U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505P)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

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

EPA Reg. Number:	**Date of Issuance:**
62719-346	9/28/2017

Term of Issuance:
Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
Propiconazole EC

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Dow AgroSciences, LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration 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/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended. Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on her/his 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 this 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.

EPA received a label amendment request submitted by email on 8/10/2017. EPA grants this request under the authority of section 3(c)(5) of FIFRA, as amended. With this accepted labeling, all requirements set forth in the Reregistration Eligibility Decision for Propiconazole have been satisfied. Therefore**,** EPA reregisters the product listed above. This action is taken under the authority of section 4(g)(2)(c) of FIFRA, as amended. Reregistration under this section does not eliminate the need for continual reassessment of pesticides. EPA may require submission of data at any time to maintain the registration of your product.

Submit one (1) copy of final printed labeling. Amended labeling will supersede all previously accepted labels. A copy of your label stamped "Accepted" is enclosed for your records. Products shipped after 12 months from the date of this Notice or the next printing of your label, whichever occurs first, must bear the new revised label.

Signature of Approving Official:	**Date:**
Shaja Joyner, Product Manager 20 Fungicide and Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)	9/28/2017

EPA Form 8570-6

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 5/3/2012

If you have any questions, please contact Erik Kraft by phone at 703-308-9358, or via email at kraft.erik@epa.gov.

Enclosure

(Base label):

Propiconazole EC

FUNGICIDE
[Alternate Brand Name: PropiMax EC]

For control of certain diseases in almond, berries, carrot, celery, cereal grains, cilantro (coriander) leaves, corn, cranberry, garden beet, leaf petioles, nonbearing citrus fruits, onions, parsley leaves (fresh and dried), peanut, pecan, peppermint, pineapple, rice, sorghum, spearmint, stone fruits, sugarcane, tree nuts, turfgrass grown for seed, turfgrass and ornamentals and wild rice and nonbearing fruit and nut trees in nurseries and landscape settings.

Group	3	FUNGICIDE

Active Ingredient:
propiconazole: 1-[[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-propyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl]methyl]-1*H*-1,2,4-triazole 41.8%
Other Ingredients 58.2%
Total 100.0%

Contains petroleum distillates.
Contains 3.6 lb active ingredient per gallon.

ACCEPTED
09/28/2017
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 62719-346

Keep Out of Reach of Children

WARNING AVISO

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

First Aid

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.
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: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give **any** liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Note to Physician: Contains petroleum distillate – vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Causes Substantial But Temporary Eye Injury. ● Do not get in eyes or on clothing. ● Wear goggles or face shield. ● Harmful If Swallowed, Inhaled, Or Absorbed Through Skin. ● Prolonged or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reactions In Some Individuals. ● Avoid contact with skin. ● Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. ● Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

All handlers must wear:
- Wear goggles or face shield,
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Shoes and socks, and
- Chemical-resistant gloves.

In addition, all handlers (mixers, loaders, and applicators, or individuals performing one or more of these tasks), who are applying this pesticide using hand-held equipment must wear:
- Wear goggles or face shield,
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Shoes and socks, and
- Chemical-resistant gloves.

All handlers using propiconazole as a seed piece treatment must wear:
- Wear goggles or face shield,
- Chemical-resistant gloves and
- Chemical-resistant apron.

User Safety Requirements

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

User Safety Recommendations

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

Engineering Controls

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish and shrimp. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to inter-tidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR

Part 170. Refer to the label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

(Storage and Disposal for rigid containers 5 gal or less)

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.
Storage: Store in original container in secured dry storage area. Prevent cross-contamination with other pesticides and fertilizers. For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup and disposal of wastes.
Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.
Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

(Storage and Disposal for refillable rigid containers larger than 5 gal)

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.
Storage: Store in original container in secured dry storage area. Prevent cross-contamination with other pesticides and fertilizers. For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup and disposal of wastes.
Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.
Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.
Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

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Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Refer to label booklet for Directions for Use.

Notice: Read the entire label before using. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-346 EPA Est. _____

Produced for
Dow AgroSciences LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

NET CONTENTS __

(Cover, shipping container):

Propiconazole EC

FUNGICIDE

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Group	3	FUNGICIDE

Active Ingredient:
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Other Ingredients 58.2%
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Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. Refer to the label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

Refer to inside of label booklet for additional precautionary information including Directions for Use.

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Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

All handlers must wear:
- Wear goggles or face shield,
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Shoes and socks, and
- Chemical-resistant gloves.

In addition, all handlers (mixers, loaders, and applicators, or individuals performing one or more of these tasks), who are applying this pesticide using hand-held equipment must wear:
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User Safety Requirements

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Users should:

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

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish and shrimp. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to inter-tidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours. Exception: If the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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 soil or water is:

- Wear goggles or face shield
- Coveralls
- Shoes and socks, and
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for Agricultural Pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: Do not enter into treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.
Storage: Store in original container in secured dry storage area. Prevent cross-contamination with other pesticides and fertilizers. For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup and disposal of wastes.
Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.
Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Refillable containers 5 gallons or larger:
Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.
Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

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Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Crops

Product Information

Propiconazole EC fungicide is a broad-spectrum fungicide for the control of certain diseases in listed crops.

Restriction
- Do not use in greenhouses or as a tree injection.

Failure to follow directions and precautions on this label may result in crop injury, poor disease control, or illegal residues.

Spray Drift Management
A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g. wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of application can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

Wind Speed: Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph.

Droplet Size: Apply as a medium or coarser spray (ASABE Standard 572.1)

Temperature Inversions: If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if a) conditions of temperature inversion exist, or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

Other state and Local Requirements: Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of propiconazole. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Equipment: All application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

Additional requirements for aerial applications:
- The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
- Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety.
- When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath must be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this displacement at the up and downwind edge of the application area by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Additional requirements for groundboom application:
- Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

Integrated Pest Management

Integrate this product into an overall disease and pest management (IPM) strategy whenever the use of a fungicide is required. Follow cultural practices known to reduce disease development. Consult your local agricultural authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area. Propiconazole EC may be

used in state agricultural extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs, the specified application timing based upon environmental factors favorable for disease development.

Fungicide Resistance Management

Propiconazole EC belongs to the sterol demethylation inhibitor (DMI) class of fungicides and is classified as Group 3 Fungicide by EPA. Since certain fungi can develop resistance to this class of products, use Propiconazole EC as part of a resistance management strategy that includes alternation and/or tank mixing with another fungicide mode of action. After two consecutive applications of Propiconazole EC, another propiconazole product, or another DMI, rotate to a product that is effective on the target pathogen and has a mode of action different from Propiconazole EC. Apply the alternate products within the intervals specified on the label for Propiconazole EC. Do not apply Propiconazole EC at rates below those specified on the label. If tank mixing, use the full label rate of Propiconazole EC with the full label rates of other products effective on the target pest. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. Consult your local or state agricultural authorities for resistance management strategies that are appropriate for your disease management program.

Spray Equipment

Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good disease control.

To avoid spray drift, do not apply when conditions favor drift beyond the target area. Avoid spray overlap as crop injury may occur.

Air assisted or air blast sprayers move spray droplets into the canopy using a forced air stream. Set up the fan to deliver only enough air volume to penetrate the canopy and provide good coverage. Adjust deflectors or other aiming devices to direct spray only to the target area.

Equip sprayers with nozzles that provide accurate and uniform application. Be certain that nozzles are the same size and uniformly spaced across the boom. Calibrate the sprayer before use.

Use a pump with sufficient capacity to maintain 35 to 40 psi at nozzles and provide sufficient agitation in the tank to keep the mixture in suspension (this requires recirculation of 10% of tank volume per minute). Use a jet agitator or liquid sparger tube for agitation. Do not use air sparging.

Although Propiconazole EC is an emulsifiable concentrate, a best practice is to use screens to protect the pump and to prevent nozzles from clogging. Screens placed on the suction side of the pump should be 16-mesh or coarser. Do not place a screen in the recirculation line. Use 50-mesh or coarser screens between the pump and boom and, where required, at the nozzles. Check nozzle manufacturer's directions.

For more information on spray equipment and calibration, consult sprayer manufacturers and state recommendations. For specific local directions and spray schedules, consult the current state agricultural experiment station recommendations.

