

69592-13

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Ms. Sherry D. Heins
Product Registration Manager
Agraquest, Incorporated
1540 Drew Avenue
Davis, CA 95618-6320

JUL 29 2008

Subject: Agraquest, Incorporated; Sonata® ASO
EPA Registration No. 69592-13
Minor Label ("Fast Track") Amendment
Submission dated 06/04/2008

Dear Ms. Heins:

The Agency has reviewed your request to amend the subject product registration, which included the following changes to the product label:

- 1) Minor adjustments to the Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals and Environmental Hazards statements (per the Label Review Manual and the active ingredient's Biopesticide Registration Action Document)
- 2) Removal of the reference to "Biotune"
- 3) Minor revisions to the Storage and Disposal statements (per PR Notice 2007-4)
- 4) Addition of the pest, Aerial Stem Rot, and associated application instructions to the Root/Tuber and Corm Vegetable Crop Group
- 5) Addition of Animal Feed Nongrass Crop Group with associated pests and application instructions
- 6) Addition of clarifying language ("including those grown for seed production") to select crop groups
- 7) Clarification of one of the Worker Protection Standard general statements in the Directions for Use
- 8) Addition of soil drench application for agricultural field crops
- 9) Clarification of application instructions for the Berry Crop Group
- 10) Addition of missing chemigation instructions as per PR Notices and the Label Review Manual
- 11) Clarification and additional label language for ornamental foliar applications
- 12) Correction of typographical, spelling, and printing errors
- 13) Minor revision of the Application Instructions for Fruiting Vegetables – Downy and Powdery Mildew (both field and greenhouse application tables)

CONCURRENCES

SYMBOL	7511P	7511P	7511P				
SURNAME	KAUSCH	B...	R...				
DATE	07/22/2008	7/23/08	7/29/08				

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Sherry D. Heins
EPA Registration No. 69592-13

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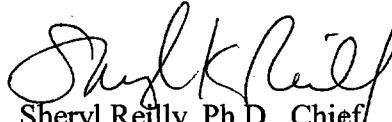
The changes referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA section 3(c)(5), are acceptable provided that you:

- 1) Submit and/or cite all data required for registration of your product under FIFRA section 3(c)(5) when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
- 2) Submit two (2) copies of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment. Refer to the A-79 enclosure for a further description of a final printed label.

Your release for shipment of the product bearing the amended labeling constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If you have any questions contact Jeannine Kausch at 703-347-8920 or by email at: kausch.jeannine@epa.gov.

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

Sincerely,



Sheryl Reilly, Ph.D., Chief
Microbial Pesticides Branch
Biopesticides and Pollution
Prevention Division (7511P)

Enclosures

SONATA[®] ASO

[Alternate Product Name: Sonata[®]]
[Alternate Product Name: Ballad[®] Plus]

MASTER LABEL

Sub-label A: Agricultural/Commercial Use

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Bacillus pumilus strain QST 2808

(spores, solids, solubles and water)* 1.38%

OTHER INGREDIENTS 98.62%

Total 100.00%

*Contains a minimum of 1 x 10⁹ cfu/g.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

EPA Reg. No. 69592-13

EPA Est. No.:

1	2	3	4	5
69592-	67545-	66728-	37429-	69592-
MEX-1	AZ-1	GA-2	GA-2	CA-1

Superscript corresponds to last digit of lot number stamped on container.

AgraQuest, Inc.
1540 Drew Avenue
Davis, California 95618

ACCEPTED

JUL 29 2008

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide,
and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for
the pesticide registered under
EPA Reg. No. 69592-13

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Sonata® ASO

**Biofungicide
Sub-label A**

For Agricultural/Commercial Use

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SONATA® ASO

[Alternate Product Name: Sonata®]
[Alternate Product Name: Ballad® Plus]

[OPTIONAL/ALTERNATE STATEMENT: "NOP LOGO: FOR ORGANIC PRODUCTION"]

[OPTIONAL/ALTERNATE STATEMENT: "NOP LOGO: CAN BE USED FOR ORGANIC PRODUCTION"]

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Bacillus pumilus strain QST 2808

(spores, solids, solubles and water)*.....1.38%

OTHER INGREDIENTS 98.62%

Total 100.00%

*Contains a minimum of 1 x 10⁹ cfu/g.

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Superscript corresponds to last digit of lot number stamped on container.

AgraQuest, Inc.
1540 Drew Avenue
Davis, California 95618

[Net Weight:]

[See attached label booklet for First Aid, Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use, and Storage and Disposal Instructions.]



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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contact with skin or clothing. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reaction in some individuals.

FIRST AID	
IF INHALED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, and then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center, doctor, or going for treatment.</p>	

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Waterproof gloves

Mixers/loaders and applicators must wear a dust/mist filtering respirator meeting NIOSH standards of at least N-95, R-95, or P-95. Repeated exposure to high concentrations of microbial proteins can cause allergic sensitization.

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

[OPTIONAL: ENGINEERING CONTROLS]

[Optional Statement: When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [(40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.]

[IMPORTANT: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "applicators and other handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment break-down.]

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USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS**Users should:**

- * 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses: Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

For emergencies such as leaks or spills, call 24-hour toll-free CHEMTREC hotline at 1.800.424.9300.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the State or Tribal 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 4 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 plants, soil or water is:

- coveralls
- waterproof gloves
- shoes plus socks

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NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

The WPS set out in Subpart B (40 CFR 170.102) does not apply when any pesticide is applied on an agricultural establishment (farm, forest, nursery or greenhouse) in the following circumstance(s):

Commercial Treatment of plants that are in ornamental gardens, parks, golf courses, and public or residential turf and grounds, and that are intended only for aesthetic purposes or climatic modification:

Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

GENERAL USE INFORMATION

Sonata[®]ASO is a broad spectrum, preventative product for the control or suppression of many important plant diseases. Apply Sonata ASO as a foliar spray alone, in alternating spray programs or in tank mixes with other registered crop protection products. [Apply Sonata ASO as a soil drench alone or in tank mixes with other registered crop protection products.] When conditions are conducive to heavy disease pressure, use Sonata ASO in a rotational program with other registered fungicides. Apply Sonata ASO with spray equipment commonly used for making ground or aerial applications and sprinkler/irrigation systems commonly used for chemigation. Heavy rainfall or irrigation shortly after application may require retreatment. Sonata ASO can be used for organic production.

[OPTIONAL STATEMENT: Sonata ASO is most effectively used in a preventive disease management program. For improved performance, use Sonata ASO in a tank-mix or rotational program with other registered fungicides. When using Sonata ASO alone for the first time, use a rate of 4 qt. Sonata ASO per acre. Increase the application rate and/or decrease spray intervals of Sonata ASO depending upon disease pressure. To enhance performance, consider adding a surfactant, known to be safe to the target crop, to the spray tank to improve penetration and coverage of above-ground portions of the plant.]

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM)

Integrate Sonata ASO into an overall disease and pest management strategy whenever fungicide use is necessary. Follow practices known to reduce disease development. Consult local agricultural authorities for specific IPM strategies developed for your crop(s) and location.

Be sure use of this product conforms to resistance management strategies, which may include rotating and/or tank-mixing with other products with different modes of action.

USE RATE DETERMINATION

Carefully read and follow all label directions, use rates and restrictions. Application of Sonata ASO prior to or in the early stages of disease development provides the best control or suppression of plant disease. Use maximum label rates and shortened spray intervals for conditions conducive to rapid disease development. For proper application, determine the number of acres to be treated, the label use rate and select appropriate gallonage to give good canopy penetration and coverage of plant parts to be protected. Prepare only the amount of spray solution required to treat the measured acreage. Accurate spray equipment calibration is essential prior to use.

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PREHARVEST INTERVAL

Sonata ASO can be applied up to and including the day of harvest.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

GENERAL: Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower/treatment coordinator are responsible for considering all of these factors when making decisions. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed. Note: This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements.

GROUND: Thorough coverage is essential for optimum disease control. To achieve good coverage use proper spray pressure, gallonage per acre, nozzles, nozzle spacing and ground speed. Consult spray nozzle and accessory catalogues for specific information on proper equipment calibration.

AERIAL: This product can be applied by aerial application. Refer to the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information section of this label for general directions and precautions. Use the application rate indicated for the appropriate crop in sufficient water to achieve thorough coverage, typically between 3 - 20 gallons of water per acre depending upon the crop. Three gallons of water per acre is the minimum.

