



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY  
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

April 13, 2017

Sherry Hutcheson  
Senior Regulatory Manager  
United Phosphorus, Inc.  
630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 402  
King of Prussia, PA 19406

**Subject:** Label and CSF Amendment: Adds revised basic CSF dated 8/22/2014; Based on revised CSF adds me-too food uses to this previously non-food use product (examples: Asparagus, Beans, Berries, Brassica, Citrus, Corn, Cucurbits, Ginseng, Lentils, Mushrooms, Nuts, Onion, Peanut, Potato, Tomato, others) to the label; Adds Alternate Brand Name: "Oranil 6L Fungicide"

Product Name: Pegasus 6L  
EPA Registration Number: 70506-262  
Application Date: August 09, 2016  
Decision Number: 520604

Dear Ms. Hutcheson:

The amended label and CSF referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, are acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them. In addition, the Alternate Brand Name: "Oranil 6L Fungicide" is added to our database.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false

or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

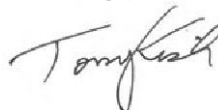
Please note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 8/22/2014
- Alternate CSF #1 dated 11/25/2007
- Alternate CSF #2 dated 3/6/2009
- Alternate CSF #3 dated 2/11/2011
- Alternate CSF #4 dated 8/22/2014

Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6.

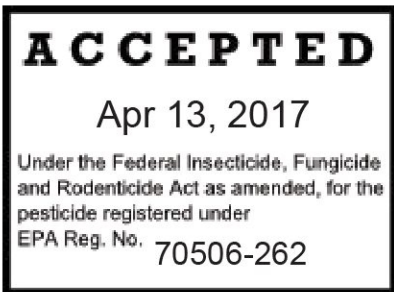
If you have any questions, please contact Tony Kish by phone at 703 308-9443, or via email at [kish.tony@epa.gov](mailto:kish.tony@epa.gov); or Craig Reeves by phone at 703 347-0486, or via email at [reeves.craig@epa.gov](mailto:reeves.craig@epa.gov).

Sincerely,



Tony Kish, Product Manager 22 Fungicide Branch  
Registration Division (7505P)  
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure: Stamped Label



Pegasus 6L Draft Label  
 Label Amendment –  
 clean Copy  
 April 13, 2017

<b>Group</b>	<b>M5</b>	<b>Fungicide</b>
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**Pegasus 6L**

**ABN: Oranil 6L Fungicide**

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:** Chlorothalonil (tetrachloroisophthalonitrile) ..54.0%  
**OTHER INGREDIENTS:** .....46.0%  
**TOTAL:** .....100.0%

Contains 6.0 Pounds of Chlorothalonil per Gallon (720 grams per liter).

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

**WARNING / AVISO**

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

<b>FIRST AID</b>	
<b>IF INHALED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF ON SKIN</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF IN EYES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF SWALLOWED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have affected person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.	
<b>EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS</b>	Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact the Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center at 1-866-673-6671 for emergency medical treatment advice.
NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Persons having a temporary allergic reaction respond to treatment with antihistamines or steroid creams and/or systemic steroids.	

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

Net Contents: \_\_\_ Gallons

United Phosphorus, Inc.  
 630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 402  
 King of Prussia, PA 19406 1-800-438-6071

EPA Reg. No. 70506-262  
 EPA Est. No. \_\_\_\_\_

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**  
**HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**  
**WARNING – AVISO**

May be fatal if inhaled. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. DO NOT breathe spray mist.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

Mixers, loaders, applicators and all other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants;
  - Shoes plus socks;
  - Protective eye wear;
  - Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material (some of the materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride, or viton; if you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart);
- A NIOSH approved respirator with an organic vapor (OV) cartridge or canister with any N, R, P, or HE prefilter.

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

**ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENT**

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

**USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS**

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- 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.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates and wildlife. DO NOT apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. DO NOT contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

#### **Surface Water Advisory**

Chlorothalonil can contaminate surface water through spray drift. DO NOT apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Under some conditions, it may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water for several days to weeks after application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlaying extremely shallow ground water, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas over-laying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

#### **Groundwater Advisory**

Chlorothalonil degradates are known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this product in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

### **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, or pets, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during applications. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the Agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

### **AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard (WPS), 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard. DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

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 of any waterproof material such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride, or viton,
- shoes plus socks, and
- protective eyewear.

Special Eye Irritation Provisions: This product is a severe eye irritant. Although the restricted-entry interval expires after 12 hours, for the next 6 ½ days entry is permitted only when the following safety measures are provided:

At least one container designed specifically for flushing eyes must be available in operating condition at the WPS-required decontamination site intended for workers entering the treated area.

Workers must be informed, in a manner they can understand:

- that residues in the treated area may be highly irritating to their eyes;
- that they should take precautions, such as refraining from rubbing their eyes, to keep the residues out of their eyes;
- that if they do get residues in their eyes, they should immediately flush their eyes using the eyeflush container that is located at the decontamination site or using other readily available clean water; and
- how to operate the eyeflush container.

### **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): DO NOT enter or allow others to enter into treated areas until spray deposits have dried.

