

70506-235

12/07/2010

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

DEC - 7 2010

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

Ms. Rebecca A. Clemmer
Product Registration
United Phosphorus, Inc.
630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 402
King of Prussia, PA 19406

SUBJECT: Application for Pesticide Notification (PRN 98-10)
Request General Label Change/Contact Information and Primary Brand Name
Change "Manzate® 80 WP Fungicide"
EPA Reg. No. 70506-235
Application Dated September 30, 2010

Dear Registrant:

The Agency is in receipt of your Application for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 98-10 dated 09/30/10 for the above product. The Registration Division (RD) has conducted a review of this request for its applicability under PRN 98-10 and finds that the action(s) requested fall within the scope of PRN 98-10. The label submitted with the application has been stamped "Notification" and will be placed in our records.

If you have any questions, please call me directly at 703-305-5335 or Owen F. Beeder of my staff at 703-308-8899.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Paul J. Mastradone".

Paul J. Mastradone, Ph.D., Acting
Notifications & Minor Formulations Team Leader
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Please read instructions on reverse before completing form

Form Approved, OMB No. 2070-0060, Approval expires 5-31-98



United States
Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, DC 20460

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Registration |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Amendment |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Other |

OPP Identifier Number

Application for Pesticide - Section I

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| 1. Company/Product Number 70506-235 | 2. EPA Product Manager M. Waller | 3. Proposed Classification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted |
| 4. Company/Product (Name) United Phosphorus, Inc/Manzate 80WP fungicide | PM # 21 | |
| 5. Name and Address of Applicant (Include ZIP Code) United Phosphorus, Inc. 630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 402 King of Prussia, PA 19406 <input type="checkbox"/> Check if this is a new address | 6. Expedited Review. In accordance with FIFRA Section 3(c)(3) (b)(i), my product is similar or identical in composition and labeling to: EPA Reg No. _____ Product Name _____ | |

Section - II

| | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Amendment - Explain below | <input type="checkbox"/> Final printed labels in response to Agency letter dated _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission in response to Agency letter dated _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> "Me Too" Application |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notification - Explain below | <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Explain below |

NOTIFICATION
DEC - 7 2010

Explanation: Use additional page(s) if necessary. (For Section I and Section II.)
Notification of new primary brand name; update company and emergency contacts.

This notification is consistent with the provisions of PR Notice 98-10 and EPA regulations at 40 CFR 152.46, and no other changes have been made to the labeling or the confidential statement of formula of this product. I understand that it is a violation of 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1001 to willfully make any false statement to EPA. I further understand that if this notification is not consistent with the terms of PR Notice 98-10 and 40 CFR 152.46, this product may be in violation of FIFRA and I may be subject to enforcement action and penalties under sections 12 and 14 of FIFRA.

Section III

| | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. Material This Product Will be Packaged in: | | | | 2. Type of Container | |
| Child-Resistant Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | Unit Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | Water Soluble Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | | <input type="checkbox"/> Metal | <input type="checkbox"/> Plastic |
| *Certification must be submitted | | If "Yes" Unit Packaging wgt. | No. per container | If "Yes" Package wgt. | No. per container |
| | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Glass | <input type="checkbox"/> Paper |
| | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ | |
| 3. Location of Net Contents Information <input type="checkbox"/> Label <input type="checkbox"/> Container | | 4. Size(s) Retail Container | | 5. Location of label directions <input type="checkbox"/> On Label <input type="checkbox"/> On Label accompanying product | |
| 6. Manner in Which Label is Affixed to Product | | <input type="checkbox"/> Lithograph | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Paper glued | | | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Stenciled | | | |

Section IV

| | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------|--|---|--|
| 1. Contact Person (Complete items directly below for identification of individual to be contacted, if necessary, to process this application.) | | | | | |
| Name Rebecca A. Clemmer | | Title Regulatory Manager | | Telephone No. (Include Area Code) 610-491-2828 | |
| Certification I certify that the statements I have made on this form and all attachments thereto are true, accurate and complete. I acknowledge that any knowingly false or misleading statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under applicable law | | | | | 6. Date Application Received _____ _____ _____ (Stamped) _____ _____ _____ |
| 2. Signature | | 3. Title Regulatory Manager | | | |
| 4. Typed Name Rebecca A. Clemmer | | 5. Date Sept. 30, 2010 | | | |

D# 441107



United Phosphorus, Inc.

630 Freedom Business Center
Suite 402
King of Prussia, PA 19406
(610) 491-2828 (phone)
(610) 491-2810 (fax)

Rebecca A. Clemmer
Regulatory Manager

Sept. 30, 2010

Document Processing Desk (NOTIF)
Office of Pesticide Programs (H7504P)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Ariel Rios Building
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C., 20460

Re: Change in Primary Brand Name Due to Product Transfer

To Whom It May Concern:

United Phosphorus, Inc. was granted registration of the products below as the result of a transfer from DuPont. Because of this, we are notifying the Agency that we are changing the primary brand names as listed. In addition, company contact and emergency information have also been updated. The names listed below are the new product names.

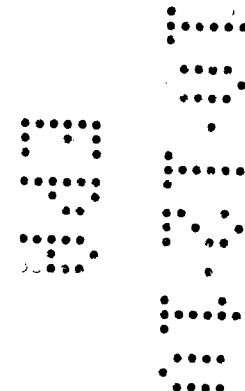
- Manzate Pro-Stick fungicide – EPA Reg. No. 70506-234
- Manzate 80WP fungicide – EPA Reg. No. 70506-235
- Manzate Flowable fungicide – EPA Reg. No. 70506-236

Enclosed for each product you will find (1) a marked label and (2) EPA form 8570-1.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Very truly yours,

Rebecca A. Clemmer
rebecca.clemmer@uniphos.com



PRODUCT NAME

Manzate® 80WP

fungicide NOTIFICATION

DEC - 7 2010

Wettable Powder

Active Ingredients By Weight

A coordination product of zinc ion and manganese ethylenebisdithiocarbamate 80%
in which the ingredients are:

Manganese⁺⁺ 16%
Zinc⁺⁺ 2%
Ethylenebisdithiocarbamate ion (C₄H₆N₂S₄)- 62%

Inert Ingredients 20%
TOTAL 100%

Contains 0.80 Pound of Mancozeb per Pound of Product

REG. NO. EPA Reg. No. 70506-235 EPA Est. No. 352-COL-001

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

IF INHALED: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.


IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. **Contact the Rocky Mountain Poison Center at 1-866-673-6671 for emergency medical treatment information.** See Label for Additional Precautions and Directions for Use.

FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY:
Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident,
call CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300.

See inside for additional Precautionary Statements and complete Directions for Use.

Net Contents: 50 lbs., 25 kg

 **UPI** United Phosphorus, Inc.
630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 402
King of Prussia, PA 19406
1-800-438-6071 • www.upi-usa.com

COMPANY NAME

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED, ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN OR INHALED. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers (other than mixers and loaders) must wear:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made out of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

Mixers and Loaders must wear:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made out of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading

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

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS:

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

During aerial application, human flaggers must be in enclosed cabs.

The enclosed cabs must be used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR part 170.240 (d)(4-6)]. The handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Exposed treated seed may be hazardous to birds and other wildlife. Dispose of all excess treated seed and seed packaging by burial away from bodies of water. Do not contaminate water by disposing of equipment washwaters.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 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 24 hours.

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

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made out of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses. Commercial seed treatments and professional applications to lawn grasses, golf courses, industrial (office park), and municipal lawns are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard. Do not enter treated areas until sprays have dried.

United Phosphorus, Inc. will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by United Phosphorus, Inc. User assumes all risks associated with such non-recommended use.

MANZATE® 80WP, a wettable powder containing mancozeb, is recommended for use as a spray for the control of many important plant diseases.

MANZATE® 80WP also may be used for manufacturing, repackaging or formulation of other fungicides. Each formulator using MANZATE® 80WP to formulate an end use pesticide product is responsible for obtaining an EPA registration for their end use product.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

AS A SPRAY (Ground or Aerial Equipment) - Apply MANZATE® 80WP at the rate shown; use sufficient water to provide thorough coverage, use 20 to 100 gallons per acre for ground equipment and no less than 2 gallons per acre for aircraft. Add MANZATE® 80WP slowly to water in the spray tank with agitation, or premix thoroughly in separate holding tank for concentrate or aircraft sprayers. Continuous agitation is required to keep the product in suspension. A spreader-sticker spray adjuvant may be used with this product if needed; contact your local product distributor or United Phosphorus, Inc. representative for specific recommendations.

RESTRICTIONS

Foliar Applications

Where EBDC Products Used Allow the Same Maximum Poundage of Active Ingredient Per Acre Per Season

If more than one product containing an EBDC active ingredient (maneb, mancozeb or metiram) is used on a crop during the same growing season and the EBDC products used allow the same maximum poundage of active ingredient per acre per season, then the total poundage of all such EBDC products used must not exceed any one of the specified individual EBDC product maximum seasonal poundage of active ingredient allowed per acre.

Where EBDC Products Used Allow Different Maximum Poundage of Active Ingredient Per Acre Per Season

If more than one product containing an EBDC active ingredient is used on a crop during the same growing season and the EBDC products used allow different maximum poundage of active ingredient per acre per season, then the total poundage of all such EBDC products used must not exceed the lowest specified individual EBDC product maximum seasonal poundage of active ingredient allowed per acre.

SEED TREATMENT

In addition to the maximum number of foliar applications permitted by the formula stated above, a single application for seed treatment may be made on crops which have registered seed treatment uses.

CHEMIGATION

Apply MANZATE® 80WP Fungicide only through sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set or hand move irrigation system. Do not apply MANZATE® 80WP through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service Specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

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

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems:

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

Specific Instructions for Sprinkler Irrigation Systems:

1. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must 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. Good agitation is required in the injection tank.
9. In moving systems, apply specified dosage of MANZATE® 80WP as a continuous injection. In non-moving systems inject MANZATE® 80WP for 15 to 30 minutes at end of cycle. Use the least amount of water possible consistent with uniform coverage.
10. Mix the amount of MANZATE® 80WP needed for acreage to be treated into the quantity of water determined during prior calibration. For moving systems inject into the system continuously for one complete revolution of the field. For non-moving systems inject into system for the time established during calibration.
11. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation equipment until all MANZATE® 80WP is flushed from system.