CHEMIGATION: This product can be applied through sprinkler (center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, solid set, and hand move) or drip type irrigation systems. Refer to the Chemigation Directions for Use section of this label for general directions and precautions. Use the application rate indicated for the appropriate crop as specified in the Application Rate tables of this label.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

MIXING: Sonata ASO must be diluted with water. Partially fill the spray tank with clean water and begin agitation. Add the appropriate amount of Sonata ASO needed for the area treated to the tank. Finish filling the tank to the desired volume to obtain the proper spray concentration. It is critical to maintain agitation continuously during mixing and application to assure a uniform suspension. Do not allow spray mixture to stand overnight or for prolonged periods. Maintain a spray solution pH between 4.5 and 8.5.

Sonata ASO may be tank-mixed with other registered fungicides to enhance plant disease control. Sonata ASO cannot be mixed with any product with prohibition against such mixing. When tank-mixing Sonata ASO with other registered pesticides, always read and follow all use directions, restrictions, and precautions of both Sonata ASO and the tank-mix partner(s). Use of the resulting tank mix must be in accordance with the more restrictive label limitations and precautions. Do not exceed label dosage rates.

COMPATIBILITY: Do not combine Sonata ASO in the spray tank with pesticides, adjuvants, surfactants or fertilizers if there has been no previous experience or use of the combination to show it is physically compatible, effective and non-injurious under conditions of use.

Sonata ASO is compatible with many commonly used pesticides, fertilizers, adjuvants and surfactants but has not been fully evaluated with all of these. To ensure compatibility of tank-mix combinations evaluate them prior to use, as follows: Using a suitable container, add proportional amounts of

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products to water. Add wettable powders first, followed by water dispersible granules, then liquid flowables, and lastly, emulsifiable concentrates. Mix thoroughly and let stand for at least five minutes. If the combination stays mixed or can be remixed, it is physically compatible. Before using this product on a large number of plants, test the combination on a small portion of the crop to be treated to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur as a result of application, using the product in accordance with all label use directions.

ADDITIVES: Sonata ASO is compatible with a wide range of additives. Since the product is primarily a protectant, thorough coverage of all above-ground plant parts is required for effective product performance. To improve plant surface coverage, add a nonphytotoxic adjuvant to spray tank.

CHEMIGATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE

General Requirements:

- 1) Apply this product through sprinkler (including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, solid set or hand move) or drip type irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- 2) Crop injury or lack of effectiveness can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- 3) Ensure that the irrigation system used is properly calibrated and if you have questions, call the State Extension Service specialists, the equipment manufacturer or other experts.
- 4) Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
- 5) A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make any necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Requirements for Chemigation Systems Connected to Public Water Systems :

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

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- 8) Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical supply tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water. Failure to provide a clean tank, void of scale or residues may cause product to lose effectiveness or strength.
- 9) Do not combine Sonata ASO with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers for application through chemigation equipment unless prior experience has shown the combination physically compatible, effective and non-injurious under conditions of use. Sonata ASO has not been fully evaluated for compatibility with all adjuvants or surfactants. Conduct a spray compatibility test if mixture with adjuvants or surfactants is planned.
- 10) Maintain agitation in the pesticide supply tank.
- 11) Apply Sonata ASO during the last half of the water application.
- 12) Dilute Sonata ASO in enough water to be able to draw through system for the last half of the water application.

Sprinkler Chemigation Requirements:

- 1) The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back flow.
- 2) The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- 3) The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- 4) The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- 5) The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- 6) Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- 7) Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
- 8) Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical supply tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water. Failure to provide a clean tank, void of scale or residues may cause product to lose effectiveness or strength.
- 9) Do not combine Sonata ASO with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers for application through chemigation equipment unless prior experience has shown the combination physically compatible, effective and non-injurious under conditions of use. Sonata ASO has not been fully evaluated for compatibility with all adjuvants or surfactants. Conduct a spray compatibility test if mixture with adjuvants or surfactants is planned.

Center-pivot, Lateral Move, End Tow, and Traveler Irrigation Equipment (Use only with electric or oil hydraulic drive systems which provide a uniform water distribution):

- Determine size of area to be treated.

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- Determine the time required to apply no more than 1/4 inch of water (6,750 gallons water per acre) over the area to be treated when the system and injection equipment are operated at normal pressures recommended by the equipment manufacturer. Run system at 80 to 95% of manufacturer's rated capacity.
- Using only water, determine the injection pump output when operated at normal line pressure.
- Determine the amount of Sonata ASO fungicide required to treat area.
- Add required amount of Sonata ASO fungicide and sufficient water to meet the injection time requirements of the solution tank.
- Maintain constant solution tank agitation during the injection period.
- Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed. Continue to operate the system until Sonata ASO fungicide solution has cleared the sprinkler head.

Solid-set, Side (wheel) Roll, and Hand Move Irrigation Equipment:

- Determine acreage covered by sprinkler.
- Fill injector solution tank with water and adjust flow rate to use contents over a 10- to 30-minute interval.
- Determine the amount of Sonata ASO fungicide required to treat area.
- Add the required amount of Sonata ASO fungicide into the same quantity of water used to calibrate the injection equipment.
- Maintain constant solution tank agitation during the injection period.
- Operate system at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of the injection equipment and used for the time interval established during calibration.
- Inject Sonata ASO fungicide 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 Sonata ASO fungicide solution has cleared the last sprinkler head.

Drip Chemigation Requirements:

- 1) The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back flow.
- 2) The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- 3) The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- 4) The system must contain functional inter-locking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- 5) The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- 6) Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

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- 7) Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical supply tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water. Failure to provide a clean tank, void of scale or residues may cause product to lose effectiveness or strength.
- 8) Do not combine Sonata ASO with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers for application through chemigation equipment unless prior experience has shown the combination physically compatible, effective and non-injurious under conditions of use. Sonata ASO has not been fully evaluated for compatibility with all adjuvants or surfactants. Conduct a spray compatibility test if mixture with adjuvants or surfactants is planned.
- 9) Maintain agitation in the pesticide supply tank.
- 10) Apply Sonata ASO during the last half of the water application.
- 11) Dilute Sonata ASO in enough water to be able to draw through system for the last half of the water application.

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION

General: Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed. Note: This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements.

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

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE: Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets. **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When high flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure. **# of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage. **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential. **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

BOOM WIDTH: For aerial applications, the boom width must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotary blade. Use upwind swath displacement and apply only when wind speed is 3 - 10 mph as measured by an anemometer. Use medium or coarser spray according to ASAE 572 definition for standard nozzles or VMD for spinning atomizer nozzles. If application includes a no-spray zone, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the ground or the crop canopy.

APPLICATION HEIGHT: Do not make application at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

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

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

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS: Do not apply during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small, suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SENSITIVE AREAS: The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas). Do not allow spray to drift from the application site and contact people, structures people occupy at any time and the associated property, parks and recreation areas, non-target crops, aquatic and wetland areas, woodlands, pastures, rangelands, or animals.

FOR USE AS A FOLIAR SPRAY ON SELECT AGRICULTURAL FIELD CROPS AND SELECT AGRICULTURAL GREENHOUSE CROPS

Sonata ASO has a 0-Day PreHarvest Interval for all crops contained on this label. Under moderate to severe disease pressure, for improved performance, increase rates and reduce spray intervals or use Sonata ASO in a tank mix or rotational program with other registered fungicides.