This product must not be applied within 150 feet (for aerial and air-blast applications), or 25 feet (for ground applications) from marine/estuarine water bodies unless there is an untreated buffer area of that width between the area to be treated and the water body. Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed  $\frac{3}{4}$  the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

#### **AERIAL DRIFT ADVISORY INFORMATION**

##### **INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE**

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

##### **CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE**

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

##### **BOOM LENGTH**

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

##### **APPLICATION HEIGHT**

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

#### SWATH ADJUSTMENT

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

#### WIND

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

#### TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

#### TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

#### **INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT**

Pegasus 6L is an excellent disease control agent when used according to label directions for control of a broad spectrum of plant diseases. Pegasus 6L is recommended for use in programs that are compatible with the principles of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), including the use of disease resistant crop varieties, cultural practices, pest scouting and disease forecasting systems which reduce unnecessary applications of pesticides.

#### **FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT**

Pegasus 6L is effective for strategic use in programs that attempt to minimize disease resistance to fungicides. Some other fungicides which are at risk from disease resistance exhibit a single-site mode of fungicidal action. Pegasus 6L, with a multi-site mode of action, may be used to delay or prevent the development of resistance to single-site fungicides. Consult with your federal or state Cooperative Extension Service representatives for guidance on the proper use of Pegasus 6L in programs which seek to minimize the occurrence of disease resistance to other fungicides.



### **MIXING, LOADING AND APPLYING**

Pegasus 6L is intended to be diluted into water, then applied to crops by typical agricultural spraying techniques. **Always apply Pegasus 6L in sufficient water to obtain thorough, uniform coverage of foliage and crop surfaces intended to be protected from disease.** Spray volume to be used will vary with crop and amount of plant growth. Spray volume should normally range from 20 to 150 gallons per acre (200 to 1400 liters per hectare) for dilute sprays and 5 to 10 gallons per acre (50 to 100 liters per hectare) for concentrate ground sprays and aircraft applications. Both ground and aircraft methods of application are recommended unless specific directions are given for a crop.

Slowly invert container several times to assure uniform mixture. Measure the required amount of Pegasus 6L and pour into the spray tank during filling. Keep agitator running when filling spray tank and during spray operations.

Do not use on greenhouse-grown crops except as directed in the Ornamental Plants section of this label.

### **TANK MIXING**

When tank mixing this product with other pesticides observe the more restrictive label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates should be exceeded. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Do not combine Pegasus 6L in sprayer tank with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers, unless your prior use has shown the combination physically compatible, effective and noninjurious under your conditions of use. Do not combine Pegasus 6L with Dipel, Triton AG-98, Triton B-1956 or Latron B-1956, as phytotoxicity may result from the combination when applied to the crops on this label. **DO NOT** tank mix PEGASUS 6L with oil, or with any adjuvants which contain oil as their principal ingredient. Do not use with Copper-Count N in concentrated spray suspensions.

### **APPLICATIONS THROUGH SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS (CHEMIGATION)**

Apply this product only through center pivot, motorized lateral move, traveling gun, solid set and portable (wheel move, side roll, end tow, or hand move) irrigation system(s). **DO NOT** apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. **DO NOT** use this product through sprinkler irrigation equipment on golf courses.

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** apply this product through irrigation systems connected to a public water system. '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 per year. Controls for both irrigation water and pesticide injection systems must be functionally interlocked, so as to automatically terminate pesticide injection when the irrigation water pump motor stops. A person knowledgeable of the irrigation system and responsible for

its operation shall be present so as to discontinue pesticide injection and make necessary adjustments, should the need arise.

The irrigation water pipeline must be fitted with a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of treated irrigation water back toward the water source.

The pipeline must also be fitted with a vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain, located between the irrigation water pump and the check valve, to prevent back-siphoning of treated irrigation water into the water source.

Always inject Pegasus 6L into irrigation water after it discharges from the irrigation pump and after it passes through the check valve. Never inject pesticides into the intake line on the suction side of the pump.

Pesticide injection equipment must be fitted with a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump. Interlock this valve to the power system, so as to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the chemical supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually turned off.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The 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.

Spray mixture in the chemical supply tank must be agitated at all times, otherwise settling and uneven application may occur. DO NOT apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Pegasus 6L may be used through two basic types of sprinkler irrigation systems as outlined in Sections A and B below. Determine which type of system is in place, then refer to the appropriate directions provided for each type.

**A. Center Pivot, Motorized Lateral Move and Traveling Gun Irrigation Equipment**

For injection of pesticides, these continuously moving systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump of either diaphragm or piston type, constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock, and capable of injection at pressures approximately 2 to 3 times those encountered within the irrigation water line.

Venturi applicator units cannot be used on these systems.

Fill chemical supply tank of injection equipment with water. Operate system for one complete revolution or run across the field, measuring time required, amount of water injected, and acreage covered. Thoroughly mix recommended amount of Pegasus 6L for acreage to be covered into same amount of water used during calibration and inject into system continuously for one revolution or run.

Mixture in the chemical supply tank must be continuously agitated during the injection run. Shut off injection equipment after one revolution or run, but continue to operate irrigation system until Pegasus 6L has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

**B. Solid Set and Portable (Wheel Move, Side Roll, End Tow, or Hand Move) Irrigation Equipment**

With stationary systems, an effectively designed in-line venturi applicator unit is preferred which is constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides; however, a positive-displacement pump can also be used.

Determine acreage covered by sprinkler. Fill tank of injection equipment with water and adjust flow to use contents over a thirty to forty-five minute period. Mix desired amount of Pegasus 6L for acreage to be covered with water so that the total mixture of Pegasus 6L plus water in the injection tank is equal to the quantity of water used during calibration and operate entire system at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of injection equipment used for amount of time established during calibration. No agitation should be required. Pegasus 6L can be injected at the beginning or end of the irrigation cycle or as a separate application. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation system until Pegasus 6L has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

#### **Application Rates**

Dosage rates on this label indicate pints of Pegasus 6L per acre, unless otherwise stated. Under conditions favoring disease development, the high rate specified and shortest application interval should be used.