Mixing Directions

Application Rate Reference Table

Application Rate of Propiconazole EC (fl oz/acre)	Active Ingredient Equivalent (lb ai/acre)	Acres per Gallon of Propiconazole EC
2	0.056	64
4	0.1125	32

Application Rate of Propiconazole EC (fl oz/acre)	Active Ingredient Equivalent (lb ai/acre)	Acres per Gallon of Propiconazole EC
6	0.169	21.3
8	0.225	16
10	0.28	12.8
12	0.34	10.7
16	0.45	8
20	0.56	6.4
24	0.67	5.3
30	0.84	4.3
32	0.90	4

Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate application. Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product. Agitate the spray solution before and during application. Rinse spray tank thoroughly with clean water after each day's use and dispose of pesticide rinsate by application to an already treated area.

Propiconazole EC - Alone: Add 1/2 to 2/3 of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank. With the agitator running, add Propiconazole EC to the tank. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water. Begin application of the spray solution after Propiconazole EC has completely dispersed into the mix water. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been sprayed.

Propiconazole EC - Tank Mix: Propiconazole EC is usually compatible with all tank mix partners listed on this label. To determine the physical compatibility of Propiconazole EC with other products, use a jar test. Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to 1 quart of water. Add wettable powders and water dispersible granular products first, then liquid flowables and emulsifiable concentrates last. After thoroughly mixing, let stand for at least 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be readily remixed, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for adding required ingredients to the spray tank. Add 1/2 to 2/3 of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank. With the agitator running, add the tank mix partner into the tank. Allow the material to completely dissolve and disperse into the mix water. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water and Propiconazole EC to the spray tank. Allow Propiconazole EC to completely disperse. Spray the mixture with the agitator running.

Do not apply this product in a tank mix with a dodine fungicide or crop injury may occur.

If using Propiconazole EC in a tank mix, it is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. Do not tank mix this product with any product that prohibits such mixing. Tank mixes or other applications of products referenced on this label are permitted only in those states in which the referenced products are registered.

Application Directions

Propiconazole EC is most effective when applied and allowed to dry before a rainfall. Avoid applying Propiconazole EC under conditions when uniform coverage cannot be obtained or when excessive spray drift may occur. Do not apply in a manner that results in exposure to humans or animals.

Ground Application
For tree crops, apply Propiconazole EC in a minimum of 50 gallons of water per acre (gpa) unless otherwise specified. For all other crops, apply Propiconazole EC in a minimum of 10 gpa unless otherwise specified.

Aerial Application
For tree crops, apply Propiconazole EC in a minimum of 10 gpa unless otherwise specified. For all other crops, apply Propiconazole EC in a minimum of 2 gpa unless otherwise specified.

Chemigation Application
This product may be applied through properly equipped chemigation systems for disease control in the labeled crops. Refer to crop specific use directions for application rates, timing and frequency of application. Do not apply Propiconazole EC by chemigation to other labeled crops except as specified in Dow AgroSciences supplemental labeling.

Directions for Sprinkler Chemigation: Apply this product only through center pivot, solid set, hand move, or moving wheel irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Use only with drive systems that provide uniform water distribution.

When applying this product by chemigation, do not exceed labeled rates or apply more frequently than specified for conventional application methods. Propiconazole EC, alone or in combination with other pesticides that are registered for application through irrigation systems, may be applied through irrigation systems. For chemigation application to labeled crops, apply in 0.1 to 0.25 inches of water unless otherwise specified. Chemigation with excessive water may lead to a decrease in efficacy.

Note: Do not inject Propiconazole EC at full strength or deterioration of valves and seals may occur. Use a dilution ratio of at least 10 parts water to 1 part Propiconazole EC. Propiconazole EC is corrosive to many seal materials. Leather seals are best. EPDM or silicone rubber seals can be used but should be replaced once a year. Do not use viton, Buna-N, neoprene, or PVC seals.

Chemigation Equipment Preparation: The following use directions are to be followed when this product is applied through sprinkler irrigation systems. Thoroughly clean the chemigation system and tank of any fertilizer or chemical residues, and dispose of the residues according to state and federal laws. Flush the injection system with soap or a cleaning agent and water. Determine the amount of this product needed to cover the desired area. Mix according to instructions in the Mixing Directions section. Continually agitate the mixture during mixing and application.

Center Pivot Equipment Calibration: In order to calibrate the irrigation system and injector to apply the mixture containing this product, determine the following: 1) Determine size of area to be treated; 2) Determine the time required to apply 1/8 to 1/2 inch of water over the area to be treated when the system and injection equipment are operated at normal pressures as specified by the equipment manufacturer. When applying Propiconazole EC through irrigation equipment, use the lowest obtainable water volume while maintaining uniform distribution. Run the system at 80 to 95% of the manufacturer's rated capacity.; 3) Using only water, determine the injection pump output when operated at normal line pressure; 4) Determine the amount of Propiconazole EC required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system; 5) Add the required amount of Propiconazole EC and sufficient water to meet the injection time requirements of the solution tank. Maintain constant solution tank agitation during the injection period. Operate system at normal pressures specified by the manufacturer of the injection equipment and used for the time interval established during calibration. Inject this product at the end of an irrigation cycle or as a separate application to maximize foliar absorption and retention. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed. Continue to operate the system until the solution with this product has cleared the last sprinkler head. Do not use end guns when applying Propiconazole EC through center pivot systems because of non-uniform application.

Solid Set, Hand Move, and Moving Wheel Equipment Calibration: In order to calibrate the irrigation system and injector to apply the mixture containing this product, determine the following: 1) Determine the acreage covered by the sprinkler; 2) Fill the injector solution tank with water and adjust flow rate to use the contents over a 20- to 30-minute interval. When applying Propiconazole EC through irrigation equipment, use the lowest obtainable water volume while maintaining uniform distribution; 3) Determine the amount of Propiconazole EC required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system; 4) Add the

required amount of Propiconazole EC into the same quantity of water used to calibrate the injection equipment. Maintain constant solution tank agitation during the injection period. Operate the system at normal pressures specified by the manufacturer of the injection equipment and used for the time interval established during the calibration. Inject Propiconazole EC at the end of the irrigation cycle or as a separate application to maximize foliar fungicide retention. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed. Continue to operate the system until the solution of Propiconazole EC has cleared the last sprinkler head.

Chemigation Operation: Start the water pump and irrigation system, and let the system achieve the desired pressure and speed before starting the injector. Make sure the system is fully charged with water before starting injection of Propiconazole EC. Time the injection to last at least as long as it takes to bring the system to full pressure. Check for leaks and uniformity and make repairs before any chemigation takes place. Start the injection system and calibrate according to manufacturer's specifications. This procedure is necessary to deliver the desired rate per acre in a uniform manner. When the application is finished, allow the entire irrigation and injection system to be thoroughly flushed clean before stopping the system.

Chemigation Equipment Requirements:

- The system must contain an air gap, an approved backflow prevention device, a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve (including inspection port), and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back flow. Refer to the American Society of Agricultural Engineer's Engineering Practice 409 for more information or state specific regulations.
- 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 shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- 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.
- To ensure uniform mixing of the fungicide in the water line, inject the mixture in the center of the pipe diameter or just ahead of an elbow or tee in the irrigation line so that the turbulence created at those points will assist in mixing. The injection point must be located after all backflow prevention devices on the water line.
- Ensure the tank holding the fungicide mixture is free of rust, fertilizer, sediment, and foreign material, and equipped with an in-line strainer situated between the tank and the injector point.

Chemigation Precautions:

- 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, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
- Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall operate the system and make necessary adjustments and continuously monitor the injection.

Chemigation Restrictions:

- Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone (RPZ), back flow preventer or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the

point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, discharge the water from the public water system into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the flow 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.

- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 connect an irrigation system used for pesticide application (including greenhouse systems) to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place with current certification. Specific local regulations may apply and must be followed.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. End guns must be turned off during the application if they irrigate nontarget areas.
- Do not allow irrigation water to collect or run off and pose a hazard to livestock, wells, or adjoining crops.
- Do not enter treated area during the reentry interval specified in the Agricultural Use Requirements section of this label unless required PPE is worn.
- Do not apply through sprinkler systems that deliver a low coefficient of uniformity such as certain water drive units.