Application Rates of Sonata ASO for Selected Agricultural Field Crops

Crops	Diseases	Rate qt/acre	Application Instructions
Artichoke	Powdery Mildew <i>Leveillula taurica</i> <i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>	2 - 4	Begin application when conditions are conducive to disease development. Repeat on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Sonata ASO may be applied up to and including the day of harvest.
Asparagus	Rust <i>Puccinia asparagi</i> Botrytis Blight <i>Botrytis cinerea</i>	2 - 4	Begin application soon after emergence and when conditions are conducive to disease development. Repeat on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Sonata ASO may be applied up to and including the day of harvest.
Avocado	Anthraco <i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i> Scab <i>Sphaceloma perseae</i>	2 - 4	Begin application at bud break and repeat on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed through harvest. Sonata ASO may be applied to fruit up to and including the day of harvest.
Bananas Plantains	Sigatoka <i>Mycosphaerella</i> spp.	2 - 4	Begin application when leaves first appear and repeat on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. The addition of an approved emulsifiable oil to spray solutions will improve performance.
Berry Blueberries Blackberry Raspberry Loganberry Huckleberry Craneberry Gooseberry Elderberry Currant Caneberry and other Berry crops	Mummy Berry <i>Monilinia vaccinii-corymbosi</i> Anthraco <i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i> Botrytis Blight <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> Leaf Rust <i>Pucciniastrum vaccinii</i> Powdery Mildew <i>Microsphaera alni</i> Sooty Mold Misc. fungi Alternaria Fruit Rot <i>Alternaria tenuissima</i> Bacterial Canker <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp.	2 - 4	Mummy Berry - For suppression, begin application at the bud break stage of development and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. For improved performance, use Sonata ASO in a tank mix or rotational program with other registered fungicides for Mummy Berry control. Bacterial Canker – Apply before fall rains and again during dormancy before spring growth. Apply throughout the growing season prior to disease development and repeat on a 7 to 14 day interval or as needed For all other diseases – Begin application prior to disease development and repeat

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<p>Berry continued</p>			<p>on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed.</p> <p>Sonata ASO may be applied to fruit up to and including the day of harvest.</p>
<p>Brassica Vegetables (Cole Crops) Broccoli Cabbage Cauliflower Brussels Sprouts Collards Kale Mustard Greens Kohlrabi and other brassica crops</p>	<p>Pin Rot Complex <i>Alternaria/Xanthomonas</i> Bacterial Leaf Spot <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> Bacterial Soft Rot <i>Erwinia / Pseudomonas</i> Black Rot <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> Xanthomonas Leaf Spot <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> Alternaria Leaf Spot <i>Alternaria spp.</i> Anthracnose <i>Colletotrichum higginsianum</i> Cercospora Leaf Spot <i>Cercospora brassicicola</i> Downy Mildew <i>Peronospora parasitica</i> <i>Peronospora spp.</i> Powdery Mildew <i>Erysiphe polygoni</i> Southern Blight <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i></p>	<p>2 - 4</p>	<p>Pin Rot - For suppression, begin application when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development and repeat on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. For improved performance, use Sonata ASO in a tank mix or rotational program with other registered fungicides for Pin Rot control.</p> <p>For all other diseases - Begin application soon after emergence or transplant and when conditions are conducive to disease development. Repeat on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Use higher rates and shorter application intervals under heavy disease pressure. For improved performance, use Sonata ASO in a tank mix or rotational program with other registered fungicides.</p>
<p>Bulb Vegetables Onion Garlic Shallots and other bulb vegetables including those grown for seed production</p>	<p>Downy Mildew <i>Peronospora spp.</i> Powdery Mildew <i>Erysiphe spp.</i> Botrytis Neck Rot <i>Botrytis spp.</i> Botrytis Leaf Blight <i>Botrytis squamosa</i> Onion Purple Blotch <i>Alternaria porri</i> Onion Downy Mildew <i>Peronospora destructor</i> Rust <i>Puccinia porri</i></p>	<p>2 - 4</p> <p>2 - 4</p>	<p>Begin application when environmental conditions and plant stage are conducive to disease development. Repeat on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Use higher rates and shorter application intervals under heavy disease pressure.</p> <p>For suppression, begin application when conditions are conducive to disease development and repeat on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. For improved performance, use Sonata ASO in a tank mix or rotational program with other registered fungicides for Rust control.</p>

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Crops	Diseases	Rate qt/acre	Application Instructions
Cereal Grains Barley Corn Millets Oat Rice Rye Sorghum Triticale Wheat and other cereal grain crops	Powdery Mildew <i>Erysiphe graminis</i> Rust <i>Puccinia</i> spp. Blast <i>Pyricularia oryzae</i> Sheath Spot and Blight <i>Rhizoctonia oryzae</i> <i>Thanatephorus kernel</i> <i>Thanatephorus cucumeris</i> (Anamorph: <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Smut <i>Tilletia barclayana</i> Bacterial Blight and Streak <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp. Stem Rot <i>Sclerotium oryzae</i> <i>Magnaporthe</i> spp. Brown Rot, Leaf Spots and Smuts <i>Cercospora</i> spp. <i>Entyloma</i> spp. <i>Dreschlera</i> spp. <i>Cochliobolus</i> spp. <i>Ceratobasidium</i> spp.	1 - 4	Begin applications when environmental conditions and plant stage are conducive to disease development. Repeat on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Use higher rates and shorter application intervals under heavy disease pressure.
Citrus Orange Grapefruit Lemon Tangerine Tangelo Pummelo and other citrus crops	Greasy Spot <i>Mycosphaerella citri</i> Post Bloom Fruit Drop <i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i> Scab <i>Elsinoe fawcetti</i> Melanose <i>Diaporthe citri</i> Alternaria Leaf Spot <i>Alternaria alternata</i>	2 - 4	<p>Greasy Spot - For suppression, begin applications at first new foliar flush, and repeat with subsequent new flushes. When conditions are conducive to rapid disease development, Sonata ASO must be used in a tank mix program with other registered products, such as spray oil or copper- based fungicides, at labeled rates.</p> <p>Post Bloom Fruit Drop – For suppression, begin applications at early bloom and when conditions are conducive to disease development. Repeat on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Utilize the shorter spray interval between applications if warm, wet conditions persist.</p> <p>Citrus Scab – For suppression, begin applications at first new foliar flush and repeat at petal fall and at ½ inch diameter fruit.</p> <p>Melanose – For suppression, begin applications at petal fall and repeat on 7 to 14 day intervals until fruit becomes</p>

<p>Citrus continued</p>			<p>resistant. Alternaria Leaf Spot - Begin applications when environmental conditions and plant stage are conducive to disease development. Repeat on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed.</p> <p>For improved performance on Post Bloom Fruit Drop, Scab, Melanose and Alternaria Leaf Spot, use Sonata ASO in a tank mix or rotational program with other registered fungicides.</p>
<p>Clover, forage Alfalfa, forage</p> <p>Other animal feed nongrass crops including those grown for seed production</p>	<p>White Mold (Sclerotinia Stem Rot) <i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i></p>	<p>2 - 4</p>	<p>For suppression of White Mold, begin application soon after emergence or transplant and when conditions are conducive to disease development. Repeat on a 7 to 14 day interval or as needed.</p>
<p>Cucurbits</p> <p>Cucumber Cantaloupe Melon Muskmelon Squash Watermelon and other cucurbits</p>	<p>Powdery Mildew <i>Erysiphe</i> spp. <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp. Downy Mildew <i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i> Gummy Stem Blight <i>Phoma cucurbitacearum</i> <i>Didymella bryoniae</i> Angular Leaf Spot <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> Anthracnose <i>Colletotrichum lagenarium</i> Bacterial Fruit Blotch <i>Acidovorax avenae</i></p>	<p>2 - 4</p>	<p>Begin applications soon after emergence or transplant when environmental conditions and plant stage are conducive to disease development. Repeat on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Use higher rates and short application intervals under heavy disease pressure. For improved performance, use Sonata ASO in a tank mix or rotational program with other registered fungicides.</p>

Crops	Diseases	Rate qt/acre	Application Instructions
Fruiting Vegetables Pepper Tomato Eggplant and other fruiting vegetables	Bacterial Spot <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.	2 - 4	Begin application soon after emergence or transplant and when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development. Continue applications on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. When conditions are conducive to rapid disease development, for improved control, use Sonata ASO in a tank mix program with copper-based bactericides registered for control of Bacterial Spot at labeled rates.
	Bacterial Speck <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>tomato</i>	2 - 4	Begin application soon after emergence or transplant and when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development. Continue applications on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Use higher rates and shorter intervals under heavy disease development.
	Early Blight <i>Alternaria solani</i> Late Blight <i>Phytophthora infestans</i>	2 - 4	For suppression of Early Blight and control of Late Blight, begin applications when plants are 4 to 6 inches high. Repeat applications on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Use higher rates and shorter intervals under heavy disease development. For improved performance, use Sonata ASO in a tank mix or rotational program with other registered fungicides for Early and Late Blight control.
	Powdery Mildew <i>Oidiopsis taurica</i> <i>Erysiphe</i> spp. <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp. Downy Mildew <i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>	2 - 4	Begin application soon after emergence or transplant and when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development. Continue applications on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. For improved performance, use Sonata ASO in a tank mix or rotational program with other registered fungicides for Powdery and Downy Mildew control.
	Gray Mold <i>Botrytis cinerea</i>	2 - 4	Begin application soon after emergence or transplant and repeat on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed.