| CROP | DISEASES CONTROLLED | RATE OF MANZATE® 80WP PER APPLICATION LBS/ACRE | TIMING/INTERVALS (Also refer to Directions for Use) | RESTRICTIONS/COMMENTS |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| Apple | (See Pomefruit) | | | |
| Asparagus | Cercospora Leaf Spot, Rust | 2 | Start applications when rust first appears and repeat at 10 day intervals. Four applications are usually sufficient. | Apply only on asparagus ferns after spears have been harvested. Do not apply within 180 days of harvest in all states except CA and AZ (120 days). Do not apply more than 8 lbs (6.4 lbs active) per acre per season. |
| Asparagus Crown (Planting Stock) | Crown Rot | 1.0 lb/100 gals | Dip clean, loosely packed crowns into continuously agitated fungicide suspension for 5 minutes. Drain and plant as soon as possible. | Wash dirty crowns before dip treatment. Replace suspension in clean tank when discolored by soil. |
| Banana (Including Plantain) | Sigatoka | 2-3 | Apply when leaves first appear and repeat every 14 to 21 days or as required. Use sufficient water to provide adequate coverage. | Do not apply more than 30 lbs (24 lbs active) per acre per growing cycle. Minimum preharvest interval 0 days. |
| Barley, Oat, Rye, Wheat (Including Triticale) | Helminthosporium Leaf Spot, Leaf Rust, Septoria Glume Blotch, Septoria Leaf Spot, Tan Spot | 2 | Start application at onset of disease or when plants are in the tillering to jointing stage and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. | Do not make more than three applications during the season. Do not apply more than 6 lbs (4.8 lbs active) per acre per crop. Do not apply within 26 days of harvest. Do not graze livestock in treated areas prior to harvest. |
| Caprifig (Non-Food Use) | Endosepsis (Fusarium), Mold | 4 lbs/100 gals | Prepare mamme figs by making a shallow cut through the eye and then hand dividing to avoid wasp injury. Submerge mamme figs in the continuously agitated suspension for at least 15 minutes. Drain before placement in trees. | Use fresh dipping suspension after treating 4 to 5 batches of figs. |
| Corn (Sweet Corn for Fresh Use or Processing; Popcorn; and Sweet Corn for Seed Production, including Hybrid Seed) | Common Rust, Helminthosporium Leaf Blight, Gray Leaf Spot | 1.5 | Use sufficient water for thorough coverage. Start applications when disease first appears and repeat at 4 to 7 day intervals. | Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 22.5 lbs (18 lbs active) per acre per crop east of the Mississippi and AR and LA. Do not apply more than 7.5 lbs (6 lbs active) per acre per crop west of the Mississippi except AR and LA. Do not feed treated forage to livestock. |
| (Field and Field Corn for Hybrid Seed Production) | | | | Do not apply within 40 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 15 lbs (12 lbs active) per acre per crop. Do not feed treated forage to livestock. |
| Cranberry | Fruit Rot | 3-6 | Start applications at mid-bloom and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. | Do not apply within 30 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 18 lbs (14.4 lbs active) per acre per season. |
| Cucumber | Anthracnose, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew, Gummy Stem Blight, Scab | 2-3 | Start applications when plants are in the two-leaf stage and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. Use sufficient water and direct spray to provide thorough coverage of both upper and lower leaf surfaces. | Do not apply within 5 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 24 lbs (19.2 lbs active) per acre per crop. |
| Fennel | Early Blight, Late Blight | 2 | Begin in plant beds at emergence. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. | Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 16 lbs (12.8 lbs active) per acre per crop. Do not graze livestock in treated areas. |

| CROP | DISEASES CONTROLLED | RATE OF MANZATE® 80WP PER APPLICATION LBS/ACRE | TIMING/INTERVALS (Also refer to Directions for Use) | RESTRICTIONS/COMMENTS |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| Grape (East of the Rocky Mountains) | Black Rot, Bunch Rot, Deadarm, Downy Mildew | 1.5-4 | Apply in sufficient water to provide thorough coverage starting when new shoots are 1/2 to 1 1/2 inches long. Repeat when shoots are 3 to 5 inches long, when shoots are 8 to 10 inches long, and then at 7 to 10 day intervals until fruit is set. For late season control of black rot, deadarm and downy mildew, the use of other approved and recommended fungicides is suggested. | Do not apply within 66 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 24 lbs (19.2 lbs active) per acre per season. |
| Grape (West of the Rocky Mountains) | Black Rot, Bunch Rot, Deadarm, Downy Mildew | 1.5-2.5 | Apply in sufficient water to provide thorough coverage starting when new shoots are 1/2 to 1 1/2 inches long. Repeat when shoots are 3 to 5 inches long, when shoots are 8 to 10 inches long, and then at 7 to 10 day intervals until fruit is set. For late season control of black rot, deadarm and downy mildew, the use of other approved and recommended fungicides is suggested. | Do not apply within 66 days of harvest except in CA where no application can be made after bloom. Do not apply more than 7.5 lbs (6 lbs active) per acre per season. |
| Melon Cantaloupe, Casaba, Crenshaw, Honeydew, Watermelon | Alternaria Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Downy Mildew, Gummy Stem Blight, Cercospora Leaf Spot | 2-3 | Start applications when plants are in the two-leaf stage and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. Use sufficient water and direct spray to provide thorough coverage of both upper and lower leaf surfaces. Some varieties are sensitive to MANZATE® 80WP fungicide. Consult State Cooperative Extension Service Specialist prior to use. | Do not apply within 5 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 24 lbs (19.2 lbs active) per acre per season. |
| Oat | (See Barley) | | | |
| Onion (Dry Bulb), Garlic, Shallot | Botrytis Leaf Blight, Downy Mildew, Neck Rot, Purple Blotch | 3 | Follow a protective spray schedule starting when diseases are first reported in the area and repeat at 7 day intervals throughout the season. | Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. Do not apply to exposed bulbs. Do not apply more than 30 lbs (24 lbs active) per acre per crop. |
| | Smut | 3 | Apply 3 lbs per acre as a furrow drench at time of planting onion seeds. Use 75 to 125 gallons of water per acre. | Do not use more than 2.4 lbs active per acre (29,000 linear feet of furrow) with an 18 inch row spacing. |
| Papaya | Anthracnose (Colletotricum), Phytophthora Fruit Rot, Black Spot (Cercospora) | 2.0-2.5 (minimum 50 gals per acre) | Begin at flowering; treat central column crown, blossom area and developing fruit. Repeat at 14 to 21 day intervals. | Do not use more than 35 lbs (28 lbs active) per acre per crop. Minimum pre-harvest interval 0 days. |
| Peanut | Ascochyta Web Blotch, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Rust | 1-2 | Start application when disease first appears or is reported in area. Repeat sprays at 7 to 14 day intervals. Reduce sprays to a 7 day interval during humid weather. | Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not use more than 16 lbs (12.8 lbs active) per acre per crop. Do not feed treated vines to livestock. |
| Pear | (See Pomefruit) | | | |