For each listed crop, the maximum total amount of chlorothalonil active ingredient (lbs a.i./A) which may be applied per acre of that crop (or crop group) per year is given in bold print within a box beneath the crop name. For each crop use situation listed below, the listed maximum individual and seasonal application rates must not be exceeded and the listed minimum retreatment intervals must not be decreased.

#### **Tree and Orchard Crops**

Apply Pegasus 6L in sufficient water and with proper calibration to obtain uniform coverage of tree canopy. For fruit and nut bearing crops, the maximum volume is 300 gallons per acre unless indicated otherwise in the specific use directions. For conifers, the maximum volume is 100 gallons per acre.

Application with ground equipment is preferable to aerial application, because ground applications generally give better coverage of the tree canopy. If application with ground equipment is not feasible, Pegasus 6L may be applied with aircraft using at least 20 gallons of spray per acre. The minimum volume for application by aircraft to conifer stands and Christmas trees is 10 gallons per acre.

When concentrate sprays are used or when treating non-bearing or immature trees, the lower rate of Pegasus 6L listed may be used. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas.

Pegasus 6L Draft Label  
Label Amendment –  
clean Copy  
April 13, 2017

CROP	DISEASES (Pathogen)	PT PRODUCT PER (lb ai per)		APPLICATION DIRECTIONS	RESTRICTIONS
		Acre	100 gallons		
<b>Almonds</b>	Blossom blight/brown rot Scab (Venturia carpophila) Shot hole Wilsonomyces carpophilus) Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum)	4 (3.0)	1.33 (1.0)	Use water volumes of 20-300 gallons per acre. For blossom blight, begin application at popcorn (pink bud) and follow with an application at full bloom. If weather is still conducive for disease development, another application may be made at petal fall. For control of shot hole, make an application in the autumn at leaf fall. In the spring, make the first application at budbreak, followed by an application at shuck split to control nut infections and to control scab. Dormant applications for scab: Apply before bud swell (generally Dec1-through Jan 10). Apply 4 pints Pegasus 6L with 4 gallons of agricultural spray oil per acre. For control of anthracnose, apply 4 pints/acre. Apply by ground or air.	Do not apply more than 25 pints of product (18.75 lb ai) per acre per year (leaf fall through shuck split). Do not apply within 150 days of harvest.
<b>Filberts (Hazelnuts)</b>	Eastern filbert blight (Anisogramma anomala)	4 (3.0)	1.33 (1.0)	Use a water volume of 20-300 gallons per acre. Begin applications at the onset of disease or when weather	Do not apply more than 12 pints of product (9 lb ai) per acre per year. Do not apply within 120 days of harvest. Do not apply through irrigation.

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CROP	DISEASES (Pathogen)	PT PRODUCT PER (lb ai per)		APPLICATION DIRECTIONS	RESTRICTIONS
		Acre	100 gallons		
				conditions favor disease development. Make applications on a 14-28 day schedule, using the shorter interval under heavy disease pressure (the minimum retreatment interval is 14 days).	Do not apply with oils, surfactants or fertilizers. Do not apply within one week of an oil based pesticide application.
<b>Peach</b> <b>Nectarine</b> <b>Apricot</b> <b>Cherry</b> <b>Plum</b> <b>Prune</b>	Leaf curl (Taphrina deformans) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus)	3.125– 4.125 (2.3- 3.1)	1-1.375 (0.75- 1.0)	For best control of both diseases, apply at leaf fall in late autumn, using sufficient water and proper sprayer calibration to obtain uniform coverage. When conditions favor high disease levels, use the high rate of application and apply once or twice more in mid to late winter before budswell. If the leaf fall application is not practical, application of Pegasus 6L for control of leaf curl may be made at any time prior to budswell the following spring. Where shot hole occurs, also apply at budbreak to protect newly emerging leaves and at shuck split to prevent fruit infections.  Apply by ground or air.	Do not apply more than 20.5 pints of product (15.4 lbs ai) per acre per year. The minimum retreatment interval is 10 days. This product may be applied through shuck split. It may then again be applied after harvest as indicated.
	Brown rot blossom blight (Monilinia spp.)	3.125– 4.125	1-1.375 (0.75- 1.0)	Make one application at popcorn (pink, red or early white bud)	

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CROP	DISEASES (Pathogen)	PT PRODUCT PER (lb ai per)		APPLICATION DIRECTIONS	RESTRICTIONS
		Acre	100 gallons		
	Lacy (russet ) scab (plum/prune)	(2.3 – 3.1)		and a second application at full bloom. If weather conditions favor disease development, make an additional application at petal fall.	
	Black knot (cherry, plum) (Apiosporina morbosea) Cherry leaf spot (Blumeriella jaapii) Scab (Cladosporium carophilum)	3.125- 4.125 (2.3- 3.1)	1-1.375 (0.75- 1.0)	In addition to the bloom application listed above, make one application at shuck split. Do not apply Pegasus 6L after shuck split and before harvest. If additional disease control is needed before harvest, use another registered fungicide. For control of cherry leaf spot after harvest, make one application to foliage within 7 days after fruit is removed. In orchards with a history of high leaf spot incidence, make a second application 10-14 days later. Apply by ground or air.	
<b>Pistachio</b>	Botryosphaeria blight (B. dothidea) <b>Suppression:</b> Alternaria late blight (A. alternate)	6 (4.5)	3 (2.25)	Use a water volume of 20-200 gallons per acre. Make the first application at the beginning of the blossom period followed by an application at full bloom. Make additional applications as required on a 28-day	Do not apply more than 30 pints of product (22.5 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
	Botrytis blight (B. cinerea) Septoria leaf spot (S. pistacina)	4-6 (3.0- 4.5)	2-3 (1.5- 2.25)		