Rotational Crops

To avoid possible illegal residues, do not plant any other crop intended for food, grazing, or any component of animal feed or bedding within 105 days of an application of Propiconazole EC to the preceding crop unless the second crop appears on this label. Alfalfa can be planted 75 days after the last application of Propiconazole EC if the total application of propiconazole has not exceeded 0.225 lb active ingredient per acre during the previous year.

Uses

Almond

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground or aerial equipment in a minimum of 15 gpa.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	**Scientific Name**			
brown rot blossom blight	*Monilinia laxa*, *M. fructicola*	4 – 8	Apply at 5 to 10% bloom and 50 to 100% bloom. Under severe disease conditions, use the highest rate. The minimum re-treatment interval is 7 days.	• **Maximum Total Yearly Rate:** Do not apply more than a total of 32 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.90 lb active ingredient) per acre per year. • **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 8 fl oz (0.225 lb active ingredient) per acre. • **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days. • **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 60 days of harvest. • **Maximum Number of Applications per Year:** 8 • Do not graze livestock in treated areas or cut treated cover crop for feed.
anthracnose	*Collectotrichum acutatum*	8	Apply beginning at bud break on a 7- to 14-day interval.	

Bulb Onion (Subgroup 3-07A)[1] and Green Onion (Subgroup 3-07B)[2]

[1]Bulb onion (subgroup 3-07A) including bulb daylilly, bulb fritillaria, bulb garlic, bulb lily, bulb onion, bulb shallot, Chinese bulb onion, great-headed bulb garlic, pearl onion, potato bulb onion, serpent bulb garlic, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

[2]Green onion (subgroup 3-07B) including beltsville bunching onion, Chinese fresh leaf chive, elegans hosta, fresh leaf chive, fresh leaf shallot, fresh onion, green onion, leaf fritillaria, kurrat, lady's leek, leek, macrostem onion, tree top onion, Welsh tops onion, wild leek, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gpa or aerial equipment in a minimum of 5 gpa.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	**Scientific Name**			
botrytis leaf blight (suppression only) purple blotch	*Botrytis squamosa* *Altemaria pom*	4 - 8	Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and reapply on a 7- to 10-day interval. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease conditions are severe.	• **Maximum Total Yearly Rate:** Do not apply more than a total of 16 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.45 lb active ingredient) per acre per year. • **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 8 fl oz (0.225 lb active ingredient) per acre. • **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days. • **Preharvest Interval: Bulb onion-**Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. There is no preharvest interval for green onion types. • **Maximum Number of Applications per Year:** 8
		2 – 4	Apply with another fungicide registered for control of target diseases. Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and reapply on a 7-day interval or according to the tank mix partner label. Use the higher rate when disease conditions are severe. To achieve optimum disease control, a wetting agent or spreader-sticker may be used.	

Bushberries (Subgroup 13-07B)[1], Caneberries (Subgroup 13-07A)[2], and Low Growing Berries (Subgroup 13-07G) (Except Cranberry)[3]

[1]Bushberries (subgroup 13-07B) including aronia berry, black currant, buffalo currant, Chilean guava, edible honeysuckle, elderberry, European barberry, gooseberry, highbush blueberry, highbush cranberry, huckleberry, jostaberry, juneberry, lingonberry, lowbush blueberry, native currant, red currant, salal, sea buckthorn, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

[2]Caneberries (subgroup 13-07A) including bingleberry, blackberry, black raspberry, boysenberry, dewberry, loganberry, lowberry, marionberry, olallieberry, red raspberry, wild raspberry, youngberry, cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these

[3]Low growing berries (subgroup 13-07G) except cranberry) including bearberry, bilberry, lowbush blueberry, cloudberry, lingonberry, muntries, partridgeberry, strawberry, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

Bushberries (Subgroup 13-07B) and Caneberries (Subgroup 13-07A)

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gpa or aerial equipment in a minimum of 5 gpa.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	**Scientific Name**			
leaf spot, stem canker rust	*Septoria albopuncatata* *Pucciniastrum vaccinii*	6	Apply when conditions favor disease development. Reapply on a 4-week interval.	• **Maximum Total Yearly Rate:** Do not apply more than a total of 30 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.84 lb active ingredient) per acre per year. • **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 6 fl oz (0.169 lb active ingredient) per acre. • **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days. • **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 30 days of harvest. • **Maximum Number of Applications per Year**: 5
leaf spot	*Septoria* spp.		Make the first application any time prior to bloom and again after petal fall. If needed, reapply just after harvest.	
leaf and cane spot	*Septoria rubi*		Apply as a delayed dormant spray after training in the spring. Reapply in late spring, at bud break, and once flowering has begun.	
mummyberry disease	*Monilinia vaccinicorymbosi*		Make first application beginning at green tip and repeat in 7 to 10 days. If conditions are favorable for disease development, reapply at pink bud and every 7 to 10 days through petal fall.	
powdery mildew	*Microsphaera vaccinii*		Apply at 5 to 10% bloom. Reapply at full bloom and on a 14-day interval while conditions favor disease development.	

Low Growing Berries (Subgroup 13-07G) (Except Cranberry)
Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground equipment in a minimum of 20 gpa or aerial equipment in a minimum of 15 gpa.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	**Scientific Name**			
anthracnose leaf rust leaf spot powdery mildew	*Colletotrichum acutatum* *Phragmidium potentillae* *Cercospora fragarie* *Sphaerotheca maculeris*	4	Apply when disease levels are no more than 5%. Apply up to 4 times on a 7-day interval. Do not make more than 2 consecutive applications of this product before rotating to another fungicide with a different mode of action.	• **Maximum Total Yearly Rate:** Do not apply more than a total of 16 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.45 lb active ingredient) per acre per year. • **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 4 fl oz (0.1125 lb active ingredient) per acre. • **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days. • **Preharvest Interval:** There is no preharvest interval • **Maximum Number of Applications per Year**: 4

Carrot

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gpa or aerial equipment in a minimum of 5 gpa.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	**Scientific Name**			
Alternaria dauci (suppression only) leaf blight powdery mildew	 *Cercospora carotae* *Erysiphe polygoni*	4	Apply when conditions favor disease development. Reapply on a 7- to 10-day interval using the shorter interval when disease conditions are severe. If desired, a spreader-sticker may be used.	• **Maximum Total Yearly Rate:** Do not apply more than a total of 16 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.45 lb active ingredient) per acre per year. • **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 4 fl oz (0.1125 lb active ingredient) per acre. • **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days. • **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. • **Maximum Number of Applications per Year**: 8
		2	Apply the product with 0.75 lb active ingredient of chlorothalonil per acre. Begin applications when conditions favor disease development. Reapply on a 7- to 10-day interval.	

Cereal Grains (Crop Group 15)[1]

[1]Cereal grains (crop group 15) including barley, buckwheat, corn, pearl millet, proso millet, oats, popcorn, rice, rye, sorghum, teosinte, triticale, wheat, wild rice and other commodities included in the cereal grains

crop grouping. **For corn, popcorn, rice, sorghum, wheat, and wild rice, see specific use directions as designated on this label.**

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground, aerial, or chemigation equipment.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	**Scientific Name**			
early suppression of: glume blotch leaf blight powdery mildew tan spot	 *Stagonospora nordorum* *Septoria tritici* *Blumeria* spp., *Erysiphe* spp. *Pyrenophora triticirepentis*	2 – 4	Apply in the spring. Reapply through full head emergence for year-long control. The minimum re-treatment interval is 14 days.	• **Maximum Total Yearly Rate:** Do not apply more than a total of 8 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.225 lb active ingredient) per acre per year. • Do not apply more than a total of 4 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.11 lb active ingredient) per acre per year if forage or hay will be harvested. • **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 4 fl oz (0.1125 lb active ingredient) per acre. • **Minimum Application Interval:** 14 days. • **Preharvest Interval: All cereals-**Do not apply within 30 days of harvest for forage, 40 days before harvest for grain and straw, and 45 days before harvest for hay. • **Maximum Number of Applications per Year: 2**
control of: barley scald barley stripe glume blotch helminthosporium leaf blight leaf blight net blotch powdery mildew rust spot blotch tan spot	 *Rhynchosporium secalis* *Pyrenophora graminea* *Stagonospora nordorum* *Drechslera tritici-repentis* *Septoria tritici* *Pyrenophora teres* *Blumeria* spp., *Erysiphe* spp. *Puccinia* spp. *Bipolaris sorokiniana* *Pyrenophora tritici-repentis*	4	Protecting the flag leaf is important for maximizing yield. Highest yields are normally obtained when the product is applied when the flag leaf is 50% to fully emerged. The minimum re-treatment interval is 14 days. Using an oil base adjuvant may improve the spray coverage and canopy penetration. In wheat, the product can be applied through full head emergence (Feekes growth stage 10.5). Do not apply after this stage to avoid possible illegal residues.	
foot rot	*Pseudocercosporella* spp.		Apply with half rates of fungicides such as thiophanate-methyl. Apply at tillering but before elongation has occurred.	
fusarium head blight suppression			Apply at approximately 50% flowering. Adding a penetrating type of adjuvant may increase fusarium head blight suppression.	