| CROP | DISEASES CONTROLLED | RATE OF MANZATE® 80WP PER APPLICATION LBS/ACRE | TIMING/INTERVALS (Also refer to Directions for Use) | RESTRICTIONS/COMMENTS |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| Pome Fruit Apple, Pear, Crabapple, Quince | Rusts, Scab, Fabrea Leaf Spot | <p>6.0</p> <p>Maximum per acre use rate based on thorough coverage dilute sprays.</p> <p>Use 50 gal minimum per acre.</p> <p>Consult State Extension Service if necessary to adjust for variable tree size.</p> | <p><u>Pre-Bloom/Bloom Use:</u> Begin application at 1/4 to 1/2 inch green tip and continue on a 7 to 10 day schedule through bloom. Use either the "Pre-Bloom/Bloom" or "Extended Application" schedule. DO NOT COMBINE OR INTEGRATE THE TWO TREATMENT SCHEDULES</p> | <p>Do not apply more than 6 lbs (4.8 lbs active) per acre per application. Do not apply after bloom. Do not apply more than 24 lbs (19.2 lbs active) per acre per year. Do not graze livestock in treated areas. It is recommended that this product be used in an Integrated Pest Management Program.</p> |
| | | <p>3.0</p> <p>Maximum per acre use rate based on thorough coverage dilute sprays.</p> <p>Use 50 gal minimum per acre.</p> <p>Consult State Extension Service if necessary to adjust for variable tree size.</p> | <p><u>Extended Application Schedule or for Use in Tank Mixtures:</u> For implementation of IPM programs, applications based on tree-row volume, or for use as a resistance management tool: begin applications at 1/4 to 1/2 inch green tip and continue applications on a 7 to 10 day schedule through the second cover spray. Use either the "Pre-Bloom/Bloom" or "Extended Application" schedule. DO NOT COMBINE OR INTEGRATE THE TWO TREATMENT SCHEDULES</p> | <p>Do not apply more than 3 lbs (2.4 lbs active) per acre per application. Do not apply within 77 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 21 lbs (16.8 lbs active) per acre per year. Do not graze livestock in treated areas. It is recommended that this product be used in an Integrated Pest Management Program.</p> |
| Potato | <p>Early Blight, Late Blight Black Dot</p> <p>Disease Suppression: Botrytis</p> | 1-2 | <p>Begin applications when plants are 4 to 6 inches high by applying 1 lb per acre. As the vines increase in size, apply 1.5 to 2 lbs per acre at intervals of 5 to 10 days or 1 lb per acre at 3 to 5 day intervals.</p> | <p>Do not apply more than 14 lbs (11.2 lbs active) per acre per crop. Do not use within 3 days of harvest in CT, DE, FL, MA, ME, MI, NH, NY, OH, PA, RI, VT, WI, and within 14 days elsewhere. Vine-kill should occur 14 days before harvest. It is recommended that this product be used in an Integrated Pest Management Program.</p> |
| Potato (Seedpiece Treatment) | Fusarium Decay, Seedborne Common Scab | 1.25 per 50 gal | <p>Dip whole or cut potato tubers in 1.25 lbs MANZATE® 80WP fungicide per 50 gallons of water. Place treated tubers in a clean container following treatment and plant as soon as possible. Spread treated seedpieces in a cool place if held before planting.</p> | Do not use treated seed potatoes for food or feed purposes. |
| Squash (Summer Squash, Including Edible Gourd) | Downy Mildew | 2-3 | <p>Start applications when plants are in the two-leaf stage and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. Use sufficient water and direct spray to provide thorough coverage of both upper and lower leaf surfaces.</p> | <p>Do not apply within 5 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 24 lbs (19.2 lbs active) per acre per crop.</p> |
| Sugar Beet | Cercospora Leaf Spot | 0.75 -1.5 | <p>Begin when disease first threatens. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.</p> | <p>Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 21 lbs (11.2 lbs active) per acre per crop. Do not feed treated sugar beet tops to livestock.</p> |

| CROP | DISEASES CONTROLLED | RATE OF MANZATE® 80WP PER APPLICATION LBS/ACRE | TIMING/INTERVALS (Also refer to Directions for Use) | RESTRICTIONS/COMMENTS |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| Tomato (East of the Mississippi River) | Anthracnose, Early Blight, Gray Leaf Spot, Late Blight, Leaf Mold, Septoria Leaf Spot | 0.75-1.5 | Start application when seedlings emerge or transplants are set. Repeat at 3- to 7-day intervals throughout the season. | Do not apply within 5 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 21 lbs (16.8 lbs active) per acre per crop. |
| | | 1.5-3 | Start application when seedlings emerge or transplants are set. Repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals throughout the season. | |
| | Bacterial Speck and Spot | 1.5-3 | Start application when seedlings emerge or transplants are set. Repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals throughout the season. | Do not apply within 5 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 21 lbs (16.8 lbs active) per acre per crop. Use a full rate of a fixed copper fungicide in a tank mix combination with a half to full rate of MANZATE® 80WP. Follow the application interval recommended on the copper fungicide label. |
| Tomato (West of the Mississippi River) | Anthracnose, Early Blight, Gray Leaf Spot, Late Blight, Leaf Mold, Septoria Leaf Spot | 0.75-1.0 | Start application when seedlings emerge or transplants are set. Repeat at 3- to 7-day intervals throughout the season. | Do not apply within 5 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 8 lbs (6.4 lbs active) per acre per crop. |
| | | 1.5-2 | Start application when seedlings emerge or transplants are set. Repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals throughout the season. | |
| | Bacterial Speck and Spot | 1.5-2 | Start application when seedlings emerge or transplants are set. Repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals throughout the season. | Do not apply within 5 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 8 lbs (6.4 lbs active) per acre per crop. Use a full rate of a fixed copper fungicide in a tank mix combination with a half to full rate of MANZATE® 80WP. Follow the application interval recommended on the copper fungicide label. |
| Watermelon | (See Melon) | | | |
| Wheat (Including Triticale) | (See Barley) | | | |

FLOWERS, FOLIAGE PLANTS, AND ORNAMENTALS

NOT FOR HOMEOWNER USE ON FRUIT TREES.

