

70506-235

6/8/2011

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**U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention  
Office of Pesticide Programs  
Registration Division (7504P)  
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.  
Washington, DC 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

70506-235

Date of Issuance:

JUN 08 2011

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

**Manzate® 80WP  
Fungicide**

**NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:**

Registration  
 Reregistration  
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

**United Phosphorus, Inc.  
630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 402  
King of Prussia, PA 19406**

Mailed to:

Rebecca A. Clemmer  
Regulatory Manager

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

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

EPA received a label amendment request submitted by email on June 8, 2011. EPA grants this request under the authority of section 3(c)(5) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended. With this accepted labeling, all requirements set forth in the Reregistration Eligibility Decision for mancozeb have been satisfied. Therefore, EPA reregisters the product listed above. This action is taken under the authority of section 4(g)(2)(c) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended. Reregistration under this section does not eliminate the need for continual reassessment of pesticides. EPA may require submission of data at any time to maintain the registration of your product.

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Signature of Approving Official:

Date:

6/8/2011

Mary L. Waller, Product Manager (21)  
Fungicide Branch/Registration Division/OPP/OCSP (7504P)

JUN 08 2011

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

If you have any questions or comments regarding this letter, please contact Robert Westin at (703) 305-5721 or via e-mail at [westin.robert@epa.gov](mailto:westin.robert@epa.gov).

Enclosure:

Label stamped "Accepted"  
PRB Label Review dated 1/22/2010  
Acute Toxicity Review DP353723 dated 6/18/2008  
Product Chemistry Review DP374775 dated 3/4/2010  
Product Chemistry Review DP371564 dated 11/18/2009  
Product Chemistry Review DP357293 dated 10/16/2008  
Product Chemistry Review DP355622 dated 8/27/2008  
Product Chemistry Review DP348589 dated 1/31/2008



**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**  
**HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**  
**CAUTION**

HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are nitrile rubber, natural rubber, or butyl rubber. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

**Mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers (other than mixers and loaders) must wear:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes and socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves and a NIOSH-approved respirator with a dust/mist filter with MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C or any R, P, or HE filter (except for pilots and seed treatment handlers who are bagging treated seed or sewing bags containing treated seeds)

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

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

**ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS:**

Handlers mixing and loading wettable powder for seed treatment must use a dust collection system during the treatment of the seed that prevents dust from contacting handlers or other persons.

Handlers using the dust collection system must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt,
- long pants,
- shoes and socks, and
- chemical-resistant gloves; and
- must be provided with, have immediately available, and wear in an emergency, such as a broken package, spill, or equipment breakdown: a NIOSH-approved respirator with a dust/mist filter with MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C or any R, P, or HE filter.

Large scale seed piece treatment facilities that, on any given week in the current year or in the past year, treated  $\geq 50,000$  cwt ( $\geq 2,500$  tons) must use a dust collection system during the treatment of the seed pieces that prevents the dust from contacting handlers or other persons.

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

Human flagging is prohibited. Flagging to support aerial application is limited to use of the Global Positioning System (GPS) or mechanical flaggers.

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.

**USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS**

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

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28**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

This product is toxic to aquatic organisms. 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 when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

**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 ,
- Chemical-resistant gloves made out of any waterproof material, and
- 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. Do not enter or allow others to enter treated areas until sprays have dried.

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.

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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.

### **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT**

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

#### Wind Speed

Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph.

#### Temperature Inversions

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

#### Other State and Local Requirements

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

#### Equipment

All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

#### *Additional requirements for aerial applications:*

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

#### *Additional requirements for ground boom application:*

1. Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the drop canopy.

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CROP	DISEASES CONTROLLED	RATE OF MANZATE 80WP PER APPLI-CATION	TIMING/INTERVALS (Also refer to Directions for Use)	RESTRICTIONS/ COMMENTS
Apple	(See Pomefruit)			
Asparagus	Cercospora Leaf Spot, Rust	2 lb/A	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 lb/A	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 lb/A	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. PHI for barley, rye, and wheat is Feekes Growth Stage 10.5 (typically 35-45 days), but no less than 26 days. Do not graze livestock in treated areas prior to harvest.
Broccoli	Alternaria Leaf Spot Downy Mildew	1.5 – 2.0 lb/A	Begin applications prior to disease development and when conditions are	Do not apply more than 12 lbs product (9.6 lbs mancozeb)/A/season.