CROP	DISEASES (Pathogen)	PT PRODUCT PER (lb ai per)		APPLICATION DIRECTIONS	RESTRICTIONS
		Acre	100 gallons		
				<p>schedule. (the minimum retreatment interval is 28 days). For Septoria and Botrytis, use the higher specified rate if disease pressure is severe.</p> <p>NOTE: Use of this product may result in speckling or reddening of the fruit hull (epicapr). This effect is superficial and has not resulted in any change in nut quality.</p> <p>Apply by ground or air.</p>	

**CONIFERS**

Apply this product in sufficient water and with proper calibration to obtain uniform coverage of tree canopy. Application with ground equipment is preferable to aerial application because ground applications generally give better coverage of the tree canopy.

DO NOT allow livestock to graze in treated areas.

**DO NOT apply PEGASUS 6L within one week before or after application of oil or an oil-based pesticide.**

Do not apply to forests.

Apply only to conifers in: conifer nursery beds, Christmas trees and bough production plantations, tree seed orchards and landscape situations.

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CROP (max lbs a.i./A)	PHI (DAY S)	SPRAY VOLUME (GALLONS/ ACRE)	RATE PER ACRE	DISEASES	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Conifers 16.5 lbs a.i./A	N/A	5 to 10 (concentrate ground or aircraft) to 100 (dilute)	2.75 to 5.5pints	Swiss needlecast	Single application technique: In Christmas tree plantations or conifer stands make one application in the spring when new shoot growth is ½ to 2 inches in length.
			1.5 to 2.75pints	Scleroderris canker (pines), Swiss needle- cast	Make the first application in spring when new shoot growth is ½ to 2 inches in length. Make additional applications at 3 to 4 week intervals until conditions no longer favor disease development. For use in nursery beds, apply the highest rate specified on a 3 week schedule.
			2 to 3.5 pints	Sirococcus tip blight	
			5.5 pints	Rhizosphaera needlecast (spruces) Schirrhia brown spot(pines)	
			2.75 to 5.5pints	Cyclaneusma and Lophodermiu m needlecasts (pines)	Apply in early spring prior to budbreak. Repeat applications at approximately 6 to 8 week intervals, until spore release ceases in late fall. Apply monthly during periods of frequent rainfall, and where Lophodermium infections occur during dormancy (Pacific Northwest). During drought periods, applications may be suspended, then resumed upon next occurrence of needle wetness.
			1.5to 2.75 pints	Rhabdocline needlecast (Douglas-fir)	Apply at budbreak and repeat at 3 to 4 week intervals until needles are fully elongated and conditions no longer favor disease development. In plantations of mixed provenance, or when irregular budbreak occurs, apply weekly until all trees have broken bud, then every 3 to 4 weeks as specified above. In nursery beds, use the high rate on a 3 week schedule.
			2.75pints	Botrytis seedling blight, Phoma twig blight	Begin applications in nursery beds when seedlings are 4 inches tall and when cool, moist conditions favor disease development. Make additional applications at 7 to 14 day intervals as long as disease favorable conditions persist.
			5.5 pints	Autoecious needle rust (Weir's cushion rust) (spruces)	Begin applications when 10% of buds have broken and repeat twice thereafter at 7-10 day intervals.



**TURFGRASSES**

Do not use on home lawns and turf sites associated with apartment buildings, daycare centers, playgrounds, playfields, recreational park athletic fields, athletic fields located on or next to schools (i.e., elementary, middle and high schools), campgrounds, churches and theme parks. Sod farm turf treated with chlorothalonil prior to harvest must be mechanically cut, rolled and harvested. Do not use for sodfarms at application rates greater than 13 pounds of active ingredient, per acre, per year. Do not apply more than the following totals of chlorothalonil active ingredient from all registered product sources to the indicated types of turfgrass:

<b>TYPE OF TURFGRASS</b>	<b>TOTAL CHLOROTHALONIL ACTIVE INGREDIENT PER ACRE PER YEAR</b>
Golf Course Greens	73 lbs.
Golf Course Tees	52 lbs.
Golf Course Fairways	26 lbs.
Sod Farms	13 lbs.
Other Turf	26 lbs.

Apply Pegasus 6L in 90 to 450 gallons of water per acre on golf course greens and tees, and 30 to 100 gallons of water per acre on fairways, lawns and other turfgrass. Apply with ground equipment only.

Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and repeat applications as long as these conditions persist. Under severe disease conditions use the highest rate and shortest interval corresponding with the application schedule selected from the table below. DO NOT mow or irrigate after treatment until spray deposit on turfgrass is thoroughly dry. Pegasus 6L should always be used in conjunction with good turf management practices.

