the water at the head of the field and downstream of a hydraulic discontinuity such as a drop structure or weir box to decrease potential for water source contamination from backflow if water flow stops.
(2) Systems utilizing a pressurized water and pesticide injection system must meet the following requirements:
    a. 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.

b. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
c. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
d. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
e. 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.
f. 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.

Apply STO-597 with sufficient water to penetrate into the root zone without excessive leaching into deeper soil.
[*Not for use in California]

Drip (Trickle) Chemigation[*]

(1) 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.
(2) The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
(3) The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
(4) The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
(5) 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.
(6) Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Apply STO-597 with sufficient water to penetrate into the root zone without excessive leaching into deeper soil.
[*Not for use in California]

CROP USAGE – ALL CROPS FOR STRESS RELIEF[*]

Use 16 fl. oz./A STO-597 (1.2 L/Ha) any crop is prematurely dying down (loss of color) due to stress caused by one or more of the following conditions: weather (frost, drought and excessive moisture), insect infestation, fungus attack, and/or herbicide burn.
[*Not for use in California]

CROP USAGE – ALL CROPS LISTED FOR TRANSPLANTING[*] AND SEED BED TREATMENT[*]

Use 32 fl. oz/A STO-597 (2.4 L/Ha) or 1 part STO-597 to 1000 parts water (approximately 1 tablespoon STO-597 to 1 Gal water) as a root dip and watering solution when transplanting.

Use 32 fl. oz./A STO-597 (2.4 L/Ha) applied to the seedbed at time of seeding or up to 20 days thereafter.
[*Not for use in California]

FOR ALL CROPS LISTED BELOW

Use the higher rate listed in the use rates below by crop. For single planned foliar applications or through in-furrow or chemigation (single or multiple) applications.

COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURE-APPLICATION RATES

TREE NUT AND TREE FRUIT

CROP	USE RATE	APPLICATION	MAXIMUM APPLICATION RATES
ALMONDS[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	Every 7 to 21 days from bud break through harvest.	32 fl. oz. /A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz. /A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
APPLE[*], PEAR[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	1st application: at full pink. 2nd application: at calix (petal fall). 3rd application: 3 weeks after 2nd spraying. 4th application: 4 weeks after 3rd spraying.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
AVOCADOS[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	Every 7 to 21 days from bud break through harvest.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
BANANAS[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	To reduce stress: Apply when stress conditions are anticipated. Rates and timing must be determined for each site. Make applications at least 14 days apart using ground sprayers, aerial sprayers, or by plant injection.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
CASHEWS[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	Every 7 to 21 days from bud break through harvest.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
CHERRIES[*]	32 to 96 fl. oz./A (2.4 to 7 L/Ha)	1st application: at beginning of fruit color change 2nd application: 1 to 2 weeks after first spraying	96 fl. oz. /A (7 L/Ha) per application; 192 fl. oz. /A (14 L/Ha) per year
CHESTNUTS[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	Every 7 to 21 days from bud break through harvest.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year

CITRUS CROPS[*] (grapefruit[*], lemons[*], limes[*], oranges[*], tangelos[*], tangerines[*], Etc[*])	32 to 96 fl. oz./A (2.4 to 7 L/Ha)	1st application: at beginning of fruit color change 2nd application: 1 to 2 weeks after first spraying	96 fl. oz. /A (7 L/Ha) per application; 192 fl. oz. /A (14 L/Ha) per year
FIGS[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	Every 7 to 21 days from bud break through harvest.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
HAZELNUT[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	Every 7 to 21 days from bud break through harvest.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
MACADAMIAS[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	Every 7 to 21 days from bud break through harvest.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
MANGOES[*]	32 to 96 fl. oz./A (2.4 to 7 L/Ha)	1st application: at beginning of fruit color change 2nd application: 1 to 2 weeks after first spraying	96 fl. oz./A (7 L/Ha) per application; 192 fl. oz./A (14 L/Ha) per year
OLIVES[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	Every 7 to 21 days from bud break through harvest.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
PEACHES[*], NECTARINES[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	1st application: at prebloom. 2nd application: at calyx (petal fall). 3rd application: 3 weeks after 2nd spraying. 4th application: 4 weeks after 3rd spraying.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
PECANS[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	Every 7 to 21 days from bud break through harvest.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
PISTACHIOS[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	Every 7 to 21 days from bud break through harvest.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
POMEGRANATES[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	Every 7 to 21 days from bud break through harvest.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application;

			128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
PRUNES[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	Every 7 to 21 days from bud break through harvest.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
QUINCE[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	Every 7 to 21 days from bud break through harvest.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
WALNUTS[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	Every 7 to 21 days from bud break through harvest.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year

[*Not for use in California]