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CROP	DISEASES CONTROLLED	RATE OF MANZATE 80WP PER APPLI-CATION	TIMING/INTERVALS (Also refer to Directions for Use)	RESTRICTIONS/ COMMENTS
			favorable for disease development. Apply at 7 to 10-day intervals, if needed. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.	Minimum retreatment interval is 7 days. Minimum preharvest interval is 7 days. Do not apply this product with a U-boom device.
Cabbage	Alternaria Leaf Spot Downy Mildew	1.5 – 2.0 lb/A	Begin applications prior to disease development and when conditions are favorable for disease development. Apply at 7 to 10-day intervals, if needed. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.	Do not apply more than 12 lbs product (9.6 lbs mancozeb)/A/season. Minimum retreatment interval is 7 days. Minimum preharvest interval is 7 days. Do not apply this product with a U-boom device.
Caprfig (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 lb/A	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.
(Field and Field Corn for Hybrid Seed)				Do not apply within 40 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 15

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CROP	DISEASES CONTROLLED	RATE OF MANZATE 80WP PER APPLI- CATION	TIMING/INTERVALS (Also refer to Directions for Use)	RESTRICTIONS/ COMMENTS
Production)				lbs (12 lbs active) per acre per crop.
Cranberry	Fruit Rot	3-6 lb/A	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.
Cucurbit crop group: Cantaloupe Casaba Chayote Chinese wax gourd Citron melon Crenshaw Cucumber Gherkin Gourd, edible Honeydew Momordica spp. Musk-melon Pumpkin Squash, summer Squash, winter Watermelon	Anthracnose, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew, Gummy Stem Blight, Scab, Alternaria Leaf Spot	2-3 lb/A	Start applications when the 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.  For aerial applications, the minimum spray volume is 2 gallons per acre.  Some cantaloupe varieties (i.e. Harvest Queen, Gold Star, Super Star, Sweet and Early, and Saticoy) are sensitive to Manzate 80WP fungicide. Consult State Cooperative Extension Service Specialist prior to use.	Do not apply more than 24 lbs. product (19.2 lbs. active ingredient) per acre per year.  Do not apply more than 8 applications per year.  Do not apply within 5 days of harvest.
Fennel	Early Blight, Late Blight	2 lb/A	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.

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CROP	DISEASES CONTROLLED	RATE OF MANZATE 80WP PER APPLI-CATION	TIMING/INTERVALS (Also refer to Directions for Use)	RESTRICTIONS/ COMMENTS
Ginseng	Alternaria Blight	1.8 lb/A	<p>Start applications when disease first threatens and repeat every 7-10 days as needed.</p> <p>In Wisconsin, apply with ground equipment and a minimum of 80 gallons of water per acre.</p>	<p>Do not apply more than 22.5 lbs. product (18 lbs. active ingredient) per acre per year.</p> <p>Do not apply more than 12 applications per year.</p> <p>Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.</p>
Grape (East of the Rocky Mountains)	Black Rot, Bunch Rot, Deadarm, Downy Mildew	1.5-4 lb/A	<p>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.</p> <p>For late season control of black rot, deadarm and downy mildew, the use of other approved and recommended fungicides is suggested.</p>	<p>Do not apply within 66 days of harvest.</p> <p>Do not apply more than 24 lbs (19.2 lbs active) per acre per season.</p>
Grape (West of the Rocky Mountains)	Black Rot, Bunch Rot, Deadarm, Downy Mildew	1.5-2.5 lb/A	<p>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</p>	<p>Do not apply within 66 days of harvest except in CA where no application can be made after bloom.</p> <p>Do not apply more than 7.5 lbs (6 lbs active) per acre per season.</p>