<b>DISEASES* CONTROLLED</b>	<b>INTERVAL OF APPLICATION</b>	<b>GOLF COURSE GREENS &amp; TEES RATE PER 1000 SQ. FT.</b>	<b>GOLF COURSE FAIRWAYS RATE PER ACRE</b>
1. Dollar spot 2. Brown patch 3. Leaf spot, Melting-out, Brown blight 4. Gray leaf spot	7-14 days	2 to 3.6 fluid ounces (4.1 to 7.3 lbs. a.i./acre)	5.5 to 9.75 pints (4.1 to 7.3 lbs. a.i./acre)
5. Red thread 6. Anthracnose 7. Copper spot 8. Stem rust (bluegrass) 9. Dichondra leaf spot	7 days to 14 days	3.6 fluid ounces to 5.5 fluid ounces (7.3 to 11.3 lbs. a.i./acre)	9.75 pints to 15 pints (7.3 to 11.3 lbs. a.i./acre)

\*Diseases listed are caused by fungi, some of which are named as follows:

1. Dollar spot: *Sclerotinia homeocarpa*; *Lanzia* or *Moellerodiscus* spp.

2. Brown patch: *Rhizoctonia solani*, *R. zaeae*, *R. cerealis*
3. Leaf spots, Melting-out, Brown blight: *Drechslera* spp. (including *D. poae*, *D. siccans*), *Bipolaris sorokiniana*, *Curvularia* spp.
4. Gray leaf spot: *Pyricularia grisea*, *P. oryzae*
5. Red thread: *Laetisaria fuciformis*
6. Anthracnose: *Colletotrichum graminicola*
7. Copper spot: *Gloeocercospora sorghi*
8. Stem rust: *Puccinia graminis*
9. Dichondra leaf spot: *Alternaria* spp.

**Gray Snow Mold** caused by *Typhula* spp.: Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage (2 to 10 gallons per 1,000 square feet). Apply 5.5 fluid ounces of PEGASUS 6L per 1,000 square feet of turf area (15 pints per acre). Application must be made before snow cover in autumn. If snow cover is intermittent or lacking during the winter, re-apply PEGASUS 6L at monthly intervals until Gray Snow Mold conditions no longer prevail. In areas where Pink Snow Mold (*Microdochium* or *Fusarium* patch) is likely to occur, apply PEGASUS 6L at 5 fluid ounces in combination with products containing iprodione at 2 ounces active ingredient, per 1,000 square feet of turf area. Read and observe all label directions for products containing these active ingredients.

**Fusarium (Microdochium) Patch:** PEGASUS 6L is effective against *Fusarium* patch only in areas where snow cover is intermittent or lacking during the winter. Apply 5.5 fluid ounces of PEGASUS 6L per 1,000 square feet of turf area. Begin applications in late autumn and re-apply at 21 to 28 day intervals until conditions favorable for *Fusarium* patch no longer prevail.

**Algae:** Apply PEGASUS 6L at 2 to 3.6 fluid ounces per 1,000 square feet on a 7 to 14 day schedule. When colonies of algae are well established, every attempt should be made to dry out the afflicted area. Once dry, spiking or verticutting should be done to enhance turfgrass recovery in conjunction with the use of PEGASUS 6L. Several applications of PEGASUS 6L at the high rate may be necessary for turfgrass recovery. When environmental conditions are favorable for algae growth, a preventive program with PEGASUS 6L will suppress re-colonization of the turf.

#### **ORNAMENTAL PLANTS**

Apply PEGASUS 6L at a rate of 1.75 pints per 100 gallons of water unless other directions are given in the tables below. Apply enough diluted spray per acre to provide thorough coverage of all plant parts that are intended to be protected from disease, generally ranging from 20 to 150 gallons per acre. Repeat applications at 7 to 14 day intervals until conditions are no longer favorable for disease. During periods when conditions favor severe disease incidence, generally cloudy or wet weather, apply PEGASUS 6L at 7 day intervals. **DO NOT apply more than a total of 36.4 lbs. chlorothalonil active ingredient per acre per per year on field-grown ornamentals.** Fruits and other structures which may be borne on treated plants **MUST NOT BE EATEN.**

This product may be used in greenhouses. **DO NOT** use mistblowers or high pressure spray equipment when making applications of this product in greenhouses. PEGASUS 6L is recommended for control of fungal diseases referred to by numbers in parentheses following each type of ornamental plant. The user should test for possible

phytotoxic responses, using recommended rates on each type of ornamental plant on a small area prior to widespread use. Applications made during bloom may damage flowers and/or fruits.

**ORNAMENTALS RECOMMENDED  
 FOR TREATMENT WITH PEGASUS 6L**

<b>Broadleaf Shrubs and Trees</b>		
Andromeda ( <i>Pieris</i> ) (4)	Flowering almond (1,2)	Oregon-grape ( <i>Mahonia</i> ) (6)
Ash ( <i>Fraxinus</i> ) (1)	Flowering cherry (1,2)	Red-tip ( <i>Photinia</i> ) (1)
Aspen (1)	Flowering peach (1,2)	Poplar (1)
Azalea (1,2,4)	Flowering plum (1,2)	Privet ( <i>Ligustrum</i> ) (1)
Buckeye,	Flowering quince (1,2)	Rhododendron (1,2,4)
Horsechestnut (1)	Hawthorn (1,6)	Sand cherry (1,2)
Camellia (2)	Holly (1)	Sequoia (1)
Cherry-laurel (1)	Lilac (5)	Spirea (1)
Crabapple (1,6)	Magnolia (1)	Sycamore,
Dogwood (1)	Maple (1)	Planetree (1)
Eucalyptus (3)	Mountain laurel (1)	Viburnum (5)
Euonymus (1)	Oak (red group only) (1,7)	Walnut ( <i>Juglans</i> ) (1)
Firethorn ( <i>Pyracantha</i> ) (1)		

<b>Flowering<sup>a</sup> Plants and Bulbs</b>		
Arabian violet (2)	Gladiolus (1,2)	Petunia (1,4)
Begonia (1)	Hollyhock (6)	Phlox (1)
Carnation (1,2)	Hydrangea (foliage only) (1,6)	Poinsettia <sup>b</sup> (1)
Chrysanthemum (1,2)	Iris (1,2)	Rose <sup>c</sup> (1)
Crocus (1)	Lily (1)	Statice (1)
Daffodil (1)	Marigold (1)	Tulip (1)
Daisy (1)	Narcissus (1)	Zinnia (1,5)
Geranium (1,6)	Pansy (1)	

a/ Avoid applications during bloom period on plants where flower injury is unacceptable.

b/ Discontinue applications prior to bract formation; phytotoxicity is possible on the bracts.

c/ Use 1 pint of Pegasus 6L per 100 gallons of water.