TREATED PLANTS MUST NOT BE USED FOR FOOD OR FEED PURPOSES.

Plant sensitivities to MANZATE® 80WP have been found to be acceptable in specific genera and species listed on this label, however, phototoxicity may occur. Due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamentals and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for sensitivity to MANZATE® 80WP. Neither the manufacturer or seller has determined whether or not MANZATE® 80WP can be safely used on ornamental or nursery plants not listed on this label. The user should determine if MANZATE® 80WP can be used safely prior to commercial use. In a small area, apply the recommended rates to the plants in question, i.e. bedding plants, foliage, etc., and observe for 7 to 10 days for symptoms of phytotoxicity prior to commercial use. Use MANZATE® 80WP on container, bench or bed-grown ornamentals in greenhouses or outdoor nurseries, for professional use on ornamentals grown for indoor and outdoor landscaping, and for control of fungal diseases of foliage, flowers and stems.

Aerial Application: For aerial applications made to field-planted ornamentals, apply 1 to 2 lbs. per acre; a minimum of 10 gals of spray per acre should be used during aerial applications.

Application of Dilute Sprays: Apply as thorough coverage spray using using 1 to 2 lbs MANZATE® 80WP per acre or 1 to 2 lbs. per 100 gals of water (1-1/2 to 3 tsp per gal). Begin application at first sign of disease and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals as needed; use shorter interval during periods of frequent rains or when severe disease conditions persist. MANZATE® 80WP may be used alone or in combination with other fungicides as a maintenance spray. Use higher rate and shorter intervals during periods of excessive wetness and rapid plant growth.

MANZATE® 80WP is recommended for use on certain flower, foliage and ornamental plants listed in the table below for control of the following diseases and pathogens:

| PLANT | PATHOGEN CONTROLLED: |
|--------------------|---|
| Abutilon | Alternaria, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Colletotrichum, Puccinia |
| Daisy | Botrytis, Cercospora, Whetzelia |
| Ageratum | Alternaria, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Sclerotium, |
| Aglaonema | Alternaria |
| Almond, ornamental | Botrytis, Cladosporium, Coryneum, Gloeosporium, Monilinia |
| Andromeda | Exobasidium, Rhytisma, Venturia |
| Anthurium | Colletotrichum, Gloeosporium |
| Apple | Alternaria, Cephalosporium, Colletotrichum, Coryneum, Elsinoe, Fusarium, Gloeosporium, Gymnosporangium, Helminthosporium, Leptosphaeria, Monilinia, Monochaetia, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia, Venturia |
| Arborvitae | Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Coryneum, Lophodermium, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia |
| Ash | Cercospora, Cylindrosporium, Gloeosporium, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Sphaeropsis |
| Ash, Mountain | Gymnosporangium |
| Aster | Alternaria, Ascochyta, Botrytis, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Ramularia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Uromyces |
| Azalea | Alternaria, Botrytis, Cladosporium, Colletotrichum, Cylindrocladium, Ovinia |
| Baby's Breath | Botrytis, Rhizoctonia |
| Basswood | Cercospora, Phyllosticta |
| Begonia | Botrytis, Cercospora, Gloeosporium, Rhizoctonia |
| Birch | Cylindrosporium, Gloeosporium, Glomerella, Melampsoridium, Taphrina |
| Bougainvillea | Colletotrichum |
| Boxwood | Fusarium, Volutella |
| Buckeye | Cercospora, Glomerella, Guignardia, Monchaetia, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Taphrina |
| Buffalo Berry | Cylindrosporium, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria |
| Catalpa | Alternaria, Cercospora, Gloeosporium, Phomopsis, Rhizoctonia |
| Camellia | Botrytis, Cercospora, Elsinoe, Exobasidium, Glomerella, Pestalotia, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta |
| Carnation | Alternaria, Botrytis, Cladosporium, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Helminthosporium, Septoria, Stemphylium, Uromyces |
| Cedar | Lophodermium, Gymnosporangium |
| Cherry, Ornamental | Alternaria, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Coccoomyces, Coryneum, Fusicladium, Monilinia, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Taphrina |
| Chinese evergreen | Colletotrichum, Gloeosporium |

*Do not exceed 0.75 lb per 100 gallons on flower spikes.

**Do not exceed 1.5 lb per 100 gallons.

This product is not recommended for the treatment of marigolds due to highly variable plant responses.