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Crops	Diseases	Rate qt/acre	Application Instructions
Grape	Gray Mold <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> Sour Rot [a complex of pathogens <i>Aspergillus niger, Alternaria tenuis, Botrytis cinerea, Cladosporium herbarum, Rhizopus arrhizus, Penicillium spp.,</i> and others]	2 - 4	Begin application at bloom, before bunch closure, at verasion and preharvest. Repeat on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Sonata ASO may be applied to fruit up to and including the day of harvest.
	Powdery Mildew <i>Uncinula necator</i>	2 - 4	Begin applications at prebloom. Continue at 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Use higher rates and shorter application intervals under heavy disease pressure. Use of a spreader/sticker or wetting agent is recommended to ensure optimum control. (Begin application when new shoots are ½ to 1½ inches long. Repeat when shoots are 3 to 5 inches long, when shoots are 8 to 10 inches long and then at 7 to 14 day intervals until disease conditions no longer exist.)
	Downy Mildew <i>Plasmopara viticola</i>	2 - 4	Begin application when shoots are ½- to 1½- inches long. Repeat applications at 3- to 5-inch shoots, 8- to 10-inch shoots, and then on 7 to 14 day intervals as needed. (For suppression, apply at 10-inch shoot, then at 7 to 14 day intervals until bunch closure (berry touch). For improved performance, use Sonata ASO in a tank mix or rotational program with other registered fungicides for Downy Mildew control.)
	Phomopsis <i>Phomopsis viticola</i>	2 - 8	Begin applications when shoots are ½ to 1 inch long and repeat when shoots are 6-8 inches long.
	Eutypa <i>Eutypa lata</i>	2 - 5% v/v*	Apply solution to pruning wounds. Sanitation is critical. All wood from infected plants must be removed from the vineyard and destroyed (either buried or burned).

*2 - 5% v/v rate (Sonata ASO to water) for this use only.

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Crops	Diseases	Rate qt/acre	Application Instructions
Grass Grown for Seed Production	Powdery Mildew <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp. <i>Erysiphe graminis</i> <i>Podosphaera</i> spp. <i>Oidium</i> spp. Rust <i>Puccinia</i> spp.	1 - 4	For suppression - Begin applications when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development. Continue at 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Use higher rates and shorter application intervals under heavy disease pressure.
Herbs/ Spices	Bacterial Blight <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> Anthracnose <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp. Alternaria Leaf Blight <i>Alternaria</i> spp.	2 - 4	Begin application when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development. Repeat on a 7 to 14 day interval or as needed.
Hops	Powdery Mildew <i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i> Downy Mildew <i>Peronospora</i> spp.	2- 4 qt./100 gal	<p>Begin applications when environmental conditions are conducive to rapid disease development. Continue at 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Use higher rates and shorter application intervals under moderate to heavy disease pressure.</p> <p>Apply at a rate of 2 - 4 qt per 100 gallons of water using ground equipment. Apply adequate spray volume to achieve complete spray coverage. Spray volume ranges for hop growth stages are as follows:</p> <p>Emergence to training: Use 2 - 4 qt of product per 100 gallons of water. Apply using a minimum spray volume of 20 gallons per acre. Coverage will vary with the size of the vines and the type of spray equipment. Apply adequate spray volume to achieve complete spray coverage. Maximum spray volume is 400 gallons per acre.</p> <p>Training to wire: Use 2 - 4 qt of product per 100 gallons of water. Apply using a minimum spray volume of 50 gallons per acre. Coverage will vary with the size of the vines and the type of spray equipment. Apply adequate spray volume to achieve complete spray coverage. Maximum spray volume is 400 gallons per acre.</p> <p>Wire touch through harvest: Use 2 - 4 qt</p>

<p>Hops continued</p>			<p>of product per acre. Apply in a minimum spray volume of 100 gallons per acre. Higher water volumes may be necessary to achieve thorough coverage after side arms develop. Maximum spray volume is 400 gallons per acre.</p>
		<p>2- 4 qt./acre</p>	<p>For aerial applications only</p> <p>Begin applications when environmental conditions are conducive to rapid disease development. Continue at 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Use higher rates and shorter application intervals under moderate to heavy disease pressure.</p> <p>Apply at a rate of 2- 4 qt per acre.</p>
<p>Kiwi</p>	<p>Botrytis Fruit Rot <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> Bacterial Blight <i>Pseudomonas viridiflava</i> <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> Sclerotinia <i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i></p>	<p>2- 4</p>	<p>Begin application at early bloom and repeat on a 7 to 14 day interval or as needed. Sonata ASO may be applied to fruit up to and including the day of harvest.</p>
<p>Leafy Vegetables</p> <p>Lettuce Celery Spinach Parsley Radicchio and other leafy vegetables including those grown for seed production</p>	<p>Downy Mildew <i>Bremia lactucae</i> <i>Peronospora</i> spp.</p> <p>Powdery Mildew <i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i></p> <p>Pink Rot <i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i></p>	<p>2 - 4</p>	<p>Begin applications when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development. Continue on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Use higher rates and shorter application intervals under heavy disease pressure.</p> <p>Downy Mildew / Powdery Mildew - For suppression, begin application when conditions are conducive to disease development and repeat on a 7 to 14 day interval or as needed. Use higher rates and shorter application intervals under heavy disease pressure. For improved performance, use Sonata ASO in a tank mix or rotational program with other registered fungicides.</p> <p>Pink Rot - Begin application approximately 8 weeks before harvest and repeat on a 7 to 14 interval. Apply Sonata ASO as a directed spray in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage of the base of the plants and the surrounding soil surface. Light irrigation following application to incorporate Sonata ASO may improve disease control.</p>

Crops	Diseases	Rate qt/acre	Application Instructions
<p>Leafy Vegetables</p> <p>Lettuce Celery Spinach Parsley Radicchio and other leafy vegetables including those grown for seed production</p>	<p>Sclerotinia Head and Leaf Drop <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.</p>	<p>2 - 4</p>	<p>Begin applications when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development. Continue at 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Use higher rates and shorter application intervals under heavy disease pressure.</p> <p><u>For control of early Sclerotinia Head And Leaf Drop:</u> Apply at planting or immediately following planting but prior to crop emergence as a 4 to 6 inch seed line treatment. Make a second application as a directed spray with multiple nozzles per each seed line in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage of lower plant leaves and surrounding soil surface within 7 days of thinning. Repeat applications on 7 to 14 day intervals if conditions for disease development persist. Use higher rates under conditions conducive to moderate to severe disease pressure. Light irrigation after application to incorporate the product may improve disease control. OR</p> <p><u>For control of Sclerotinia Head And Leaf Drop:</u> Apply as a directed spray with multiple nozzles per each seed line in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage of lower plant leaves and surrounding soil surface within 7 days of thinning or transplanting. Repeat applications on 7 to 14 day intervals if conditions for disease development persist. Use higher rates under conditions conducive to moderate to severe disease pressure. Light irrigation after application to incorporate the product may improve disease control.</p>

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Crops	Diseases	Rate qt/acre	Application Instructions
Legumes Vegetables Beans Green beans Snap beans Shell beans Dry beans Garbanzo beans Lima beans Peas Chick Peas Soybeans Split Peas Lentils and other legumes vegetables including those grown for seed production	Rust <i>Uromyces appendiculatus</i>	1 - 4	For suppression, begin application soon after emergence or transplant and when conditions are conducive to disease development. Repeat on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. For improved performance, use Sonata ASO in a tank mix or rotational program with other registered fungicides for Rust control.
	Rust <i>Puccinia</i> spp. Bacterial Blight <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> Brown Spot <i>Septoria glycines</i> Bacterial Pustule <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp. Cercospora Leaf Spot <i>Cercospora</i> spp. Downy Mildew <i>Peronospora manshurica</i> Powdery Mildew <i>Erysiphe</i> spp.	1 - 4	Begin applications when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development. Continue at 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Use higher rates and shorter application intervals under heavy disease pressure.
	Asian Soybean Rust <i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>	1 - 4	Use as part of a program with other fungicides labeled for Asian Soybean Rust. Begin applications when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development. Continue at 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Use higher rates and shorter application intervals under heavy disease pressure.
	Damping-Off <i>Aphanomyces</i> spp.	1 - 4	Begin application soon after emergence or transplant and when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development. Repeat on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Use higher rates and shorter application intervals under heavy disease pressure.
	White Mold (Sclerotinia Stem Rot) <i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>	1 - 4	Begin application soon after emergence or transplant and when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development. Repeat on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Use higher rates and shorter application intervals under heavy disease pressure.