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CROPS

CROP	**USE RATE**	**APPLICATION**	**MAXIMUM APPLICATION RATES**
ARTICHOKES (GLOBE) [*]	16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	1st application: spray crowns when growth begins. 2nd application: spray crowns after full development.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
ASPARAGUS[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	1st application: spray crowns when growth begins. 2nd application: spray crowns after each cutting.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
BERRIES[*] (Blackberries[*], boysenberries[*], dewberries[*], Loganberries[*], blueberries[*], gooseberries[*], huckleberries[*], raspberries[*], currants[*], Etc[*])	32 to 96 fl. oz. /A (2.4 to 7 L/Ha)	1st application: at beginning of fruit color change 2nd application: 1 to 2 weeks after first spraying	96 fl. oz./A (7 L/Ha) per application; 192 fl. oz./A (14 L/Ha) per year

CARROTS[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	1st application: at tuber initiation. 2nd application: 2 to3 weeks after first spraying.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
CELERY[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	1st application: Use 32 fl. oz./A of STO-597 (2.4 L/Ha) applied to the seed bed at time of seeding or up to 20 days thereafter. 2nd application: Use 32 fl. oz./A of STO-597 (2.4 L/Ha) at the time seedlings are transplanted. See transplanting instructions above. 3rd application: Use 16 fl. oz./A of STO-597 (1.2 L/Ha) 2-3 weeks after transplanting.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
CRUCIFEROUS CROPS[*] (Broccoli[*], Brussels sprouts[*], cabbage[*], cauliflower[*], collards[*], kale[*], mustard greens[*], rutabagas[*], turnips[*]Etc[*])	16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	1st application: 3 to 4 inch (8 to10 cm) stage. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
CUCURBITS[*] (cantaloupe[*], cucumbers[*], honeydew[*], melons[*], muskmelon[*], pumpkins[*], squash[*], watermelon[*], Etc[*])	16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	1st application: at early bloom. 2nd application: start of fruiting.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
EGGPLANT[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	1st application: just prior to 1st bloom. 2nd application:10 days after 1st spraying. 3rd application: 10 days after 2nd spraying.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
FLAX[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	1st application: just prior to 1st bloom. 2nd application:10 days after 1st spraying.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
GRAPES[*], Wine Grapes[*] Table Grapes[*]	16-96 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 7 L/Ha)	1st application: at beginning of fruit color change	96 fl. oz./A (7 L/Ha) per application;

		2nd application: 1 weeks after first application 3rd application: 1 week after second application	288 fl. oz./A (21 L/Ha) per year
LETTUCE[*] (head[*] and leaf[*])	16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	Application: 3 to 4 inch (8 to10 cm) stage.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
OKRA[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	1st application: spray crowns when growth begins. 2nd application: spray crowns after each cutting.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
ONIONS[*], GARLIC[*], DRY ONIONS[*], DRY SHALLOTS[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	1st application: at tuber set. The time of application is determined by pulling an average size plant in the field 4 weeks (and every 7 days thereafter if necessary) after planting. Observe the roots to see if tubers are forming. Anytime you see the small tubers forming, it is time for the 1st application. Usually tubers start to set 5 to 6 weeks after planting. 2nd application: at full blossom.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
PARSLEY[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	1st application: just prior to 1st bloom. 2nd application:10 days after 1st spraying.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
PEAS[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	1st application: 3 to 4inch (8 to10 cm)stage. 2nd application: Prebloom. 3rd application: at early pod set.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
PEPPERS[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	1st application: just prior to 1st bloom. 2nd application:10 days after 1st spraying. 3rd application: 10 days after 2nd spraying.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
PINEAPPLE[*]	32 to 96 fl. oz. (2.4 to 7 L/Ha)	<u>To reduce plant stress:</u> Apply to vegetative growth according to climate and crop needs at the site of proposed application. <u>To improve fruit growth:</u> Apply post bloom according to climate and crop needs at the site of proposed application. <u>Allow at least 14 days between applications.</u>	96 fl. oz./A (7 L/Ha) per application; 288 fl. oz./A (21 L/Ha) per year

SPEARMINT[*], PEPPERMINT[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	1st application: just prior to 1st bloom. 2nd application:10 days after 1st spraying.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
SPINACH[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	Application: 3 to 4 inch (8 to10 cm)stage.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
STRAWBERRIES[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	1st application: As a transplant solution. See "Transplanting Instructions" above. 2nd application: At prebloom. 3rd application: At petal fall. 4th application: After harvest.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
TOMATOES[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	1st application: use 32 fl. oz./A of STO-597 (2.4 L/Ha) applied to the seed bed at time of seeding or up to 20 days thereafter. 2nd application: use 32 fl. oz./A of STO-597 (2.4 L/Ha) at the time seedlings are transplanted. See "Transplanting Instructions". 3rd application: use 16 fl. oz./A of STO-597 (1.2 L/Ha) 2 to 3 weeks after 1st bloom.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year