| PLANT | PATHOGEN CONTROLLED: |
|--------------------------|---|
| Chrysanthemum | Alternaria, Ascochyta, Bipolaris, Botrytis, Cercospora, Cylindrosporium, Helminthosporium, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Stemphylium |
| Coleus | Alternaria, Botrytis, Phyllosticta |
| Columbine | Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cercospora, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria |
| Coryline | Cercospora |
| Cotoneaster | Cercospora, Phyllosticta, Venturia |
| Crabapple | Gymnosporangium, Marssonina, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Venturia |
| Croton | Gloeosporium |
| Cuphea (Mexican heather) | Gloeosporium, Rhizoctonia |
| Cyclamen | Botrytis, Cladosporium, Fusarium, Glomerella, Phyllosticta, Ramularia |
| Cypress | Coryneum, Fusarium, Gymnosporangium, Lophodermium, Monchaetia, Pestalotia, Phomopsis |
| Dahlia | Alternaria, Botrytis, Fusarium, Rhizoctonia |
| Daisy, Shasta | Cylindrosporium, Septoria, Fusarium |
| Daisy, Transvall | Alternaria, Botrytis, Gloeosporium |
| Delphinium | Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cercospora, Diaporthe, Fusarium, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Ramularia, Septoria, Volutella |
| Dieffenbachia | Cephalosporium, Colletotrichum, Gloeosporium, Glomerella, Leptosphaeria |
| Dogwood | Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Elsinoe, Phyllosticta, Septoria |
| Dusty Miller | Fusarium, Puccinia |
| Elm | Botryosphaeria, Cephalosporium, Cercospora, Coryneum, Cylindrosporium, Fusarium, Gloeosporium, Monochaetia, Mycosphaerella, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Rhizoctonia, Sphaeropsis, Taphrina |
| Euonymus | Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Gloeosporium, Marssonina, Ramularia, Septoria, Whetzelinia |
| Fern | Botrytis, Cercospora, Curvularia, Cylindrosporium, Glomerella, Phyllosticta, Taphrina |
| Ficus | Alternaria, Ascochyta, Cephalosporium, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Gloeosporium, Glomerella, Mycosphaerella, Phomopsis, Stemphylium |
| Fir (Abies) | Cephalosporium, Lophodermium, Melampsora, Phomopsis, Sphaeropsis |
| Firethorn | Fusarium, Fusicladium, Rhizoctonia |
| Fittonia | Rhizoctonia |
| Four-o'clock | Cercospora, Rhizoctonia |
| Fuchsia | Botrytis, Phomopsis, Septoria |
| Gardenia | Alternaria, Botrytis, Diaporthe, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Rhizoctonia |
| Geranium | Alternaria, Ascochyta, Bipolaris, Botrytis, Cercospora, Cylindrosporium, Helminthosporium, Puccinia, Ramularia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Uromyces, Venturia |
| Gladiolus* | Alternaria, Botrytis, Cladosporium, Curvularia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Stemphylium |
| Gold Dust Tree | Gloeosporium, Glomerella, Pestalotia, Phyllosticta |
| Gomphrena | Cercospora |
| Gypsophila | Botrytis, Rhizoctonia |
| Hawthorn | Cercospora, Cylindrosporium, Gloeosporium, Gymnosporangium, Monilinia, Mycosphaerella, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Venturia |
| Hemlock, Eastern (Tsuga) | Botrytis, Cylindrosporium, Melampsora, Rhizoctonia |
| Hibiscus | Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Phyllosticta |
| Hickory | Cercospora, Cladosporium, Elsinoe, Fusarium, Gnomonia, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia, Phyllosticta, Septoria |
| Holly | Phyllosticta |
| Hollyhock | Alternaria, Ascochyta, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Puccinia, Septoria |
| Horse Chestnut | See Buckeye |
| Hydrangea | Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Phyllosticta, Rhizoctonia, Septoria |
| Impatiens | Cercospora, Phyllosticta, Rhizoctonia, Septoria |
| Indian Hawthorn | Entomosporium |

*Do not exceed 0.75 lb per 100 gallons on flower spikes.

**Do not exceed 1.5 lb per 100 gallons.

This product is not recommended for the treatment of marigolds due to highly variable plant responses.

| PLANT | PATHOGEN CONTROLLED: |
|------------------|--|
| Iris | Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cladosporium, Fusarium, Kabatiella, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia |
| Ivy | Cladosporium, Colletotrichum, Glomerella, Phyllosticta, Ramularia, Rhizoctonia, Sphaeropsis |
| Jade plant | Gloeosporium, Phomopsis |
| Juniper | Cercospora, Coryneum, Gymnosporangium, Lophodermium, Pestalotia, Phomopsis, Stigmata |
| Kalanchoe | Cercospora, Stemphylium |
| Larkspur | See Delphinium |
| Laurel, Cherry | Alternaria, Cercospora, Coccoomyces, Monilinia, Phyllosticta, Septoria |
| Laurel, Mountain | Cercospora, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia, Phomopsis, Rhytisma, Septoria |
| Lavender, Cotton | Septoria |
| Lilac | Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Cydrocladium, Gloeosporium |
| Lily | Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Puccinia, Ramularia, Rhizoctonia |
| Lobelia | Botrytis, Cercospora, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria |
| Loquat | Colletotrichum, Fusicladium, Pestalotia, Phyllosticta, Septoria |
| Magnolia | Alternaria, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Colletotrichum, Glomerella, Rhizoctonia |
| Mahonia | Cercospora, Cydrocladium, Gloeosporium, Leptosphaeria, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Puccinia |
| Maple | Alternaria, Cercospora, Ciborinia, Fusarium, Marssonina, Monochaetia, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Rhizoctonia, Rhytisma, Septoria, Sphaeropsis, Taphrina, Venturia |
| Myrtle | Cercospora, Glomerella, Pestalotia |
| Nasturtium | Botrytis, Cercospora, Puccinia |
| Nannyberry | Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Helminthosporium, Monochaetia, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Ramularia |
| Nephthytis | Cephalosporium |
| Nicotiana | Alternaria |
| Nierembergia | Botrytis |
| Oak | Cephalosporium, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Cronartium, Elsinoe, Fusarium, Gloeosporium, Gnomonia, Marssonina, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Taphrina, Venturia |
| Orchid | Cercospora, Fusicladium, Mycosphaerella, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Septoria |
| Palm, Arenga | Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Cydrocladium, Pestalotia, Phoma, Stigmata |
| Palm, Cabbage | Fusarium, Gloeosporium, Pestalotia, Stigmata |
| Palm, Coconut | Pestalotia |
| Palm, Date | Alternaria, Fusarium, Helminthosporium, Pestalotia |
| Palm, King | Alternaria, Fusarium, Helminthosporium, Pestalotia, Phomopsis |
| Palm, Phoenix | Alternaria, Cercospora, Fusarium, Gloeosporium, Pestalotia, Phomopsis, Stigmata |
| Palm, Queen | Glomerella, Septoria |
| Palm, Royal | Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Helminthosporium |
| Palm, Washington | Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Cydrocladium, Pestalotia, Phoma, Stigmata |
| Pansy | Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Peronospora, Phyllosticta, Ramularia, Rhizoctonia |
| Peach | Cercospora, Cladosporium, Coryneum, Fusarium, Glomerella, Monilinia, Mycosphaerella, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Taphrina |
| Pear | Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Coryneum, Elsinoe, Fusarium, Glomerella, Gymnosporangium, Helminthosporium, Monilinia, Mycosphaerella, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Venturia |
| Peony | Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Gloeosporium, Phyllosticta, Septoria |
| Peperomia | Colletotrichum, Gloeosporium, Rhizoctonia |
| Periwinkle | Alternaria, Botrytis, Cladosporium, Colletotrichum, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria |
| Petunia | Cercospora, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Stemphylium |
| Philodendron | Colletotrichum, Gloeosporium |
| Phlox | Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Ramularia, Septoria, Stemphylium, Volutella |