Foliage Plants		
Aglaonema (1)	Ficus (1)	Parlor palm ( <i>Chamaedorea</i> ) (1)
Areca palm (1)	Florida ruffle fern (1)	Peperomia (1)
Artemesia (1)	Leatherleaf fern (1)	Philodendron (1,4)
Boston fern ( <i>Nephrolepis</i> ) (1)	Lipstick plant (1)	Prayer plant ( <i>Maranta</i> ) (1)
Dracaena (1)	Ming aralia (1)	Syngonium (1)
Dumbcane ( <i>Dieffenbachia</i> ) (1)	Oyster plant ( <i>Rhoeo</i> ) (1)	Zebra plant ( <i>Aphelandra</i> )
Fatsia ( <i>Aralia</i> ) (1)	Pachysandra <sup>d</sup> (1)	

d/ Use 2 ¾ pints of PEGASUS 6L per 100 gallons of water

**DISEASES CONTROLLED WITH PEGASUS 6L:**

1. Leafspots & Foliar Blights:		
Actinopelte leafspot	Corynespora stem & leafspots	Myrothecium leafspot, brown rot
Alternaria leafspot or leaf blight	Curvularia leafspot	Phyllosticta leafspot
Anthracnose ( <i>Gnomonia</i> , <i>Glomerella</i> , <i>Colletotrichum</i> , <i>Discula</i> ) blights	Dactylaria leafspot	Ramularia leafspot
Black spot ( <i>Diplocarpon</i> )	Didymellina leafspot	Rhizoctonia web blight
Botrytis blights	Drechslera ( <i>Bipolaris</i> ) leafspots, inkspot	Scab ( <i>Venturia</i> )
Cephalosporium leafspot	Fabraea ( <i>Entomosporium</i> ) leafspot	Septoria leafspot
Cercospora leafspot	Fusarium ( <i>Gibberella</i> ) leafspot	Sphaeropsis leafspot
Cercosporidium leafspot	Gloeosporium black leafspot	Stagonospora leaf scorch
Shothole ( <i>Stigmina</i> )	Marssonina leafspot	Tan leafspot ( <i>Curvularia</i> )
	Monilinia blossom blight, twig blight <i>Mycosphaerella</i> ray blight	Volutella leaf blight

2. Flower Spots and Blights		
Botrytis flower spot, flower blight <i>Curvularia</i> flower spot	Monilinia blossom blight Ovulinia flower blight	Rhizopus blossom blight Sclerotinia flower blight

**3. Cylindrocladium stem canker**

**4. Phytophthora leaf blight, dieback**

5. Powdery mildews:		
<i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>	<i>Microsphaera</i> spp.	<i>Sphaerotheca fuliginea</i>

6. Rusts:		
<i>Gymnosporangium</i> spp.	<i>Puccinia</i> spp.	<i>Pucciniastrum hydrangeae</i>

**7. Taphrina blister**

**DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION**

<b>CROP</b>	<b>DISEASES</b>	<b>Pt Product/A (lb ai/A)</b>	<b>Application Directions</b>	<b>Restrictions</b>
Asparagus	Rust (Puccinia asparagi) Purple Spot (Pleospora herbarum) Cercoospora blight (C. Asparagi)	2-4 (1.5- 3.0)	Use water volumes of 25 to 50 gallons per acre. Begin applications following final harvest of spears. Repeat applications at 14 to 28 day intervals (the minimum re-treatment interval is 14 days), depending on disease pressure. Use the higher rate and shorter interval if disease severity begins to increase during the season or weather conditions are conducive for severe epidemics. Apply by ground.	Do not apply more than 12 pints of product (9.0 lb ai) per acre per year.  Do not apply within 190 days (120 days in CA and AZ) of the harvest of spears in the following season.
Beans	Rust (Uromyces appendiculatus)	1.375 – 3 (1.0-2.25)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications during early bloom stage or when disease first threatens and repeat as necessary (the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days) to maintain control. Apply by ground, air or chemigation	Do not apply more than 12 pints (9.0 lb ai) per acre per year. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
	Botrytis blight (gray mold) (B. cinerea)	3 (2.25)		
Beans (dry) (except soybeans) Bean, adzuki Bean,broad, Bean, dry Bean, lablab Bean, navy Bean, kidney Bean, lima Bean, moth Bean, mung Bean, pink Bean, pinto Bean,teparty Bean urd Bean, yardlong Catjang Chickpea (garbanzo) Cowpea Lupin, grain Lupi Bean, rice Bean, runner Bean, jackbean Pea, blackeyed Pea, southern	Rust (Uromyces appendiculatus) Anthracnose (collectotrichum lindemuthianum) Downy mildew (Phytophthora nicotianae) Cercospora leaf blotch (C. cruenta) Asocochyta blight (a. phaseolorum)	1.375 – 2 (1.0 – 1.5)	Use sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications at first onset of disease, which may occur as early as 2 to 4 weeks before flowering. Repeat applications at 7-10 day intervals (the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days). For use only on beans to be harvested dry with pods removed. Apply by ground, air or chemigation.	Do not apply more than 8 pints (6 lb ai) per acre per year. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