Corn (Field, Sweet, Pop, and Seed)

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground, aerial, or chemigation equipment.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	**Scientific Name**			
helminthosporium leaf blights northern corn leaf blight northern corn leaf spot southern corn leaf blight	*H. maydis*, *H. turcicum*, *H. carbonum* *Setosphaeria turcica* *Cochiliobolus carbonum* *Cochiliobolus heterostrophus*	2 – 8	Apply when disease first appears and reapply on a 7- to 14-day schedule. Use the low rate when disease pressure is low and the high rate under heavy disease pressure or if conditions favor disease development.	**For all corn:** • **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 8 fl oz (0.225 lb active ingredient) per acre. • **Maximum Number of Applications per Year:** 2 • **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 • **Maximum Total Yearly Rate – Field Corn, Popcorn, and Sweet Corn:** Do not apply more than a total of 16 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.45 lb active ingredient) per acre per year. • **Maximum Total Yearly Rate - Field Corn for Forage:** Do not apply more than a total of 8 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.225 lb active ingredient) per acre per year on field corn harvested for forage. **Field corn, popcorn, seed corn** • **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 30 days of harvest for forage, grain and stover. **Sweet corn** • **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 14 days of harvest for ears or forage.
eye spot gray leaf spot rusts	*Aureobasidium zeae* *Cercospora zeaemaydis* *Puccinia* spp.	4 - 8	Apply when disease first appears. If conditions favor disease development, reapply on a 7- to 14-day schedule. For best disease control, early applications at initial disease onset perform better.	

Cranberry

(For use only in Oregon, Washington and Wisconsin)

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground or aerial equipment in a minimum of 20 gpa.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	**Scientific Name**			
cottonball	*Monilinia oxycocci*	4 – 6	Make the first application at leaf bud break and repeat in 14 days. Make the third application at early bloom and repeat in 14 days. Under severe disease pressure, use the higher rate for control.	• **Maximum Total Yearly Rate:** Do not apply more than a total of 24 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.67 lb active ingredient) per acre per year. • **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 6 fl oz (0.169 lb active ingredient) per acre. • **Minimum Application Interval:** 14 days. • **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 45 days of harvest. • **Maximum Number of Applications per Year:** 4

Garden Beet

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground, aerial, or chemigation equipment.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	**Scientific Name**			
leaf spot powdery mildew	*Cercospora beticola* *Erysiphe polygoni*	3 - 4	Apply when disease first appears and reapply on a 14-day interval. Do not make more than 2 consecutive applications of this product before rotating to another fungicide with a different mode of action. Immediately switch to a fungicide that has a different mode of action if disease levels continue to increase.	• **Maximum Total Yearly Rate:** Do not apply more than a total of 16 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.45 lb active ingredient) per acre per year. • **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 4 fl oz (0.1125 lb active ingredient) per acre. • **Minimum Application Interval:** 14 days. • **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. • **Maximum Number of Applications per Year:** 5

Leaf Petioles (Subgroup 4B)[1]

[1]Leaf petioles (subgroup 4B) including cardoon, celery, Chinese celery, celtuce, Florence fennel, rhubarb, Swiss chard

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground equipment in a minimum of 10 gpa or aerial equipment in a minimum of 5 gpa.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	**Scientific Name**			
early blight late blight leaf spot	*Cerocospora apii* *Septoria apicola* *Cerocospora* spp. *Septoria* spp.	4	Apply on a 7-day schedule. If desired, a spreader-sticker may be used.	• **Maximum Total Yearly Rate:** Do not apply more than a total of 16 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.45 lb active ingredient) per acre per year. • **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 4 fl oz (0.1125 lb active ingredient) per acre. • **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days • **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. • **Maximum Number of Applications per Year: 4**

Parsley Leaves (Fresh and Dried) and Cilantro (Coriander) Leaves

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground, aerial, or chemigation equipment.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	**Scientific Name**			
leaf spot powdery mildew	*Alternaria* spp. *Cercospora* spp. *Erysiphe* spp.	3 - 4	Apply when disease first appears and reapply on a 14-day interval. Do not make more than 2 consecutive applications of this product before rotating to another fungicide with a different mode of action. Immediately switch to a fungicide that has a different mode of action if disease levels continue to increase.	• **Maximum Total Yearly Rate:** Do not apply more than a total of 16 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.45 lb active ingredient) per acre per year. • **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 4 fl oz (0.1125 lb active ingredient) per acre. • **Minimum Application Interval:** 14 days. • **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. • **Maximum Number of Applications per Year:** 5

Peanut

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground, aerial, or chemigation equipment.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	**Scientific Name**			
early leaf spot	*Cercospora arachidicola*	2.5 – 4	Apply beginning 35 to 40 days after planting or at first appearance of disease and reapply on a 10- to 14-day schedule. Under heavy disease pressure, use the higher rate. This product may be used in State Agricultural Extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs which specify application timing based upon environmental factors favorable for disease development.	• **Maximum Total Yearly Rate:** Do not apply more than a total of 16 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.45 lb active ingredient) per acre per year. • **Maximum Single Application Rate:** For chemigation or directed ground application, 8 fl oz (0.225 lb active ingredient) per acre. For ground or aerial application, 4 fl oz (0.1125 lb active ingredient) per acre. • **Minimum Application Interval:** For chemigation or directed ground application, 14 days. For ground or aerial application, 10 days **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply by chemigation or directed ground application within 21 days of harvest. Do not apply by ground or aerial application within 14 days of harvest. • Do not feed hay from treated fields to livestock if the high rate of 8 fl oz per acre was used. • **Maximum Number of Applications per Year:** For chemigation or directed ground applications, 2. For ground or aerial application, 4.
late leaf spot rust web blotch	*Cercosporidium personatum* *Puccinia arachidis* *Phoma arachidicola*	4		
southern stem rot	*Sclerotium rolfsii*	4-8	Apply to the crown and pegging zones of the plant by chemigation or directed ground application using one of the following schedules: **A.** Apply 4 fl oz per acre. Begin applications 45 days after planting or at first appearance of disease. Repeat on a 14-day interval. **B.** Apply 8 fl oz per acre. Make the first application at pegging (approximately 60 days after planting) or at first appearance of disease. Make the second application 3 to 4 weeks later. When applying in irrigation water, use a minimum of 0.25 to 0.5 inches of water per acre. Use enough water so the fungicide penetrates the peanut canopy and reaches the crown of the plant where the disease is most active.	

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
			When applying via irrigation or as a directed ground application, additional methods should be employed for leaf spot control.	

Pecan

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground or aerial equipment in a minimum of 20 gpa.