*Do not exceed 0.75 lb per 100 gallons on flower spikes.

**Do not exceed 1.5 lb per 100 gallons.

This product is not recommended for the treatment of marigolds due to highly variable plant responses.

| PLANT | PATHOGEN CONTROLLED: |
|-----------------------|--|
| Photinia | Cercospora, Gloeosporium, Gymnosporangium, Lophodermium, Pestalotia, Phyllosticta, Septoria |
| Pieris | Alternaria, Pestalotia, Phyllosticta, Rhytisma |
| Pine, Norfolk Island | Botrytis, Colletotrichum, Cronartium, Cyndrocladium, Fusarium, Lophodermium, Pestalotia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Sirococcus |
| Pine | Alternaria, Botrytis, Cronartium, Fusarium, Lophodermium, Monochaetia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Sirococcus |
| Pittosporium | Alternaria, Cercospora, Gnomonia, Mycosphaerella, Phyllosticta, Rhizoctonia, Septoria |
| Plane tree | Cercospora, Gnomonia, Phyllosticta, Septoria |
| Plum, Ornamental | Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Cocomyces, Coryneum, Monilinia, Phyllosticta, Taphrina |
| Poinsettia** | Botrytis, Cercospora, Fusarium, Uromyces |
| Poplar | Cercospora, Ciborinia, Colletotrichum, Cyndrocladium, Fusarium, Marssonina, Melampsora, Mycosphaerella, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Stigmia, Taphrina, Venturia |
| Portulaca | Rhizoctonia |
| Pothos | Rhizoctonia |
| Primrose | Alternaria, Botrytis, Colletotrichum, Mycosphaerella, Puccinia, Ramularia, Uromyces |
| Privet | Cercospora, Glomerella, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Ramularia |
| Red tip | See Photinia |
| Redwood, Sequoia | Botrytis, Cercospora, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia, Phomopsis |
| Rhododendron | Alternaria, Cercospora, Coryneum, Gloeosporium, Glomerella, Guignardia, Lophodermium, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia, Phomopsis, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Venturia |
| Rose | Alternaria, Bipolaris, Botrytisphaeria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Cyndrocladium, Diplocarpon, Elsinoe, Gloeosporium, Helminthosporium, Leptosphaeria, Monochaetia, Mycosphaerella, Peronospora, Phyllosticta, Septoria |
| Russian olive | Cercospora, Colletotrichum |
| Sage | Cercospora, Peronospora, Puccinia, Ramularia, Rhizoctonia |
| Salvia | Cercospora, Puccinia |
| Senecio | Cercospora, Gloeosporium, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Ramularia, Septoria |
| Schefflera | Alternaria |
| Snakeplant | Fusarium, Gloeosporium |
| Snapdragon | Alternaria, Bipolaris, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Drechslera, Fusarium, Helminthosporium, Peronospora, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia |
| Spathiphyllum | Alternaria |
| Spindletree | See Euonymus |
| Spirea | Cylindrosporium |
| Spruce | Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cladosporium, Lophodermium, Rhizoctonia |
| Spurge | Cercospora, Melampsora, Puccinia |
| Statice | Alternaria, Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Rhizoctonia, Uromyces |
| Strawflower | Fusarium |
| Sumac | Cercospora, Cladosporium, Fusarium, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Taphrina |
| Sunflower, Ornamental | Alternaria, Puccinia |
| Syngonium | Cephalosporium, Erwinia, Fusarium |
| Verbena | Alternaria, Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cercospora, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Stemphylium |
| Viburnum | Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Helminthosporium, Monochaetia, Phomopsis, Ramularia |
| Walnut | Cercospora, Cladosporium, Cyndrocladium, Cylindrosporium, Gnomonia |
| Willow | Ascochyta, Cercospora, Ciborinia, Cylindrosporium, Fusicladium, Gloeosporium, Marssonina, Melampsora, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Ramularia, Rhytisma, Septoria, Taphrina, Venturia |
| Wisteria | Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Gloeosporium, Pestalotia |
| Yucca | Cercospora, Cylindrosporium, Gloeosporium, Puccinia |
| Zinnia | Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Rhizoctonia |

*Do not exceed 0.75 lb per 100 gallons on flower spikes.

**Do not exceed 1.5 lb per 100 gallons.

This product is not recommended for the treatment of marigolds due to highly variable plant responses.

SEED TREATMENTS

Users making commercial seed applications must follow provisions within the Non-Agricultural Use Requirements Box. Users conducting seed treatments on agricultural establishments must follow provisions within the Agricultural Use Requirements Box. Seeds to be treated must be clean and well-cured prior to treatment. Prior to seed treatment, a dye must be added to the treating slurry so that an unnatural color will distinguish the seed as treated.