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CROP	DISEASES	Pt Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Directions	Restrictions
Blueberries	Suppression: Anthracnose (ripe rot) (C. gloeosporoides) Mummy berry (M. vaccinicorymbosi)	3-4 (2.25-3.0)	This product should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy which includes alternation with a fungicide with a different mode of action. Diseases may only be suppressed and russetting may occur under heavy disease pressure or unfavorable environmental conditions. Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage, normally 20-100 gallons per acre. Begin applications at budbreak (green tip) and repeat at 10-day intervals through early bloom (the minimum retreatment interval is 10 days). Under heavy disease pressure, use the higher specified rate. Apply by ground or air.	Do not apply more than 12 pints (9.0 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply after full bloom (except for foliar use after harvest) or within 42 days of harvest.
	Septoria leaf spot (Septoria albopunctata) Rust (Pucciniastrum vaccinii)	3-4 (2.25-3.0)	Foliar Use after harvest: After all berries are harvested. To maintain healthy leaves for the following season, apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage (normally 20-100 gallons per acre). Repeat at 10-14 day intervals (the minimum retreatment interval is 10 days). Apply by ground or air.	
Brassica, head and stem Broccoli Broccoli, Chinese Brussels sprouts Cabbage Cabbage, Chinese (tight-headed varieties only) Cabbage, Chinese (napa) Cabbage, Chinese mustard Cauliflower Cavalo Broccolo Kohlrabi	Alternaria leaf spot (Alternaria spp.) Downy mildew (peronospora parasitica)	1.5 (1.125)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications after transplants are set in field, or shortly after emergence of field-seeded crop, or when conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals (the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days) to maintain control. Apply by ground, air or chemigation.	Do not apply more than 11.7 pints of product (8.8 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
	Ring spot (California only)	2 (1.5)	For field-seeded brussels sprouts, begin applications at time of early sprout development or when conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals (the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days) to maintain control.	
Carrot	Alternaria leaf blight (A. dauci) Cercospora leaf spot (C. carotae)	1.5-2 (1.125-1.5)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Start applications when disease threatens and repeat at 7-10 day intervals (the	Do not apply more than 20 pints of product (15 lbs ai) per acre per year.

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			minimum retreatment interval is 7 days) to maintain control. Apply by ground, air or chemigation. May apply this product on the day of harvest.	
Celery	Basal stalk rot (Rhizoctonia solani) Early blight (Cercospora apii) Late blight (Septoria apicola)	2-3 (1.5-2.25)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Start applications when transplants are set in the field and repeat at 7 day intervals as needed to maintain control (the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days). Apply by ground, air or chemigation.	Do not apply more than 24 pints of product (18 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
	Suppression (7 day schedule): Pink rot (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum)	3 (2.25)		
	Early blight (Cercospora apii) Late blight (Septoria apicola)	1.5-2 (1.125-1.5 per 100 gallon)	For celery seedbeds, apply in a spray volume of 125 gallons per acre twice a week or as needed to maintain control. Start applications shortly after crop emergence. Use the higher specified rate under severe disease conditions.	
Corn (sweet) Corn (grown for seed)	Helminthosporium leaf blights Rust (Puccinia spp.)	0.75-2 (0.6-1.5)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and repeat at a 7-day interval as required to maintain control (the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days). Under severe disease pressure, use 1.5-2 pints of product per acre. Apply by ground, air or chemigation.	Do not apply more than 12 pints of product (9 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply to sweet corn to be processed. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated fields. Do not ensile treated corn or use as livestock forage.
Cranberry	Fruit rots  Lophodermium leaf/twig blight (L. Hypophyllum)	4-6.5 (3.0-4.9)	Apply at early bloom and repeat at 10-14 day intervals (the minimum retreatment interval is 10 days). Under severe disease conditions, use the higher specified rate on a 10 day schedule. Apply by ground, air, or chemigation. When applying by chemigation, use 300 gallons of water per acre through solid set systems only.	Do not apply more than 20 pints of product (15 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply within 50 days of harvest. Do not apply to beds when flooded or allow release of irrigation water from beds for at least 3 days following application.
	Upright dieback (Phomopsis vaccinii)	4-6.5 (3-4.9)	Apply in sufficient water to obtain coverage of uprights and runners. Make the first application before bloom, at the time shoots begin growth in the spring. Make additional applications at 10-14 day	Do not apply more than 20 pints of product (15 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply within 50 days of harvest. Do not apply to beds when flooded or