The active ingredient in this product may have effects on federally listed threatened and endangered species or critical habitat in some counties. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the County Bulletin for the county in which you are applying the pesticide. To determine whether your county has a bulletin consult www.epa.gov/espp/bulletins.htm. Bulletins may also be available from local pesticide dealers, extension offices, or state pesticide agencies.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
pecan scab	*Cladosporium caryigenum*	4 – 8	Apply on a 14-day schedule during bud break and pre-pollination sprays. Apply 6 to 8 fl oz per acre during nut formation and cover sprays. Use higher rates when disease pressure is heavier.	• **Maximum Total Yearly Rate:** Do not apply more than a total of 32 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.90 lb active ingredient) per acre per year. • **Maximum Single Application Rate: 8 fl oz** (0.225 lb active ingredient) per acre. • **Minimum Application Interval:** 14 days • **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 30 days of harvest. • Do not apply after shuck split. • Do not graze livestock in treated areas or cut treated cover crop for feed. • **Maximum Number of Applications per Year:** 8
downy spot	*Mycosphaerella caryigena*		Apply 4 fl oz per acre with other products registered for pecans and labeled for these mid- to late-season foliar diseases. Observe all directions, precautions, and limitations for the other products.	
liver spot	*Gnomonia caryae pv pecanae*			
powdery mildew	*Microsphaera penicillata*			
vein spot	*Gnomornia nerviseda*			
zonate leaf spot	*Cristulariella moricola*			

Peppermint and Spearmint

Apply Propiconazole EC by ground equipment in a minimum of 20 gpa.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
rust	*Puccinia menthae*	4	Begin applications when the plants are 2 to 4 inches high or when conditions favor disease development. Reapply within 14 days of the first application.	• **Maximum Total Yearly Rate:** Do not apply more than a total of 8 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.225 lb active ingredient) per acre per year. • **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 4 fl oz (0.1125 lb active ingredient) per acre. • **Minimum Application Interval:** 10 days • **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 90 days of harvest. • **Maximum Number of Applications per Year:** 2

Pineapple
(For use only in Hawaii)

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/100 gal water)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
butt rot	*Ceratocystis paradoxa*	0.75 (1:17,000)	Treatments can be made in either a cold or hot water dip. **Cold water dip:** Immerse crowns to give thorough wetting, remove, and allow to drain. **Hot water dip:** Maintain water temperature at 125°F (52°C). Soak crown for 20 to 30 minutes, remove, and allow to drain.	• Do not use treated crowns for food or feed. • Do not graze while plant is growing. • Do not graze tops until fruit is harvested. • Dispose of used dip solution according to local, state, and federal regulations. • **Maximum Total Yearly Rate:** Do not apply more than 4 oz (0.1125 lb active ingredient) per 500 gal of water per year. • **Maximum Number of Applications per Year:** Do not apply more than 1 application per year.

Rice
(Not for use in California)

Apply Propiconazole EC by aerial equipment only.

The active ingredient in this product may have effects on federally listed threatened and endangered species or critical habitat in some counties. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the County Bulletin for the county in which you are applying the pesticide. To determine whether your county has a bulletin consult www.epa.gov/espp/bulletins.htm. Bulletins may also be available from local pesticide dealers, extension offices, or state pesticide agencies.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	**Scientific Name**			
aggregate sheath spot black sheath rot brown leaf spot false smut (suppression only) kernel smut leaf smut narrow brown leaf spot sheath blight sheath spot stem rot (suppression only)	*Rhizoctonia oryzae-sativa* *Gaeumannomyces graminis* *Helminthosporium oryzae* *Ustilaginoidea virens* *Tilletia barclayana* *Entyloma oryzae* *Cercospora oryzae* *Rhizoctoria solani* *Rhizoctonia oryzae* *Sclerotium oryzae*	6 – 10	Timing of application depends upon disease severity, disease complex and rice variety/growth stage. Consult local extension experts for economic thresholds established for various rice varieties and diseases. Apply at first internode elongation (up to 2-inch panicle) using one of the following schedules: **A.** Apply 6 fl oz per acre and repeat at swollen boot. Make the second application 14 days later but before the boot splits and head emerges. Sheath blight is best controlled when the first application is applied at disease appearance in the field. Apply the first application when 5% or fewer of the tillers are infected. **B.** Apply 10 fl oz per acre. Use this rate if greater than 10% of the tillers are infected with sheath blight. If disease reappears, use another fungicide for the second application. Tank mix option: Apply 6 fl oz of the product in a tank mix with	• **Maximum Total Yearly Rate:** Do not apply more than a total of 12 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.34 lb active ingredient) per acre per year. • **Maximum Single Application Rate:** For rice, 10 fl oz (0.281 lb active ingredient) per acre. For wild rice, 8 fl oz (0.225 lb active ingredient) per acre • **Minimum Application Interval:** 10 days • **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 45 days of harvest. • **Maximum Number of Applications per Year:** 2 at 6 fl oz (0.169 lb active ingredient) per acre; 1 at 10 fl oz (0.281 lb active ingredient) per acre • Do not apply to stubble or ratoon crop rice. • Do not use in rice fields where commercial farming of crayfish will be practiced. • Do not drain water from treated rice fields into ponds used for commercial fish

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
			registered fungicides for control of rice diseases.	farming. • Do not use water drained from treated fields to irrigate other crops. • Do not release flood water within 7 days of application. • In Arkansas, do not use in the areas of the following counties: Mississippi, Poinsett, Cross, St. Francis and Lee.
Wild Rice (For use only in Minnesota)				
brown spot helminthosporium leaf blight	*Bipolaris* spp. *Helminthosporium* spp.	6 – 8	Apply 6 fl oz per acre at both booting and heading, or make a single application of 8 fl oz per acre at booting. The minimum re-treatment interval is 10 days.	

Sorghum

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gpa or aerial equipment in a minimum of 10 gpa.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
ergot	*Claviceps sorghi*	3 – 4	Make the first application at or just prior to flowering. Reapply on a 5- to 7-day interval. Make up to 4 applications.	• **Maximum Total Yearly Rate:** Do not apply more than a total of 16 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.45 lb active ingredient) per acre per year. • Do not apply more than a total of 8 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.225 lb active ingredient) per acre per year on sorghum harvested for forage. • **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 4 fl oz (0.1125 lb active ingredient) per acre. • **Minimum Application Interval:** 5 days • **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 30 days of harvest for forage and within 21 days of harvest for grain and stover. • **Maximum Number of Applications per Year:** 4. • Do not graze livestock or cut for green chop or

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
				silage within 30 days of application.

Stone Fruits (Crop Group 12)[1]

[1]Stone fruits (crop group 12) including apricot, chickasaw plum, damson plum, Japanese plum, nectarine, peach, plum, plumcot, prune, sweet cherry, tart cherry, and cultivars and/or hybrids of these included in the stone fruits crop grouping

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground or aerial equipment in a minimum of 15 gpa. Diseases on stone fruits are most effectively controlled by ground applications.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
brown rot blossom blight	*Monilinia* spp.	4	Apply at early bloom stage. If disease pressure is low, a second application may be made as needed through petal fall. Under conditions of high disease pressure and/or very susceptible varieties, make a second application from 75 to 100% bloom and a third application at petal fall.	• **Maximum Total Yearly Rate:** Do not apply more than a total of 8 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.225 lb active ingredient) per acre per year. • **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 4 fl oz (0.1125 lb active ingredient) per acre. • **Minimum Application Interval:** 10 days. • **Preharvest Interval:** 10 days • **Maximum Number of Applications per Year:** 2 • Applications of Propiconazole EC during bloom to stanley plums have occasionally caused fruit to be less oval in shape and smaller in size at harvest. To avoid this, do not apply to stanley plums earlier than 21 days before harvest.
fruit brown rot	*Monilinia* spp.		Apply a maximum of two sprays as needed during the preharvest period up to the day of harvest. If high inoculum and severe disease conditions persist, apply another fungicide after applying Propiconazole EC twice.	
cherry leaf spot powdery mildew rust	*Blumeriella jaapii* *Podosphaera* spp. *Tranzschelia discolor*		See brown rot blossom blight. Make up to two additional applications on a 10- to 14-day interval from the end of petal fall to harvest.	

Sugarcane
(For use only in Florida)

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/100 gal water)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	**Scientific Name**			
pineapple disease	*Ceratocystic paradoxa*	0.75 (1:17,000)	Apply to cut seed pieces using one of the following methods: **Cold water dip:** Immerse seed pieces to thoroughly wet, remove, and allow to drain. **Hot water dip:** Maintain water temperature at 125°F (52°C). Soak seed pieces for 20 to 30 minutes, remove, and allow to drain. **Conveyor belt treatment:** Treat seed pieces with a solution of Propiconazole EC and water using in-line directed spray sufficient to wet cut ends.	• **Maximum Total Yearly Rate:** Do not apply more than 4 oz. (0.1125 lb. active ingredient) per 500 gals. of water per year. • **Maximum Number of Applications per Year:** 1. • Do not use treated seed pieces for food or feed. • Dispose of used dip solution according to local, state, and federal regulations.