MANZATE® 80WP may be applied to dry seed with conventional slurry or mist seed treatment equipment, or as a planter-box application. For best results, seed must be covered uniformly with fungicide.

LABEL TREATED SEED: "Do not use for food, feed or oil purposes. This seed treated with MANZATE® 80WP Fungicide (Active ingredient - mancozeb)."

| CROP | DISEASES | SEED TREATMENT RATE- APPLY AS A SLURRY OZ./BU. | OZ./100 LBS. |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| Barley | Bunt, Covered Smut, Damping-Off, Fake Loose Smut, Seed Decay, Seedling Blights | 1.3 to 2.0 | 2.7 to 4.2 |
| Corn | Damping-Off, Seed Rot, Seedling Blights | 1.5 to 3.0 | 2.7 to 5.4 |
| Cotton Acid Delinted | Damping-Off, Seedling Blights | -- | 3.0 |
| Cotton Reginned | Damping-Off, Seedling Blights | -- | 6.0 |
| Flax Seed | Decay, Seedling Blights, Damping-Off | 2.0 to 4.0 | 3.6 to 7.1 |
| Oat | Damping-Off, Seedling Blights, Seed Decay, Smuts | 1.3 to 2.0 | 4.0 to 6.3 |
| Peanut (Shelled) | Damping-Off, Seed Rots, Seedling Blights | 2.0 to 4.0 | 8.0 to 16.0 |
| Rice | Achyla, Other Soil and Seedborne Fungi Causing Seed Rot and Reduced Seedling Vigor | -- | 2.0 to 4.0 Apply before, during or after soaking in water |
| Rye | Bunt, Covered Smut, Damping-Off, Seed Decay, Seedling Blights | 1.3 to 2.0 | 2.3 to 3.6 |
| Safflower | <i>Puccinia carthami</i> (Which Causes Foot-and-Rot Disease and Foliage Rust Disease) | -- | 2.0 |
| Sorghum | Covered Kernel Smut, Damping-Off, Seedling Blights, Seed Rots | 1.5 to 2.5 | 2.7 to 4.5 |
| Tomato | Damping-Off, Seedling Blights, Seed Rots | -- | 8.0 |
| Wheat (including Triticale) | Bunt, Covered Smut, Damping-Off, Seed Decay, Seedling Blights | 1.3 to 2.0 | 2.2 to 3.3 |

GRASSES: SODFARMS (AGRICULTURAL CROP USE)

For sodfarm applications, follow provisions within the Agricultural Use Requirements box.

| CROP | DISEASE/PEST | APPLICATION RATE | APPLICATION TIMING/INTERVAL | LIVESTOCK GRAZING/FEEDING | COMMENTS |
|----------|--|---|---|--|---|
| Sod farm | Algae | 6 oz. in 3 to 5 gal/1000 sq. ft.; 16 lbs in 130-220 gal/ac | Begin when algae begins to appear. Repeat at 7-day intervals as long as condition persists. | Do not graze treated areas or feed clippings to livestock. | Do not use on grasses grown for seed. |
| | Leaf Rust, Stem Rust, Stripe Rust, | 3-4 oz. in 3 to 5 gal/1000 sq. ft.; 8-11 lbs in 130-220 gal/ac | Begin when disease threatens. Repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals as long as disease persists. | | Do not use on grasses intended for grazing, such as range or pasture grasses. |
| | Leaf Spot (<i>Helminthosporium</i> spp.), <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> , Brown Patch | 3-4 oz. in 3 to 5 gal/1000 sq. ft.; 8-11 lbs in 130-220 gal/ac | Begin when disease appears. | | When conditions are unusually favorable for disease, use 6-8 ozs./1000 sq. ft. (16-22 lbs/acre) and reduce intervals to 3 to 5 days |

GRASSES: TURF USES (NON-AGRICULTURAL USES)

For use on golf courses, industrial and commercial lawns, and other similar nonresidential areas. Applications to lawn grasses restricted to professional applicators. Not for homeowner use. Follow provisions within the Non-Agricultural Use Requirements Box.

| CROP | DISEASE/PEST | APPLICATION RATE | APPLICATION TIMING/INTERVAL | LIVESTOCK GRAZING/FEEDING | COMMENTS |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| Golf courses, professional application to industrial (office park) and municipal lawns | Algae | 6 oz. in 3 to 5 gal/1000 sq. ft.; 16 lbs in 130-220 gal/ac | Begin when algae begins to appear. Repeat at 7-day intervals as long as condition persists. | Do not graze treated areas or feed clippings to livestock. | Do not use on grasses grown for seed. |
| | Leaf Spot (<i>Helminthosporium</i> spp.), <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> , Brown Patch | 3-4 oz. in 3 to 5 gal/1000 sq. ft.; 8-11 lbs in 130-220 gal/ac | Begin when disease appears. | | Do not use on grasses intended for grazing, such as range or pasture grasses. |
| | Leaf Rust, Stem Rust, Stripe Rust | 3-4 oz. in 3 to 5 gal/1000 sq. ft.; 8-11 lbs in 130-220 gal/ac | Begin when disease threatens. Repeat at 7 to 10-day intervals as long as disease persists. | | When conditions are unusually favorable for disease, use 6-8 ozs./1000 sq. ft. (16-22 lbs/acre) and reduce intervals to 3 to 5 days. |

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Important- Never allow MANZATE® 80WP to become wet during storage. This may lead to certain chemical changes which will reduce the effectiveness of MANZATE® 80WP as a fungicide and create vapors which may be flammable. Keep container closed when not in use. Store product in original container only, away from other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

ATTENTION: This product contains mancozeb and ETU, chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer in laboratory animals. ETU is also known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm in laboratory animals.

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION
READ BEFORE USING PRODUCT**

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