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CROP	DISEASES CONTROLLED	RATE OF MANZATE 80WP PER APPLI-CATION	TIMING/INTERVALS (Also refer to Directions for Use)	RESTRICTIONS/ COMMENTS
			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.	
Lettuce (Head, Leaf)	Downy Mildew	1.5 – 2 lb/A	Begin applications prior to disease development and when conditions are favorable for disease development. Apply at 7 to 10-day intervals, if needed. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.	Do not apply this product with a U-boom device. Remove residues from head lettuce by stripping and trimming. For all states: minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.  In California, do not apply more than 8.5 lbs product (6.4 lbs mancozeb)/A/ crop and do not apply within 14 days of harvest.  In states other than California, do not apply more than 12.8 lbs product (9.6 lbs mancozeb)/A/crop and do not apply within 10 days of harvest.
Oat	(See Barley)			
Onion (Dry Bulb), Garlic, Shallot	Botrytis Leaf Blight, Downy Mildew, Neck Rot, Purple Blotch	3 lb/A	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 lb/A	Apply 3 lbs per acre as a furrow drench at time of planting onion seeds. Use 75 to 125	Do not use more than 2.4 lbs active per acre (29,000 linear feet of furrow) with an 18 inch row spacing.

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CROP	DISEASES CONTROLLED	RATE OF MANZATE 80WP PER APPLI- CATION	TIMING/INTERVALS (Also refer to Directions for Use)	RESTRICTIONS/ COMMENTS
			gallons of water per acre.	
Papaya	Anthracnose (Colletotricum), Phytophthora Fruit Rot, Black Spot (Cercospora)	2.0-2.5 lb/A (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 lb/A	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)			
Pepper	Anthracnose Cercospora Leaf Spot (Frogeye Spot) Phytophthora Blight Ripe Rot	West of the Mississippi : 1.5 – 2 lb/A	Begin applications prior to disease development and when conditions are favorable for disease development. Apply at 7 to 10-day intervals, if needed. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.	Do not apply more than 12 lbs product (9.6 lbs. mancozeb)/A/season.  Minimum retreatment interval is 7 days. Minimum preharvest interval is 7 days.  Do not apply this product with a U-boom device.

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CROP	DISEASES CONTROLLED	RATE OF MANZATE 80WP PER APPLI- CATION	TIMING/INTERVALS (Also refer to Directions for Use)	RESTRICTIONS/ COMMENTS
<p>Pome Fruit</p> <p>Apple, Pear, Crabapple, Quince</p>	<p>Rusts, Scab, Fabrea Leaf Spot</p>	<p>6.0 lb/A Maximum per acre use rate based on thorough coverage dilute sprays. Use 50 gal minimum per acre. Consult State Extension Service if necessary to adjust for variable tree size.</p>	<p><b><u>Pre-Bloom/Bloom</u></b> <b>Use:</b> 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. <b>DO NOT COMBINE OR INTEGRATE THE TWO TREATMENT SCHEDULES</b></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 lb/A Maximum per acre use rate based on thorough coverage dilute sprays.  Use 50 gal minimum per acre.  Consult State Extension Service if necessary to adjust for variable tree size.</p>	<p><b><u>Extended Application Schedule or for Use in Tank Mixtures:</u></b> 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. <b>DO NOT COMBINE</b></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>

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CROP	DISEASES CONTROLLED	RATE OF MANZATE 80WP PER APPLI-CATION	TIMING/INTERVALS (Also refer to Directions for Use)	RESTRICTIONS/ COMMENTS
			<b>OR INTEGRATE THE TWO TREATMENT SCHEDULES</b>	
Potato	Early Blight, Late Blight Black Dot  <b>Disease Suppression:</b> Botrytis	1-2 lb/A	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.	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.
Potato (Seedpiece Treatment)	Fusarium Decay, Seedborne Common Scab	1.25 lb/ 50 gal	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.	Do not use treated seed potatoes for food or feed purposes. Seed pieces that have been treated with this product that are then packaged or bagged for future use must contain the following labeling on the outside of the seed-piece package or bag. "When opening this bag or loading/pouring the treated seed-pieces, wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes, socks, chemical resistant gloves, and a NIOSH-approved respirator with a dust/mist filter with MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C or any R, P, or HE filter. Treated Seed-Pieces – Seed pieces have been treated with the fungicide mancozeb. Do Not Use for Food, Feed or Oil Purposes. After the seed pieces have been