Tree Nuts (Crop Group 14)[1]

[1]Tree nuts (crop group 14) including almond, beechnut, Brazil nut, butternut, cashew, chestnut, chinaquapin, hickory, macadamia, pecan, walnut and other commodities included in the tree nuts crop grouping. For almond and pecan, see specific use directions elsewhere on the label.

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground or aerial equipment in a minimum of 15 gpa. Diseases on tree nuts are most effectively controlled by ground applications.

Target Disease	Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
foliar diseases	4 – 8	Apply at first sign of disease and reapply on a 7- to 14-day interval.	• **Maximum Total Yearly Rate:** Do not apply more than a total of 32 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.90 lb active ingredient) per acre per year. • **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 8 fl oz (0.225 lb active ingredient) per acre. • **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days. • **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 60 days of harvest. • **Maximum Number of Applications Per Year:** 8 • Do not graze livestock in treated areas or cut treated cover crop for feed.

Grasses Grown for Seed

(For use only in Idaho, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, and Washington)

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground or aerial equipment in a minimum of 10 gpa. Propiconazole EC may also be applied by chemigation.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	**Scientific Name**			
ergot stem disease powdery mildew rusts selenophoma stem eyespot	 *Erysiphe graminis* *Puccinia* spp. *Selenophoma* spp.	4 – 8	Apply when powdery mildew infections, *Seleophoma* infections, and/or rust pustules are noticeable and increasing in number in late spring or early summer. Apply on a 14- to 21-day interval. To maximize control of severe rust pressure, apply 8 fl oz per acre and reapply at 14-day intervals until the seed is mature. Make the last application at least 20 days before seed matures. For bluegrass, it is important to begin applications early in the growing season.	• **Maximum Total Yearly Rate:** Do not apply more than a total of 32 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.90 lb active ingredient) per acre per year. • **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 8 fl oz (0.225 lb active ingredient) per acre for all turfgrass except bluegrass. For bluegrass, maximum single application rate is 4 fl oz (0.1125 lb active ingredient) per acre. • **Minimum Application Interval:** 14 days • **Maximum Number of Applications per Year:** 4 • **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 20 days of harvest. • Do not feed hay cut within 20 days of the last application. • Do not graze treated areas within 140 days of the last application.

Wheat

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground, aerial, or chemigation equipment.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	**Scientific Name**			
early suppression of: glume blotch leaf blight powdery mildew tan spot	 *Stagonospora nordorum* *Septoria tritici* *Blumeria* spp., *Erysiphe* spp. *Pyrenophora triticirepentis*	2 – 4	Apply in the spring. Reapply up to Feekes growth stage 10.5 for year-long control. The minimum re-treatment interval is 14 days.	• **Maximum Total Yearly Rate:** Do not apply more than a total of 8 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.225 lb active ingredient) per acre per year. • Do not apply more than a total of 4 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.1125 lb active ingredient) per acre per year if forage or hay will be harvested. • **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 4 fl oz (0.1125 lb active ingredient) per acre. • **Minimum Application Interval:** 14 days. • **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 40 days of harvest for forage or hay. • **Maximum Number of Applications Per Year:** 4. • Do not apply after Feekes 10.5 in wheat.
control of: glume blotch helminthosporium leaf blight leaf blight net blotch powdery mildew rust spot blotch tan spot	 *Stagonospora nordorum* *Drechslera tritici-repentis* *Septoria tritici* *Pyrenophora teres* *Blumeria* spp., *Erysiphe* spp. *Puccinia* spp. *Bipolaris sorokiniana* *Pyrenophora tritici-repentis*	4	Protecting the flag leaf is important for maximizing yield. Highest yields are normally obtained when the product is applied when the flag leaf is 50% to fully emerged. The minimum re-treatment interval is 14 days. Using an oil base adjuvant may improve the spray coverage and canopy penetration. In wheat, the product can be applied through full head emergence (Feekes growth stage 10.5). Do not apply after this stage to avoid possible illegal residues.	
foot rot	*Pseudocercosporella* spp.		Apply with half rates of fungicides such as thiophanate-methyl. Apply at tillering but before elongation has occurred.	
fusarium head blight suppression			Apply at approximately 50% flowering. Adding a penetrating type of adjuvant may increase fusarium head blight suppression.	

Turfgrass and Ornamentals

Product Information

Propiconazole EC is a systemic fungicide for use on turfgrass for the control of dollar spot (*Sclerotinia homeocarpa*), brown patch (*Rhizoctonia solani*), anthracnose (*Colletotrichum graminicola*), red thread (*Laetisaria fuciformis*), pink patch (*Limonomyces roseipellis*), rust (*Puccinia graminis*), powdery mildew (*Erysiphe graminis*), stripe smut (*Ustilago striiformis* and *Urocystis agropyri*), summer patch (*Magnaporthe poae*), necrotic ring spot (*Leptosphaeria korrae*), spring dead spot (*Leptosphaeria korrae*, *Leptosphaeria narmari, Ophiosphaerella herpotricha, Gaeumannomyces graminis*), take-all patch (*Gaeumannomyces graminis*), leaf spot (*Bipolaris* spp., *Drechslera* spp.), gray leaf spot (*Pyricularia grisea*), pink snowmold (*Microdochium nivale*), fusarium patch (*Fusarium nivale*), gray snowmold (*Typhula* spp.), yellow patch (*Rhizoctonia cerealis*), and zoysia patch (*Rhizoctonia solani*).

Propiconazole EC also controls numerous diseases on ornamentals and other landscape and nursery plantings, including powdery mildews, rusts, leaf spots, scabs, and blights. Refer to the appropriate section for specified diseases and plants.

Use Precautions

Failure to follow the directions for use and precautions on this label may result in plant injury or poor disease control.

Use Restrictions

Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Do not use this product as a tree injection treatment.

Do not use Propiconazole EC in greenhouses.

Do not apply more than 5.8 fl oz of Propiconazole EC per 1000 sq ft per calendar year.

Mixing Directions

Propiconazole EC – Alone: Fill the tank 1/2 to 3/4 full of water. Add the proper amount of Propiconazole EC and then add the rest of the water. Provide sufficient agitation during mixing and application to maintain a uniform emulsion.

Propiconazole EC – Tank Mix: For broader spectrum disease control, Propiconazole EC may be mixed with other fungicides. Propiconazole EC is also compatible with numerous herbicides and insecticides. Always check the compatibility of the tank mix using a jar test with proportionate amounts of Propiconazole EC, other chemicals to be used, and the water before mixing in the spray tank. Once compatibility has been proven, fill the tank at least 1/2 full of clean water. Add wettable powders to the tank first, allowing them to completely suspend in the water before proceeding. This process can be hastened by premixing the product in water before adding to the tank. Add flowables or suspensions next and then add Propiconazole EC. Add other emulsifiable concentrates last. Provide sufficient jet or mechanical agitation during filling and application to keep the tank mix uniformly suspended. Do not leave tank mixtures in the spray tank for prolonged periods without agitation. Mix and apply them the same day.

Add Unite compatibility agent (3 pints per 100 gallons) to tank mixes that are incompatible. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of

each product in the tank mixture. Tank mixes or other applications of products referenced on this label are permitted only in those states where referenced products are registered.

Uses

Turfgrass and Dichondra

- Use Propiconazole EC in a preventative disease control program.
- Apply in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage.
- Apply after mowing or allow sprayed area to dry completely before mowing.
- For control of foliar diseases, allow sprayed area to dry completely before irrigation.
- For control of soilborne diseases, Propiconazole EC can be watered in immediately after application.
- Under conditions that are optimum for high disease pressure, use a higher rate in the rate range and a shorter application interval.
- For optimum turfgrass quality and disease control, use Propiconazole EC in conjunction with turf management practices that promote good plant health and optimum disease control.
- Evaluate spray additives prior to use. Label directions are based upon data obtained with no additives.
- Before using any fungicide, proper diagnosis of the organism causing the disease is important. Using diagnostic kits or other means of identification of the disease organism is essential to determine the best control measures.
- Do not apply more than 5.8 fl oz per 1000 sq ft per calendar year.
- Do not apply more than 2 quarts of Propiconazole EC (1.79 lb active ingredient) per acre per application.
- Do not apply more than a total of 2 gallons of Propiconazole EC (7.2 lb active ingredient) per acre per year.
- **Minimum Application Interval:** 14 days

Important: Bermudagrass can be sensitive to Propiconazole EC. Do not exceed 1.44 fl oz per 1000 sq ft every 30 days on any variety of bermudagrass. In Florida, do not apply Propiconazole EC to bermudagrass golf course greens when temperatures exceed 90°F.