[*Not for use in California]

ROW CROPS

CROP	USE RATE	APPLICATION	MAXIMUM APPLICATION RATES
ALFALFA[*] including seed alfalfa	16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	1st application: after cutting, with repeat sprays at 14 to 21 day intervals.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
BEANS CROPS[*] (dry[*], colored[*], green[*], snap[*], lima[*], lentils[*],Etc[*])	16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	1st application: 4 to5 inch (10 to 13 cm) stage. 2nd application: at early bloom. 3rd application: at early pod set.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
BARLEY[*]	8 to 16 fl. oz./A (0.6 to 1.2 L/Ha)	Application: 1 to 2 weeks before boot stage.	16 fl. oz./A (1.2 L/Ha) per application; 64 fl. oz./A (4.7 L/Ha) per year

BEETS[*] (Sugar Beets[*],Table Beets[*],Etc[*])	16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	1st application: at tuber initiation. 2nd application: 2 to 3 weeks after 1st spraying.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
CANOLA[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	1st application at flowering before pods appear, repeat at intervals 14 to 21 days apart	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
CORN[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	1st application: At the 1 to 1.5 foot (31 to 46 cm) stage. 2nd application: at tassel time.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
COTTON[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	1st application: At pinhead square with repeat applications at 14 to 21 day intervals.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
HEMP[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	Application: At bloom.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
HOPS [*]	16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	Application: 1 to 2 weeks before boot stage.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
OATS[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4L/Ha)	Application: 1 to 2 weeks before boot stage.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
PEANUTS[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	1st application: at pegging. 2nd application: 2 to 3 weeks after 1st spraying.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
POTATOES[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	1st application: at tuber set. The time of application is determined by pulling an average size plant in the field 4 weeks (and every 7 days thereafter if necessary) after planting. Observe the roots to see if tubers are forming. Anytime you see the small tubers forming, it is time for the 1st application. Usually tubers start to set 5 to 6 weeks after planting.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year

		2nd application: at full blossom. Spray Russet Burbanks, which do not show full blossom, should be sprayed 2 to 3 weeks after 1st spray.	
RICE[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	1st application: at 2 to 5 leaf stage with repeat application 14 to 21 days after.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
RYE[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	Application: 1 to 2 weeks before boot stage.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
SORGHUM[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	1st application: At the 1 to 1.5 foot (31 to 46 cm) stage. 2nd application: at tassel time.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
SOYBEANS[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	Application: at first bud formation.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
SUGAR CANE[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	1st application: At tillering stage. Repeat applications made at 14 to 21 day intervals	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
SUNFLOWERS[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	1st application at flower bud stage. Repeat applications made at 14 to 21 day intervals	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
SWEET POTATOES[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	1st application: at tuber set. The time of application is determined by pulling an average size plant in the field 4 weeks (and every 7 days thereafter if necessary) after planting. Observe the roots to see if tubers are forming. Anytime you see the small tubers forming, it is time for the 1st application. Usually tubers start to set 5 to 6 weeks after planting. 2nd application: at full blossom.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
WHEAT[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	Application: 1 to 2 weeks before boot stage.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year

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GRASS, FORAGE, and ORNAMENTALS

CROP	USE RATE	APPLICATION	MAXIMUM APPLICATION RATES
CLOVER[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	Application: 1 to 2 weeks before boot stage.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
GRASS SEED CROPS[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	Application: 1 to 2 weeks before boot stage.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year
ORNAMENTAL TREES[*] AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS[*]	16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha)	Apply 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) in transplant water. Apply 16 fl. oz./A (1.2 L/Ha) as a foliar spray when growth begins in the early spring. Apply 16 fl. oz./A (1.2 L/Ha) at bud burst. Apply 16 fl. oz./A (1.2 L/Ha) at bud set. Apply 16 fl. oz./A (1.2 L/Ha) at the end of summer to maintain color through autumn.	32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Store in a cool place and out of direct sunlight.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: To avoid wastes, use all of the material in this container by application according to label directions. If waste cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program (often such programs are run by state or local governments or by industry).

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container: Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple Rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow beings to drip. Fill container ¼ full with water and recap. <u>For containers 5 gallons (19 liters) or less:</u> Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat procedure two more times. <u>For containers larger than 5 gallons (19 liters):</u> Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat procedure two more times. All sizes: Offer the container for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

WARRANTY

To the fullest extent permitted by law, neither the manufacturers nor the seller makes any warranty, expressed or implied, concerning the use of this product other than indicated on the label. Buyer assumes all risk of use of this material when such use is contrary to label instructions. Read and follow the label directions carefully.

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STOLLER ENTERPRISES, INC.
9090 Katy Freeway, Suite 400
Houston, TX 77024 U.S.A.
Toll Free 1-800-539-5283 Tel.: 1(713) 461-1493