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CROP	DISEASES CONTROLLED	RATE OF MANZATE 80WP PER APPLI-CATION	TIMING/INTERVALS (Also refer to Directions for Use)	RESTRICTIONS/ COMMENTS
				planted, do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 24 hours. Exception: Once the seed-pieces are planted in soil or other planting media, the Worker Protection Standard allows workers to enter the treated area without restriction if there will be no worker contact with the soil/media subsurface."
Sugar Beet	Cercospora Leaf Spot	0.75-1.5 lb/A	Begin when disease first threatens. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.	Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 14 lbs (11.2 lbs active) per acre per crop. Do not feed treated sugar beet tops to livestock.
Tomato (East of the Mississippi River)	Anthracnose, Early Blight, Gray Leaf Spot, Late Blight, Leaf Mold, Septoria Leaf Spot	0.75-1.5 lb/A	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 lb/A	Start application when seedlings emerge or transplants are set. Repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals throughout the season.	

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CROP	DISEASES CONTROLLED	RATE OF MANZATE 80WP PER APPLI- CATION	TIMING/INTERVALS (Also refer to Directions for Use)	RESTRICTIONS/ COMMENTS
	Bacterial Speck and Spot	1.5-3 lb/A	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 lb/A	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.  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.
		1.5-2 lb/A	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 lb/A	Start application when seedlings emerge or transplants are set. Repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals throughout the season.	
Watermelon	(See Cucurbit Group)			
Wheat (Including Triticale)	(See Barley)			

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<b>CROP</b>	<b>DISEASES CONTROLLED</b>	<b>RATE OF MANZATE 80WP PER APPLI-CATION</b>	<b>TIMING/INTERVALS (Also refer to Directions for Use)</b>	<b>RESTRICTIONS/ COMMENTS</b>
<p>Tropical Fruits limited to:</p> <p>Sugar apple, Cherimoya, Atemoya, Custard apple, Sweetsop</p>	<p>Anthracnose</p>	<p>2.0-2.3 lb/A</p>	<p>Begin applications at flowering and continue at a 7-day retreatment interval.</p> <p>Applications made with aerial equipment must be made in a minimum spray volume of 10 gal/acre.</p>	<p>Do not apply more than 35 lbs. product (26.25 lbs active ingredient) per acre per year.</p> <p>Do not apply more than 14 applications per year.</p> <p>Applications may be made up to the day of harvest.</p>
<p>Tropical Fruits limited to:</p> <p>Mango, Star apple (caimito), Canistel, Mamey sapote, Sapodilla, White sapote</p>	<p>Anthracnose, Phytophthora Fruit Rot, Black Spot (Cercospora)</p>	<p>2.0-2.5 lb/A</p>	<p>Start applications at flowering and continue at 14- to 21-day intervals. Direct spray to crown and blossom area. Use 20 to 100 gallons water per acre.</p>	<p>Do not apply more than 37.3 lbs. product (28 lbs. active ingredient) per acre per year.</p> <p>Do not apply more than 14 applications per year.</p> <p>Applications may be made up to the day of harvest.</p>

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**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 nor 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 labeled 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; use a minimum of 10 gals of spray per acre during aerial applications.