Note: Do not graze animals on treated areas. Do not feed clippings from treated areas to livestock or poultry.

Specific Diseases, Rates and Application Timing

Disease	Propiconazole EC (fl oz/1000 sq ft)	Propiconazole EC (fl oz/acre)	Application Interval (Days)	Specific Use Instructions
Turfgrass				
anthracnose (*Colletotricum graminicola*)	0.37 - 0.73	16 - 32	14 - 28	Apply when conditions favor disease development. When disease pressure is high, use a higher rate in the rate range and a shorter application interval. For broad spectrum control, tank mix with a registered contact fungicide at the label rate. If disease is present, mix 0.73 fl oz of Propiconazole EC per 1000 sq ft with the label rate of a contact fungicide.
brown patch (*Rhizoctonia solani*)			14 - 21	Begin application in May or June before disease is present. Tank mix with the label rate of a

Disease	Propiconazole EC (fl oz/1000 sq ft)	Propiconazole EC (fl oz/acre)	Application Interval (Days)	Specific Use Instructions
				contact fungicide registered for control of brown patch. Under conditions of high temperature and humidity, use a higher rate in the rate range and shorter application interval.
dollar spot (*Sclerotinia homeocarpa*)	0.18	8	14	Apply when conditions favor disease development.
			14	Tank mix with low label rate of a contact fungicide containing chlorothalonil.
	0.37	16	21 - 28	Tank mix with low label rate of a contact fungicide containing chlorothalonil or Chipco 26019.
	0.37 - 0.73	16 - 32	14 - 28	If using the 0.37 - 0.73 fl oz/1000 sq ft rate without tank mixing, make no more than three consecutive applications for control of dollar spot before rotating to an alternate fungicide having a different mode of action.
fusarium patch (*Fusarium nivale*)	0.73 – 1.45	32 - 63	fall - early spring	Apply when conditions favor disease development.
gray leaf spot (*Pyricularia grisea*)	0.37 - 0.73	16 - 32	14	Apply when conditions favor disease development. If using the 0.37 fl oz/1000 sq ft rate, tank mix with a registered contact fungicide at the label rate.
melting out, leaf spot (*Bipolaris* spp., *Drechslera* spp.)		16 - 63		Under light to moderate pressure, apply Propiconazole EC to reduce the severity of leaf spot and melting out. For broad spectrum disease control, tank mix the 0.37 fl oz/1000 sq ft rate with a registered contact fungicide at the label rate. Tank mix the 0.37-0.73 fl oz/1000 sq ft rate with a registered contact fungicide at the label rate.
necrotic ring spot (*Leptosphaeria korrae*)	1.45	63	fall or spring	Apply in fall and/or the early spring depending upon local recommendations.
pink patch (*Limonomyces roseipellis*) red thread (*Laetisaria fuciformis*)	0.37	32	14 - 21	Apply when conditions favor disease development.
powdery mildew (*Erysiphe graminis*) rust (*Puccinia*	0.37 - 0.73	16 - 32	14 - 28	Apply when conditions favor disease development. If disease is present, use 0.73 fl oz of

Disease	Propiconazole EC (fl oz/1000 sq ft)	Propiconazole EC (fl oz/acre)	Application Interval (Days)	Specific Use Instructions
graminis)				Propiconazole EC per 1000 sq ft.
snow mold gray (*Typhula* spp.) pink (*Microdochium nivale*)	0.73 – 1.45	32 - 63	late fall	Make one application in the late fall before snow cover. Do not apply on top of snow. For optimum disease control, tank mix with either PCNB or chlorothalonil at label rates.
spring dead spot (*Leptosphaeria korrae, Leptosphaeria narmari, Ophiosphaerella herpotricha, Gaeumannomyces graminis*)	1.45	63	30	Make one to three applications. If a single application is made, apply in September or October. For multiple applications, begin sprays in August.
stripe smut (*Ustilago striiformis*, *Urocystis agropyri*)	0.37 - 0.73	16 - 32	fall or spring	Apply once in the fall after turfgrass becomes dormant or in the early spring before turfgrass starts to grow.
summer patch poa patch (*Magnaporthe poae*)	0.73 1.45	32 63	14 28	Apply Propiconazole EC beginning in April.
take-all patch (*Gaeumannomyces graminis*)	0.73 – 1.45	32 - 63	spring and fall	Apply Propiconazole EC to reduce the severity of take-all patch. Make fall applications in September and October or when night temperatures drop below 55°F, and spring applications in April and May, depending upon local recommendations.
yellow patch (*Rhizoctonia cerealis*)	1.1 – 1.45	48 – 63	late fall	Make one application in the late fall before snow cover. Do not apply on top of snow. If using the 1.1 fl oz/1000 sq ft rate, tank mix with a registered contact fungicide at the label rate.
zoysia patch, large patch of zoysia (*Rhizoctonia solani*)			early fall	Make one application in the early fall (mid-September to mid-October) prior to development of disease symptoms. Consult local turfgrass extension experts to determine the optimum application timing for your area.
Dichondra				
dichondra rust (*Puccinia dichondrae*)	0.73	32	14 - 21	Apply when conditions favor disease development.

Establishment of Cool Season Turfgrass

Propiconazole EC controls many turfgrass diseases; its primary use is as a fungicide for use against the diseases listed on this label. As an additional benefit, Propiconazole EC improves the rate of establishment when it is applied to cool season turfgrass seedlings or sod.

New Seedlings: Apply 0.35 fl oz per 1000 sq ft at the 2 to 3 leaf stage of growth for faster root development and top growth.

Sod: Apply 0.35 fl oz per 1000 sq ft 2 to 6 weeks before cutting for increased sod knitting and faster establishment after laying.

Nonbearing Citrus Fruits (Crop Group 10)[1]

[1]Citrus fruits (crop group 10) including calamondin, citrus citron, citrus hybrids, grapefruit, kumquat, lemon, lime, mandarin, sour orange, sweet orange, pummelo, satsume mandarin, tangerine, and cultivars and/or hybrids of these included in the citrus fruits crop grouping

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground or aerial equipment in a minimum of 15 gpa.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
greasy spot	*Mycosphaerella citri*	6 – 8	Begin applications in June. Apply on a 30-day interval through August.	• **Maximum Total Yearly Rate:** Do not apply more than a total of 2 gallons of Propiconazole EC (7.2 lb active ingredient) per acre per year. • **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 8 fl oz (0.225 lb active ingredient) per acre. • **Minimum Application Interval:** 14 days • Do not apply to citrus that will bear harvestable fruit within 12 months.

Ornamentals and Nonbearing Fruit and Nut Trees in Nurseries (Field) and Landscape Plantings

- Use Propiconazole EC in a preventative disease control program. To determine the use directions for controlling a disease on an ornamental plant species, select the plant species in Table 1. The number(s) in parentheses following the listed plant species refers to the disease(s) controlled in Table 2. Find the disease in Table 2. The letter in brackets following the disease refers to the application regime in Table 3.
- Allow spray to dry before applying overhead irrigation.
- Optimum benefit of Propiconazole EC is obtained when used in conjunction with sound disease management practices.

Propiconazole EC may be used at rates of 0.75 to 8.7 fl oz per 100 gallons of water for disease control in ornamentals (see Tables 1, 2 and 3). For general disease control in landscape plantings, apply 2.2 to 3 fl oz per 100 gallons of water every 21 days. For best control, begin applications before disease development.

Note: For outdoor uses, up to 2 gpa of Propiconazole EC may be applied per crop per calendar year.