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Crops	Diseases	Rate qt/acre	Application Instructions
Mango	Anthracnose <i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>	2- 4	Begin application at budbreak and repeat on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed through harvest. Sonata ASO may be applied to fruit up to and including the day of harvest.
Mint	Rust <i>Puccinia menthae</i> Powdery Mildew <i>Erysiphe spp.</i> Downy Mildew <i>Peronospora spp.</i>	2 - 4	Begin application soon after emergence and when conditions are conducive to disease development. Repeat on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Use higher rates and shorter application intervals under heavy disease pressure.
Olive	Olive Knot <i>Pseudomonas savastanoi</i>	2 - 4	Apply before fall rains and again during dormancy before spring growth. Under conditions conducive to heavy disease pressure, for improved control, use Sonata ASO in a tank-mix or rotational program with a copper-based bactericide registered for control of Olive Knot.
Oil Seed Crops Canola Castor Coconut Cotton Flax Oil Palm Olive Peanut Rapeseed Safflower Sesame Sunflower Soybeans and other oilseed crops	Bacterial Speck <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>glycinea</i> Brown Spot <i>Septoria glycines</i> Cercospora Leaf Spot <i>Cercospora spp.</i> Pod and Stem Blight <i>Diaporthe phaseolorum</i> var. <i>sojae</i> <i>Phomopsis longicola</i> Downy Mildew <i>Peronospora manshurica</i> White Mold (Sclerotinia Stem Rot) <i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> Bacterial Pustule <i>Xanthomonas spp.</i>	1-4	Begin application soon after emergence and when conditions are conducive to disease development. Repeat on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Use higher rates and shorter application intervals under heavy disease pressure.
including those grown for seed production	Asian Soybean Rust <i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>	1-4	Use as part of a program with other fungicides labeled for Asian Soybean Rust. Begin application soon after emergence and when conditions are conducive to disease development. Repeat on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Use higher rates and shorter application intervals under heavy disease pressure.

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Crops	Diseases	Rate qt/acre	Application Instructions
Papaya	Anthracnose <i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>	2 - 4	Begin application at flowering and repeat on a 7 to 14 day interval or as needed through harvest. Sonata ASO may be applied to fruit up to and including the day of harvest.
Peanuts	Early Leaf Spot <i>Cercospora arachidicola</i> Late Leaf Spot <i>Cercosporidium personatum</i> Rust <i>Puccinia arachidis</i> White Mold <i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>	2 - 4	Begin application when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development. Repeat applications on 7 to 14 intervals or as needed. For improved control of Leaf Spot diseases, use Sonata ASO in a tank mix program with copper-based fungicides registered for control of Peanut Leaf Spot diseases. Peanut hay may be fed to livestock.
Pome Fruit Apple Crabapple Pear Quince Mayhaw and other pome fruit crops	Fire Blight <i>Erwinia amylovora</i>	2 - 4	For suppression begin application at 1 – 5% bloom and repeat as necessary to protect open, untreated blossoms when conditions favoring disease development are likely to occur. For maximum control, use Sonata ASO prior to and as close as possible to fire blight infection events. During periods of rapid bloom development and frequent infection periods, spray intervals of 3 to 7 days may be required. For apples and pears after petal fall, continue applications on a 7-day interval while environmental conditions favor disease development. Apply in sufficient water to provide full coverage. For improved performance, use Sonata ASO in a rotational program with antibiotics registered for Fire Blight control such as but not limited to oxytetracycline or streptomycin. Proper orchard cultural practices are essential to eliminate Fire Blight-infected tissue from the orchard to assure good performance of any crop protection product. Care must be taken to remove and destroy dead and diseased wood from the orchard prior to and during the growing season.

<p>Pome Fruit continued</p>			<p>Use of Sonata ASO alone has not been shown to affect fruit finish. Use caution when selecting spray adjuvants. Select only those adjuvants which through prior experience do not affect fruit finish when combined with Sonata ASO.</p>
<p>Pome Fruit Apple Crabapple Pear Quince Mayhaw and other pome fruit crops</p>	<p>Scab <i>Venturia</i> spp.</p>	<p>2 - 4</p>	<p>For suppression, begin application at green tip or when environmental conditions become favorable for primary Scab development and repeat on 7 to 14 day intervals. When environmental conditions are conducive to rapid disease development, for improved performance, use Sonata ASO in a tank mix or rotational program with other registered fungicides for Scab control.</p>
	<p>Powdery Mildew <i>Podosphaera leucotricha</i></p>	<p>2 - 4</p>	<p>Begin application at tight cluster, or sooner, if conditions are conducive to disease development. Repeat applications through the second cover spray at 7 to 14 day intervals. Additional sprays beyond second cover may be needed on susceptible varieties or when environmental conditions are conducive to rapid disease development or under heavy disease pressure. Use higher rates and shorter spray intervals when conditions are conducive to rapid disease development or heavy disease pressure.</p>
<p>Root / Tuber Vegetables Carrot Potato Sweet Potato Beets Ginger Horseradish Radish Ginseng Turnip and other root/tuber vegetables crops including those grown for seed production</p>	<p>Black Root Rot/ Black Crown Rot <i>Alternaria</i> spp.</p>	<p>2 - 4</p>	<p>Begin application soon after emergence or transplant and when conditions are conducive to disease development. Repeat application at 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Use higher rates and shorter intervals under heavy disease pressure.</p>
	<p>Bacterial Leaf Blight <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> Downy Mildew <i>Peronospora</i> spp. Powdery Mildew <i>Erysiphe</i> spp. White Mold <i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> Gray Mold <i>Botrytis</i> spp.</p>	<p>2 - 4</p>	<p>Begin application soon after emergence or transplant and when conditions are conducive to disease development. Repeat application at 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Use higher rates and shorter application intervals under heavy disease pressure.</p>

Crops	Diseases	Rate qt/acre	Application Instructions
Root / Tuber and Corm Vegetables Carrot Potato Sweet Potato Beets Ginger Horseradish Radish Ginseng Turnip and other root/tuber vegetables crops including those grown for seed production	Early Blight <i>Alternaria solani</i> Late Blight <i>Phytophthora infestans</i>	2 - 4	For suppression, begin application soon after emergence and when conditions are conducive to disease development. Repeat on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Use higher rates and shorter application intervals under heavy disease pressure. For improved performance, use Sonata ASO in a tank mix or rotational program with other registered fungicides for Early and Late Blight control.
	Aerial Stem Rot <i>Erwinia carotovora</i>	2 - 4	For suppression, begin applications at the first sign of disease, or when conditions become conducive for disease development. Repeat on a 7 to 14 day interval or as needed.
Roses, Field	Powdery Mildew <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp. Rust <i>Puccinia</i> spp.	2 - 4	Begin applications when environmental conditions and plant stage are conducive to disease development. Continue applications on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Use higher rates and shorter application intervals under heavy disease pressure.
Stone Fruit Apricot Cherry Nectarine Peach Plum Prune and other stone fruit crops	Anthracnose <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp. Powdery Mildew <i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i> <i>Podosphaera clandestine</i> <i>Podosphaera</i> spp. Rusty Spot <i>Podosphaera leucotricha</i> Bacterial Canker <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp. Alternaria Spot / Fruit Rot <i>Alternaria alternata</i> Scab <i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i> Brown Rot Blossom Blight <i>Monilinia laxa</i> Fruit Brown Rot <i>Monilinia fruticola</i>	2 - 4	<p>Brown Rot Blossom Blight – Begin application at early bloom and repeat through petal fall on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed.</p> <p>Scab – Begin application at petal fall and repeat on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed.</p> <p>Bacterial Canker – Apply post harvest before fall rains and again during dormancy before spring growth.</p> <p>Powdery Mildew- Begin application at popcorn stage and repeat on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. For improved performance, use Sonata ASO in a tank mix or rotational program with other registered fungicides for Powdery Mildew</p>