**Application of Dilute Sprays:** Apply as thorough coverage spray 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 labeled 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,

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PLANT	PATHOGEN CONTROLLED:
	Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Ramularia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Uromyces
Azalea	Alternaria, Botrytis, Cladosporium, Colletotrichum, Cythrocycladium, Ovulinia
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
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

<b>PLANT</b>	<b>PATHOGEN CONTROLLED:</b>
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

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PLANT	PATHOGEN CONTROLLED:
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
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, Stigmia
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, Cyllindrocladium, 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, Cyllindrocladium, Gloeosporium, Leptosphaeria, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Puccinia
Maple	Alternaria, Cercospora, Ciborinia, Fusarium, Marssonina, Monochaetia, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Rhizoctonia, Rhytisma, Septoria, Sphaeropsis, Taphrina, Venturia
Myrtle	Cercospora, Glomerella, Pestalotia

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<b>PLANT</b>	<b>PATHOGEN CONTROLLED:</b>
Nasturtium	Botrytis, Cercospora, Puccinia
Nannyberry	Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Helminthosporium, Monochaetia, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Ramularia
Nephathytis	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, Cyliandrocladium, Pestalotia, Phoma, Stigmia
Palm, Cabbage	Fusarium, Gloeosporium, Pestalotia, Stigmia
Palm, Coconut	Pestalotia
Palm, Date	Alternaria, Fusarium, Helminthosporium, Pestalotia
Palm, King	Alternaria, Fusarium, Helminthosporium, Pestalotia, Phomopsis
Palm, Phoenix	Alternaria, Cercospora, Fusarium, Gloeosporium, Pestalotia, Phomopsis, Stigmia
Palm, Queen	Glomerella, Septoria
Palm, Royal	Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Helminthosporium
Palm, Washington	Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Cyliandrocladium, Pestalotia, Phoma, Stigmia
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

PLANT	PATHOGEN CONTROLLED:
Photinia	Cercospora, Gloeosporium, Gymnosporangium, Lophodermium, Pestalotia, Phyllosticta, Septoria
Pieris	Alternaria, Pestalotia, Phyllosticta, Rhytisma
Pine, Norfolk Island	Botrytis, Colletotrichum, Cronartium, Cylindrocladium, 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, Coccoomyces, Coryneum, Monilinia, Phyllosticta, Taphrina
Poinsettia**	Botrytis, Cercospora, Fusarium, Uromyces
Poplar	Cercospora, Ciborinia, Colletotrichum, Cylindrocladium, Fusarium, Marssonina, Melampsora, Mycosphaerella, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Stigmina, 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, Botryosphaeria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Cylindrocladium, 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

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PLANT	PATHOGEN CONTROLLED:
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, Cylindrocladium, 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.

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### 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 must 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.

Seeds that have been treated with this product that are then packaged or bagged for future use must contain the following labeling on the outside of the seed package or bag. "When opening this bag or loading/pouring the treated seed, wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes, socks, chemical resistant gloves, and a NIOSH-approved respirator with a dust/mist filter with MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C or any R, P, or HE filter.

Treated Seed – Seed has been treated with the fungicide mancozeb. Do not use for food, feed or oil purposes. After the seeds have been planted, do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 24 hours. Exception: Once the seeds are planted in soil or other planting media, the Worker Protection Standard allows workers to enter the treated area without restriction if there will be no worker contact with the soil/media subsurface."

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

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### 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 must 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.

Seeds that have been treated with this product that are then packaged or bagged for future use must contain the following labeling on the outside of the seed package or bag. "When opening this bag or loading/pouring the treated seed, wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes, socks, chemical resistant gloves, and a NIOSH-approved respirator with a dust/mist filter with MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C or any R, P, or HE filter.

Treated Seed – Seed has been treated with the fungicide mancozeb. Do not use for food, feed or oil purposes. After the seeds have been planted, do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 24 hours. Exception: Once the seeds are planted in soil or other planting media, the Worker Protection Standard allows workers to enter the treated area without restriction if there will be no worker contact with the soil/media subsurface."

CROP	DISEASES	SEED TREATMENT RATE-APPLY AS A SLURRY OZ./BU.	OZ./100 LBS.
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 Rot	--	8.0
Wheat (including Triticale)	Bunt, Covered Smut, Damping-Off, Seed Decay, Seedling Blights	1.3 to 2.0	2.2 to 3.3

### 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

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site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available, or 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**

**CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF  
WARRANTY AND LIABILITY**

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