Plant tolerances to Propiconazole EC have been found acceptable for the specific genus and species of plants listed under the Directions for Use. Other plant species may be sensitive to Propiconazole EC and diseases other than those listed may not be controlled. Before using Propiconazole EC on plants or for diseases that are not listed in the Directions for Use, first test Propiconazole EC on a small scale basis. Do not apply Propiconazole EC to African violets, begonias, Boston fern, or geraniums. Apply the specified rates for a particular disease type, i.e., rust, powdery mildew, etc., and evaluate for phytotoxicity and disease control prior to widespread use.

Use Restrictions:

Nonbearing Apple
- **Maximum Total Yearly Rate:** Do not apply more than a total of 2 gallons of Propiconazole EC (7.2 lb active ingredient) per acre per year.
- **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 3 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.08 lb active ingredient) per acre and per 100 gallon
- **Minimum Application Interval:** 14 days
- **Maximum Number of Applications per Year:** 26

Nonbearing Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Plum
- **Maximum Total Yearly Rate:** Do not apply more than a total of 2 gallons of Propiconazole EC (7.2 lb active ingredient) per acre per year.
- **Maximum Single Application Rate: 1.5 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (**0.04 lb active ingredient) per acre and per 100 gallons
- **Minimum Application Interval:** 14 days
- **Maximum Number of Applications per Year:** 26

Nonbearing Pecan
- **Maximum Total Yearly Rate:** Do not apply more than a total of 2 gallons of Propiconazole EC (7.2 lb active ingredient) per acre per year.
- **Maximum Single Application Rate: (4.5 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (**0.12 lb active ingredient) per acre and per 100 gallons
- **Minimum Application Interval:** 14 days
- **Maximum Number of Applications per Year:** 3

Nonbearing Walnut
- **Maximum Total Yearly Rate:** Do not apply more than a total of 2 gallons of Propiconazole EC (7.2 lb active ingredient) per acre per year.
- **Maximum Single Application Rate: 3 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (**0.08 lb active ingredient) per acre and per 100 gallons
- **Minimum Application Interval:** 14 days
- **Maximum Number of Applications per Year:** 26

Herbaceous and Woody Ornamentals
- **Maximum Total Yearly Rate:** Do not apply more than a total of 2 gallons of Propiconazole EC (7.2 lb active ingredient) per acre per year.
- **Maximum Single Application Rate: 9 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (**0.24 lb active ingredient) per acre and per 100 gallons
- **Minimum Application Interval:** 14 days
- **Maximum Number of Applications per Year:** 26

Table 1. Ornamental Plant Species

Number in parentheses (-) refer to diseases controlled in Table 2.

Herbaceous Ornamentals	Woody Ornamentals	Nonbearing Fruit and Nut Trees (Nursery and Landscape Plantings)
calendula (4a) carnation (5f) chrysanthemum (2a) delphinium (4a) English ivy (3e) gomphrena (3a) impatiens (3a, 3b, 4a) iris (5d) marigold (3a) monarda (4c) phlox (4c) snapdragon (5d) sweet william (3k) (*Dianthus barbatus*) zinnia (4c)	amelanchier (4d) ash (4c) azalea (2c, 4b) bayberry (3n) camellia (3e) cotoneaster (3i) crabapple (3c, 3g, 4c, 5a) crape myrtle (4a) dogwood (3h, 4c) douglas fir (5b) elm (4c) euonymus (3e, 4c) hawthorn (5a) holly (3r) juniper (1a) lilac (4c) linden (3e, 3b, 4b) magnolia (3e, 4b) maple (3e, 4f) oaks (3p) pines (1b, 1c) poplars (5b) pyracantha (3o) red tip photinia (3i) rhaphiolepsis (3e, 3i) rhododendron (2c, 3n) roses (3g, 4e, 5c) (outdoor use only) shasta fir (5e) sweetgum (3b, 3c, 3n) sycamore (3e) tulip tree (3e, 4a) wax myrtle (3n)	apple (3q, 4d, 5a) bartlett pear (3q, 4c, 5a) cherry (2b, 3d) citrus (3m) nectarine (2b) peach (2b) pecan (3b, 3c, 3f, 3l, 3n, 4e) plum (2b) walnut (3j)

Table 2. Plant Diseases

Letters in brackets [-] refer to application regimes in Table 3.

1. Conifer Blights

   a. *Phomopsis juniperovora* (phomopsis blight) [B]
   b. *Sirrococcus strobolinus* (tip blight) [D]
   c. *Sphaeropsis sapinea* (diplodia tip blight) [B]

2. Flower Blight

   a. *Ascochyta chrysanthemi* (ray blight) [C]
   b. *Monilinia* spp. [A]
   c. *Ovulinia* spp. [B]

3. Leaf Blights/Spots

   a. *Alternaria* spp. [B]
   b. *Cercospora* spp. (brown leaf spot) [C]
   c. *Cladosporium* spp. (scab) [C]

d. *Coccomyces hiemalis* [A]
e. *Collectrochum* spp. [B]
f. *Cristulariella* spp. (zonate leaf spot) [C]
g. *Diplocarpon rosae* (blackspot) [B]
h. *Discula* spp. (anthracnose) [A]
i. *Fabraea maculata* (syn. *Entomosporium maculata*) [B]
j. *Gnomonia leptostyla* (anthracnose) [C]
k. *Heterosporium echinulatum* [B]
l. *Mycosphaerella caryigena* (downy spot) [C]
m. *Mycosphaerella fructicola* (greasy spot) [E]
n. *Septoria* spp. (leaf scorch) [C]
o. *Spilocaea pyracanthae* [B]
p. *Tubakia dryina* [D]
q. *Venturia inaequalis* (scab) [A]
r. *Rhizoctonia web blight* [B]

4. Powdery Mildew

a. *Erysiphe* spp. [B]
b. *Microsphaera* spp. [C]
c. *Oidium* spp. [B]
d. *Podosphaera* spp. [B]
e. *Sphaerotheca pannosa* [B]
f. *Phyllactinia* spp. [B]

5. Rust

a. *Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae* [A]
b. *Melampsora occidentalis* [D]
c. *Phragmidium* spp. [B]
d. *Puccinia* spp. [B]
e. *Pucciniastrum goeppertianum* [D]
f. *Uromyces dianthi* [B]

Table 3. Application Regimes

[A] Mix 0.73 to 1.5 fl oz of Propiconazole EC in 100 gallons of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Reapply every 14 to 21 days during the period of primary infection. If disease is present, tank mix with a registered contact fungicide. For **flower blight**, apply Propiconazole EC when there is 5 to 10% bloom and again at 70 to 100% bloom. For **dogwoods**, apply the 0.73 to 1.5 fl oz rate every 14 days, or apply 3 fl oz of Propiconazole EC every 28 days.

[B] Mix 1.8 to 3 fl oz of Propiconazole EC in 100 gallons of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Apply as needed, beginning when conditions favor disease development. For **blackspot**, apply in tank mix with a registered contact fungicide labeled for blackspot. For **calendula**, apply every 30 days. For **diplodia tip blight**, make a total of three applications every 14 days prior to the major period of infection. For **juniper phomopsis blight**, make an initial application as soon as junipers start to grow and reapply every 14 to 21 days during the period of active growth.

[C] Mix 3 to 4.5 fl oz of Propiconazole EC in 100 gallons of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Apply every 30 days, beginning when conditions favor disease development. For **pecans**, apply the 12 fl oz rate. Beginning at bud break, make a total of three applications 14 days apart. For **walnuts**, apply 3 fl oz every 14 to 21 days. For **ray blight**, apply 4.5 fl oz every 7 days or 7.5 fl oz every 14 days. For **impatiens**, **bayberry**, **linden**, **magnolia**, **sweetgum** and **wax myrtle**, the maximum use rate is 8 fl oz.

[D] Mix 6 fl oz of Propiconazole EC in 100 gallons of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Apply every 14 to 28 days beginning when conditions favor disease development. For **douglas fir needle rust**, apply once in May. For **tip blight**, make an initial application in mid- to late winter, and three additional applications at 2-month intervals.

[E] Mix 7.5 to 8.7 fl oz of Propiconazole EC in 100 gallons of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Apply within the June to August time period.

Note: To avoid possible illegal residues, do not apply to apple, bartlett pear, cherry, citrus, nectarine, peach, pecan, plum, or walnut trees that will bear harvestable fruit within 12 months.

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