<p>Stone Fruit continued</p>	<p>Gray Mold <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> Shot Hole <i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i> <i>Xanthomonas pruni</i> <i>Bhumeriella gaapi</i> <i>Cercospora</i> spp.</p>		<p>control.</p> <p>For all other diseases – Begin application prior to disease development and repeat on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed.</p> <p>Sonata ASO may be applied to fruit up to and including the day of harvest.</p>
<p>Strawberry</p>	<p>Powdery Mildew <i>Erysiphe</i> spp. Gray Mold <i>Botrytis</i> spp.</p>	<p>2 - 4</p>	<p>Begin applications when new growth starts and before fruit starts to form. Continue applications on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Use higher rates and shorter application intervals under heavy disease pressure.</p>
	<p>Powdery Mildew <i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i> Anthracnose <i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i> Botrytis <i>Botrytis cinerea</i></p>	<p>2 - 4</p>	<p>Botrytis/Powdery Mildew - For suppression, begin application at or before flowering and repeat on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed through harvest. For improved performance, use Sonata ASO in a tank mix or rotational program with other registered fungicides for Powdery Mildew and Botrytis control.</p> <p>Anthracnose – Begin application prior to disease development and repeat on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed.</p> <p>Sonata ASO may be applied up to and including the day of harvest.</p>
<p>Sugar Beets including crop grown for seed production</p>	<p>Powdery Mildew <i>Erysiphe betae</i> <i>Erysiphe polygoni</i> Leaf Spot <i>Cercospora beticola</i> Ramularia <i>Ramularia</i> spp. Rust <i>Uromyces betae</i></p>	<p>2 - 4</p>	<p>Begin applications when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development. Continue applications on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Use higher rates and shorter application intervals under heavy disease pressure.</p>
<p>Sweet Corn including crop grown for seed production</p>	<p>Common Rust <i>Puccinia sorghi</i> Northern Leaf Blight <i>Exserohilum turcium</i> <i>Helminthosporium turcium</i> Southern Leaf Blight <i>Bipolaris maydis</i> <i>Helminthosporium maydi</i> <i>Cochliobolus heterostrophus</i></p>	<p>1-4</p>	<p>Begin applications when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development. Continue applications on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Use higher rates and shorter application intervals under heavy disease pressure.</p>

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Crops	Diseases	Rate qt/acre	Application Instructions
Tobacco	Blue Mold <i>Peronospora hyoscyami</i>	2 - 4	Begin applications when conditions are conducive to disease development. Continue applications on a 7 to 14 day interval or as needed.
Watercress	Cercospora Leafspot <i>Cercospora spp.</i>	2 - 4	Begin applications when conditions are conducive to disease development. Continue applications on a 7 to 14 day interval or as needed.
Tree Nut Almond Pistachio Pecan Walnut Filberts Chestnut Cashew Beechnut Butternut and other tree nut crops	Walnut Blight <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> Alternaria Leaf Spot <i>Alternaria alternata</i> Anthracnose <i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i> Bacterial Canker <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> Scab <i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i> Botryosphaeria Blight <i>Botryosphaeria dothidea</i> Shot Hole <i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i> <i>Xanthomonas pruni</i> <i>Blumeriella gaapi</i> <i>Cercospora spp.</i> Brown Rot <i>Monilinia spp.</i>	2- 4	<p>Walnut Blight – Begin application no later than pistillate bloom and repeat on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Apply in advance of rain for maximum protection. Under conditions conducive to heavy disease pressure, for improved control, use Sonata ASO in a tank-mix or rotational program with a copper-based bactericide registered for control of Walnut Blight.</p> <p>For all other diseases – Begin application prior to disease development and repeat on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed.</p>

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Application Rates of Sonata ASO for Selected Greenhouse Crops			
Greenhouse Crops	Diseases	Rate qt/100 gallons spray mix	Application Instructions
Brassica Vegetables (Cole Crops) Broccoli Cabbage Cauliflower Brussels Sprouts Collards Kale Mustard Greens Kohlrabi and other brassica crops	Pin Rot Complex <i>Alternaria/ Xanthomonas</i> Bacterial Leaf Spot <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> Bacterial Soft Rot <i>Erwinia / Pseudomonas</i> Black Rot <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> Xanthomonas Leaf Spot <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> Alternaria Leaf Spot <i>Alternaria spp.</i> Anthracnose <i>Colletotrichum higginsianum</i> Cercospora Leaf Spot <i>Cercospora brassicicola</i> Downy Mildew <i>Peronospora parasitica. Peronospora spp.</i> Powdery Mildew <i>Erysiphe polygoni</i> Southern Blight <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>	2 - 4	<p>Pin Rot - For suppression, begin application when environmental conditions in the greenhouse are conducive to disease development and repeat on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. For improved performance, use Sonata ASO in a tank mix or rotational program with other registered fungicides for Pin Rot control.</p> <p>For all other diseases - Begin application soon after emergence or transplant and when conditions in the greenhouse are conducive to disease development. Repeat on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Use higher rates and shorter application intervals under heavy disease pressure. For improved performance, use Sonata ASO in a tank mix or rotational program with other registered fungicides.</p>

Greenhouse Crops	Diseases	Rate qt/100 gallons spray mix	Application Instructions
Bulb Vegetables Onion Garlic Shallots and other bulb vegetables and other bulb vegetables	Botrytis Neck Rot <i>Botrytis</i> spp. Botrytis Leaf Blight <i>Botrytis squamosa</i> Onion Purple Blotch <i>Alternaria porri</i> Onion Downy Mildew <i>Peronospora destructor</i> Downy Mildew <i>Peronospora</i> spp. Powdery Mildew <i>Erysiphe</i> spp.	2 - 4	Begin application when environmental conditions in the greenhouse are conducive to disease development and repeat on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Use higher rates and shorter application intervals under heavy disease pressure.
	Rust <i>Puccinia porri</i>	2 - 4	For suppression, begin application when conditions are conducive to disease development and repeat on a 7 to 14 day interval or as needed. For improved performance, use Sonata ASO in a tank mix or rotational program with other registered fungicides for Rust control.
Cucurbits Cucumber Cantaloupe Melon Muskmelon Squash Watermelon and other cucurbits	Powdery Mildew <i>Erysiphe</i> spp. <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp. Downy Mildew <i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i> Gummy Stem Blight <i>Phoma cucurbitacearum</i> <i>Didymella bryoniae</i> Angular Leaf Spot <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> Anthracnose <i>Colletotrichum lagenarium</i> Bacterial Fruit Blotch <i>Acidovorax avenae</i>	2 - 4	Begin application soon after emergence or transplant and when environmental conditions in the greenhouse are conducive to disease development. Repeat on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Use higher rate and shorter application intervals under heavy disease pressure. For improved performance, use Sonata ASO in a tank mix or rotational program with other registered fungicides.

Greenhouse Crops	Diseases	Rate qt/100 gallons spray mix	Application Instructions
Fruiting Vegetables Pepper Tomato Eggplant and other fruiting vegetables	Gray Mold <i>Botrytis cinerea</i>	2 - 4	Begin application soon after emergence or transplant and repeat on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed
	Powdery Mildew <i>Oidiopsis taurica</i> <i>Erysiphe</i> spp. <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp. Downy Mildew <i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>	2 - 4	Begin application soon after emergence or transplant and continue on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Use higher rates and shorter application intervals under heavy disease pressure. For improved performance, use Sonata ASO in a tank mix or rotational program with other registered fungicides for Powdery and Downy Mildew control.
	Bacterial Spot <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.	2 - 4	Begin application soon after emergence or transplant and when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development. Continue applications on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. When conditions are conducive to rapid disease development, for improved control, use Sonata ASO in a tank mix program with copper-based bactericides registered for control of Bacterial Spot at labeled rates
	Early Blight <i>Alternaria solani</i> Late Blight <i>Phytophthora infestans</i>	2 - 4	For suppression of Early Blight and control of Late Blight, begin application when plants are 4- to 6-inches high. Repeat applications on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Use higher rates and shorter application intervals under heavy disease pressure. For improved performance, use Sonata ASO in a tank mix or rotational program with other registered fungicides for Early and Late Blight control.
Herbs/ Spices	Bacterial Blight <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> Anthracnose <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp. Alternaria Leaf Blight <i>Alternaria</i> spp.	2 - 4	Begin application when environmental conditions in the greenhouse are conducive to disease development. Repeat on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed.

Greenhouse Crops	Diseases	Rate qt/100 gallons spray mix	Application Instructions
<p>Leafy Vegetables</p> <p>Lettuce Celery Spinach Parsley Radicchio and other leafy vegetables</p>	<p>Downy Mildew <i>Bremia lactucae</i> <i>Peronospora</i> spp. Powdery Mildew <i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i> <i>Erysiphe</i> spp. Pink Rot <i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i></p>	<p>2 - 4</p>	<p>Downy Mildew / Powdery Mildew - For suppression, begin application when conditions are conducive to disease development and repeat on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. For improved performance, use Sonata ASO in a tank mix or rotational program with other registered fungicides for Downy Mildew and Powdery Mildew control.</p> <p>Pink Rot – Begin application approximately 8 weeks before harvest and repeat on 7 to 14 intervals. Apply Sonata ASO as a directed spray in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage of the base of the plants and the surrounding soil surface. Light irrigation following application to incorporate Sonata ASO may improve disease control.</p>
	<p>Sclerotinia Head and Leaf Drop <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.</p>	<p>2 - 4</p>	<p><u>For control of early Sclerotinia Head and Leaf Drop:</u> Apply at planting or immediately following planting but prior to crop emergence as a 4- to 6-inch seed line treatment. Make a second application as a directed spray with multiple nozzles per each seed line in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage of lower plant leaves and surrounding soil surface within 7 days of thinning. Repeat applications on 7 to 14 day intervals if conditions for disease development persist. Use higher rates under conditions conducive to moderate to severe disease pressure. Light irrigation after application to incorporate the product may improve disease control.</p> <p>OR</p> <p><u>For control of Sclerotinia Head and Leaf Drop:</u> Apply as a directed spray with multiple nozzles per each seed line in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage of lower plant leaves and surrounding soil surface within 7 days of thinning or transplanting. Repeat applications on 7 to 14 day intervals if conditions for disease development persist. Use higher rates under conditions conducive to moderate to severe disease pressure. Light irrigation after application to incorporate the product may improve disease control.</p>

Greenhouse Crops	Diseases	Rate qt/100 gallons spray mix	Application Instructions
<p>Root / Tuber and Corm Vegetables</p> <p>Carrot Potato Sweet Potato Beets Ginger Horseradish Radish Ginseng Turnip and other root/tuber crops</p>	<p>Black Root Rot/ Black Crown Rot <i>Alternaria</i> spp.</p>	<p>2 - 4</p>	<p>Begin application soon after emergence or transplant and when conditions are conducive to disease development. Repeat on a 7 to 14 day interval or as needed.</p>
	<p>Bacterial Leaf Blight <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> White Mold <i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i></p>	<p>2 - 4</p>	<p>Begin application soon after emergence or transplant and when conditions are conducive to disease development. Repeat on a 7 to 14 day interval or as needed.</p>
	<p>Aerial Stem Rot <i>Erwinia carotovora</i></p>	<p>2 - 4</p>	<p>For suppression, begin applications at the first sign of disease, or when conditions become conducive for disease development. Repeat on a 7 to 14 day interval or as needed.</p>
	<p>Early Blight <i>Alternaria solani</i> Late Blight <i>Phytophthora infestans</i></p>	<p>2 - 4</p>	<p>For suppression, begin application soon after emergence and when conditions are conducive to disease development. Repeat on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Use higher rates and shorter application intervals under heavy disease pressure. For improved performance, use Sonata ASO in a tank mix or rotational program with other registered fungicides for Early and Late Blight control.</p>

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Greenhouse Crops	Diseases	Rate qt/100 gallons spray mix	Application Instructions
Strawberry	Powdery Mildew <i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i> <i>Erysiphe</i> spp. Anthraco <i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i> Botrytis <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> Gray Mold <i>Botrytis</i> spp.	2 - 4	<p>Botrytis/Powdery Mildew - For suppression, begin application at or before flowering, when new growth starts and before fruit starts to form, when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development. Repeat on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed through harvest. Use higher rates and shorter application intervals under heavy disease pressure. For improved performance, use Sonata ASO in a tank mix or rotational program with other registered fungicides for Powdery Mildew and Botrytis control.</p> <p>Anthraco – Begin application prior to disease development and repeat on a 7 to 14 day interval or as needed.</p> <p>Sonata ASO may be applied up to and including the day of harvest.</p>

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FOR USE AS A SOIL TREATMENT ON SELECT AGRICULTURAL FIELD CROPS

Sonata ASO has a 0-Day PreHarvest Interval for all crops contained on this label.

Under moderate to severe disease pressure, for improved performance, increase rates and reduce spray intervals or use Sonata ASO in a tank mix or rotational program with other registered fungicides.

Sonata ASO is a broad spectrum biofungicide for the prevention, suppression and control of soil borne diseases on a wide range of fruits and vegetables as well as cotton. Sonata ASO enhances germination and plant growth by suppressing diseases caused by *Rhizoctonia*, *Pythium*, *Fusarium*, *Verticillium* and *Phytophthora*.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Soil Treatment At Planting:

Use at planting, seeding, or transplant. Mix 1 qt [(32 fl oz)] to 6 qt [(192 fl oz)] of Sonata ASO in appropriate amount of water per acre. Use higher application rates under conditions of heavy disease pressure. Apply finished mixture at a rate to thoroughly soak the growing media through the root zone (1 pint finished mixture / sq. ft for each 3 inches of soil depth) as a drench or directed spray using hand held, mechanical or motorized spray equipment, or as a chemigation drench or directed spray using applicable sprinkler or drip irrigation systems. Sonata ASO can be mixed with chemical fungicides registered for soil applications.

Soil Treatment Through Irrigation: Use at any stage of plant growth. Mix 1 qt [(32 fl oz)] to 6 qt [(192 fl oz)] of Sonata ASO in appropriate amount of water per acre. Use higher application rates under conditions of heavy disease pressure. Optimal performance is obtained with preventative treatments repeated every 21 to 28 days throughout the growing cycle. Sonata ASO can be mixed with chemical fungicides registered for soil applications.

In-Furrow Applications:

For in-furrow applications, apply Sonata ASO as an in-furrow spray in 5-15 gallons of water at planting. Mount the spray nozzle so the spray is directed in the furrow just before the seeds are covered. Use the higher rates when the weather conditions are expected to be conducive for disease development, if the field has a history of disease problems, or if minimum/low till programs are in place.

See application rates table for rates and application instructions.

IN-FURROW APPLICATION RATES

Rate per 1000 row feet	Product Per Acre (fl oz)						
	22" rows	30" rows	32" rows	34" rows	36" rows	38" rows	40" rows
fl. oz. product							
2.2	52.3	38.3	35.9	33.8	32.0	30.3	28.7
13.2	313.6	230.0	215.4	203.0	192.0	182.0	172.5

40" = 13,068 row ft/acre, 38" = 13,754 row ft/acre, 36" = 14,520 row ft/acre, 34" = 15,374 row ft/acre, 32" = 16,315 row ft/acre, 30" = 17,424 row ft/acre, and 22" = 23,760 row ft/acre

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Application Rates of Sonata ASO for Soil Uses in Field for Soilborne/Seedling Disease Control

Crops	Disease	Rate	Application Instructions Soil Drench and In-furrow
<p>Brassica Vegetables (Cole Crops)</p> <p>Broccoli Cabbage Cauliflower Brussels Sprouts Collards Kale Mustard Greens Kohlrabi and other brassica crops</p>	<p><i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. <i>Pythium</i> spp. <i>Fusarium</i> spp. <i>Verticillium</i> spp. <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.</p>	<p>Soil Drench 1 – 6 qt/acre</p>	<p>Soil Drench Uses: Field</p> <p>Mix 1 qt [(32 fl oz)] to 6 qt [(192 fl oz)] of Sonata ASO in appropriate amount of water per acre. Use higher application rates under conditions of heavy disease pressure.</p> <p>Apply finished mixture at a rate to thoroughly soak the growing media through the root zone (1 pint finished mixture / sq. ft for each 3 inches of soil depth) as a drench or directed spray using hand held, mechanical or motorized spray equipment, or as a chemigation drench or directed spray using applicable sprinkler or drip irrigation systems.</p> <p>Begin applications at planting, during or after seeding, during or after transplanting and at any stage of plant growth. Optimal performance is obtained with preventative treatments repeated every 21 to 28 days throughout the growing cycle. Sonata ASO can be mixed with chemical fungicides registered for soil applications.</p>
<p>Bulb Vegetables</p> <p>Onion Garlic Shallots and other bulb vegetables</p>			<p>In-Furrow Applications:</p> <p>For in-furrow applications, apply Sonata ASO as an in-furrow spray in 5-15 gallons of water at planting. Mount the spray nozzle so the spray is directed in the furrow just before the seed are covered. Use the higher rates when the weather conditions are expected to be conducive for disease development, if the field has a history of disease problems, or if minimum/low till programs are in place.</p>
<p>Root / Tuber and Corm Vegetables</p> <p>Carrot Potato Sweet Potato Cassava Beets Ginger Horseradish Radish Ginseng Turnip and other root/ tuber and corm crops including those grown for seed</p>		<p>In-furrow 2.2-13.2 fl oz/ 1000 row feet</p>	<p>See in-furrow application table for rates based on row width.</p>

production			
Fruiting Vegetables Pepper Tomato Eggplant Ground Cherry Tomatillo Okra and other fruiting vegetables			

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Crops	Disease	Rate	Application Instructions Soil Drench and In-furrow
Corn Sweet Corn Popcorn Seed Corn Silage Corn Field Corn and other corn crops	<i>Rhizoctonia</i> <i>spp.</i> <i>Pythium</i> <i>spp.</i> <i>Fusarium</i> <i>spp.</i> <i>Verticillium</i> <i>spp.</i> <i>Phytophthora</i> <i>spp.</i>	In-furrow 2.2-13.2 fl oz/ 1000 row feet	In-Furrow Applications: For in-furrow applications, apply Sonata ASO as an in-furrow spray in 5-15 gallons of water at planting. Mount the spray nozzle so the spray is directed in the furrow just before the seed are covered. Use the higher rates when the weather conditions are expected to be conducive for disease development, if the field has a history of disease problems, of if minimum/low till programs are in place.
Cotton			See in-furrow application table for rates based on row width.
Cucurbits Cucumber Cantaloupe Melon Muskmelon Squash Watermelon and other cucurbit crops			See in-furrow application table for rates based on row width.
Leafy Vegetables Lettuce Celery Spinach Parsley Radicchio and other leafy vegetables			See in-furrow application table for rates based on row width.
Legumes/ Vegetables (succulent and dried beans and peas) Bean Green beans Snap beans Shell beans Soybeans Dry Beans Garbanzo beans			See in-furrow application table for rates based on row width.

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Lima beans Peas Chick peas Split peas Lentils and other legume / vegetable crops including those grown for seed production			
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FOR USE ON ORNAMENTALS, TREES, SHRUBS, FLOWERS, BEDDING PLANTS, TROPICAL PLANTS and FRUITS – (Bananas, Mangos, Papaya), -[Agricultural Use], [Commercial], [Residential Use]

Sonata ASO has a 0-Day PreHarvest Interval for all crops contained on this label.

Under moderate to severe disease pressure, for improved performance, increase rates and reduce spray intervals or use Sonata ASO in a tank mix or rotational program with other registered fungicides.

[As appropriate for uses:]

Sonata ASO is a protectant fungicide for use indoors and outdoors for control of certain foliar diseases in the field, greenhouses [open or enclosed], interiorscape, residential and commercial landscapes, nurseries [open or enclosed] and shade house environments.

Sonata ASO can be applied to ornamentals, trees, shrubs, flowers, annual and perennial bedding plants, potted flowers, cut flowers, tropical foliage, container grown trees and shrubs (greenhouses, shade houses, nurseries, indoors, outdoors, containers or field).

Application Rates for Sonata ASO When Used as a Foliar Spray on Ornamentals, Trees, Shrubs, Flowers, Bedding Plants, Tropical Plants and Fruits			
Crops	Disease	Rate qts/100 gallons spray mix	Application Instructions
Ornamentals Trees Shrubs Flowering Plants Tropical Plants and Fruits Fields, Outdoors, Indoors, Greenhouses, Nurseries, Shadehouses Annuals Perennials Bedding plants Potted flowers Cut flowers Foliage plants Deciduous trees Deciduous shrubs	Anthracnose <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.	2- 4	Begin applications when conditions favor disease development but before the onset of disease symptoms. Repeat application on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Thorough coverage is important. A surfactant may be used to improve coverage. For Suppression of Needle Rust - Begin applications when conditions favor disease development but before the onset of disease symptoms. Repeat application on 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Thorough coverage is important. A surfactant may be used to improve coverage.
	Bacteria <i>Erwinia</i> spp. <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp. <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.		
	Black Spot of Rose <i>Diplocarpon rosea</i>		
	Botrytis <i>Botrytis cinerea</i>		
	Downy Mildew <i>Peronospora</i> spp.		
	Leaf Spots <i>Alternaria</i> spp. <i>Cercospora</i> spp. <i>Entomosporium</i> spp. <i>Helminthosporium</i> spp. <i>Myrothecium</i> spp. <i>Septoria</i> spp.		
	Powdery Mildew <i>Erysiphe</i> spp.		

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<p>Tropical foliage Bananas, Mangos, Papaya Container grown plants</p>	<p><i>Oidium</i> spp. <i>Podosphaera</i> spp. <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp. <i>Phytophthora</i> spp</p> <p>Rust <i>Puccinia</i> spp.</p> <p>Needle Rust <i>Melampsora occidentalis</i></p> <p>Scab <i>Venturia</i> spp.</p>		
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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Store in a dry area inaccessible to children. Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use.

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: [For 1.0-gallon, 2.5-gallon, 3-gallon, or 5-gallon plastic containers -- Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ 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. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If burned, stay out of smoke.]

[For 30-gallon plastic containers - Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container ¼ 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. Empty rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If burned, stay out of smoke.]

[For 110-gallon or larger returnable mini-bulk containers -- Return empty container for reuse. 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

mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 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. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If burned, stay out of smoke.]

[Batch codes are sticker applied to the front panel of every label on every product container]

CONDITIONS FOR SALE AND WARRANTY

AgraQuest warrants to those persons lawfully purchasing this product that at the time of the first sale of this product by Seller that this product conformed to its description and was reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with Seller's directions. Buyers and users of this product assume the risk of any use contrary to such directions. EXCEPT AS PROVIDED ELSEWHERE IN WRITING CONTAINING AN EXPRESS REFERENCE TO THIS WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF DAMAGES, SELLER MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OR GUARANTY, INCLUDING ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR OF MERCHANTABILITY AND NO AGENT OF SELLER IS AUTHORIZED TO DO SO. **Except to the extent prohibited by applicable law, AgraQuest offers this product with the following conditions: 1) buyers and users of this product assume the risk of any storage, handling or use contrary to AgraQuest's label and directions and 2) AgraQuest's liability shall in no case exceed the purchase price of the applicable AgraQuest product.**

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AgraQuest, Inc.
1540 Drew Avenue
Davis, California 95618
www.agraquest.com



[This label modified 04 June 2008.]

[Changes to this label are as follows;

1. Minor adjustments to the Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals statement as per LRM version III, current BRAD and input from J. Kausch.
2. Removal of reference to "Biotune".
3. Minor revisions to the Storage and Disposal statements as per PR Notice 2007-4.
4. Addition of pest, Aerial Stem Rot, and associated application instructions to the Root/Tuber and Corm Vegetable Crop Group.
5. Addition of Animal Feed Nongrass Crop Group with associated pests and application instructions.
6. Addition of clarifying language ("including those grown for seed production) to select crop groups.
7. Clarification of the WPS general statements in the Directions for Use.
8. Addition of soil drench application for agricultural field crops.
9. Clarification of application instructions for Berry Crop Group.
10. Addition of missing chemigation instructions as per PR Notices and LRM.

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11. Clarification and additional label language for ornamental foliar applications.
12. Correction of typographical, spelling and printing errors.
13. Changed effect from suppression to control for some diseases of fruiting vegetables.
14. Clarification of aerial application for Hops and application rate for aerial applications.]