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			intervals. Apply by ground, air or chemigation. When applying by chemigation, use 300 gallons of water per acre through solid set systems only.	allow release of irrigation water from beds for at least 3 days following application.
Cucurbits Cucumber Cantaloup Honeydew melon Muskmelon Pumpkin Squash Watermelon Zucchini Chayote Chinese waxgourd Gourds Momordica spp. (Bitter melon, Balsam apple) Including cultivars and/or hybrids of these.	Anthracnose (Colletotrichum spp.) Downy mildew (Pseudoperonospora cubensis) Target spot (Corynespora cassiicola)	1.5-2 (1.125-1.5)	Use sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when plants are in first true leaf stage or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat applications at 7-day intervals (the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days).  Note: Spraying mature watermelons may result in sunburn of the upper surface of the fruit. Do not apply to watermelons when any of the following conditions are present: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Intense heat and sunlight.</li> <li>2. Drought conditions.</li> <li>3. Poor vine canopy</li> <li>4. Other crop and environmental conditions which may be conducive to increased natural sunburn.</li> </ol> Do not combine this product with anything except water for application to watermelons unless your prior use has shown the combination to be non-injurious to watermelons under your conditions of use. This product may be applied on the day of harvest. Apply by ground, air or chemigation.	Do not apply more than 21 pints of product (15.75 lbs ai) per acre per year.
	Alternaria leaf blight (A. cucumerina) Alternaria leaf spot (A. alternate) Cercospora leaf spot (C. Citrullina) Gummy stem blight/vine decline (Didymelia bryoniae) Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca only) Scab	2-3 (1.5-2.25)		



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<b>CROP</b>	<b>DISEASES</b>	<b>Pt Product/A (lb ai/A)</b>	<b>Application Directions</b>	<b>Restrictions</b>
	(Cladosporium cucumerinum)			
Fruiting vegetables (except tomato) Eggplant Groundcherry Okra Pepino Pepper (bell peper, chili pepper, cooking pepper, pimento, sweet pepper) Tomatillo	Anthracnose (Collectotrichum spp.) Botrytis leaf mold (Botrytis cinerea) Cercospora leaf spot (Cercospora spp.) Powdery mildew	1.5 (1.125)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications as a foliage, flower, and fruit spray when disease is expected. Repeat applications at 7-10 day intervals. Apply by ground, air, or chemigation.	Do not apply more than 12 pints of product (9.0 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.
Ginseng	Alternaria blight (Alternaria panax) Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)	2 (1.5)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when disease first threatens, and repeat at 7-10 day intervals as disease pressure warrants.	Do not apply more than 16 pints of product (12 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
Grasses grown for seed	Bipolaris and Drechslera leaf spots Glume blotch Leaf rust Septoria leaf spot Stem rust Stripe rust	1-1.5 (0.75 – 1.125)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications during stem elongation when conditions favor disease development. Reapply at flag (top) leaf emergence and repeat applications at 14 day intervals (the minimum retreatment interval is 14 days). Apply by ground, air, or chemigation.	Do not apply more than 6 pints of product (4.5 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas or feed hay produced before harvest. Feeding of treat plant parts after harvest of seed is allowed.
	Selenophoma (eyespot)	1-2 (0.75-1.5)		
Horseradish	Ramularia stem and leaf spot (Ramularia armoraciae)	3 (2.25)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when disease first threatens, and repeat at 7-10 day intervals as disease pressure warrants.	Do not apply more than 24 pints of product (18 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
Lupine and Lentil	Anthracnose (Colletotrichum gloeosporioides) Asocohyta (Ascochyta pisi)	1-1.5 (0.75-1.125)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when disease first threatens, and repeat at 7-10 day intervals as disease pressure warrants.	Do not apply more than 8 pints of product (6 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
Mango	Anthracnose (Colletotrichum spp)	2-3.5 (1.5-2.6)	Use a water volume of 20-300 gallons per acre. Begin applications at early bloom and repeat on a 7-14 day interval until early fruit development. Begin the season	Do not apply more than 32 pints of product (24 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.

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			<p>with the 2 pint rate on a 14 day interval (the minimum retreatment is 7 days). If disease pressure is severe, use the higher specified rate and shorter interval.</p> <p>Use during bloom and fruit set up until fruit reach one-inch diameter. May cause spotting on fruit larger than one inch in diameter.</p> <p>Apply by ground or air.</p>	
Mint (Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin only)	Rust ( <i>Puccinia menthae</i> )  Septoria leaf spot ( <i>S. menthae</i> )	1.375 (1.0)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage, normally 20-150 gallons per acre for dilute sprays and 5-10 gallons per acre for concentrate ground and aircraft applications. Begin applications when emerging plants are 4-8 inches high. Repeat applications at 7-10 day intervals to maintain control (the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days).	Do not apply more than 4 pints (3 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply within 80 days of harvest. Do not feed fresh or extracted mint hay from treated fields to livestock.
Mushrooms	Verticillium brown spot and dry bubble	2.5-5.5 fl oz/1,0000 sq ft.	Apply as a drench to the mushroom bed surface in at least 12.5 gallons of water per 1,000 sq ft of mushroom bed. Make two applications as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First application – apply 5.5 fl oz of product within two days of top-dressing the spawn-colonized mushroom compost with a casing layer.</li> <li>• Second application apply 2.75 fl. Oz of product at pinning.</li> </ul>	Make no more than two applications per cropping cycle. Do not apply more than 8.25 fl oz of product per cropping cycle. Do not apply within 5 days of first harvest.
Onion (dry bulb) and Garlic	Botrytis leaf blight ( <i>Botrytis</i> spp.) Purple blotch ( <i>alternaria porri</i> ) Suppression: Botrytis neck rot Downy mildew ( <i>Peronospora destructor</i> )	1-3 (0.75-2.25)	Apply in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of tops. The product is recommended for use with disease monitoring systems which adjust fungicide rates and frequency of application according to disease hazard.  Apply as follows:	Do not apply more than 20 pints of product (15 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.



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CROP	DISEASES	Pt Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Directions	Restrictions
Onion and Garlic (grown for seed)	Downy mildew (Peronospora destructor)		conditions favor disease (the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days). Use the higher specified rate and a 7 day schedule of applications when heavy dew or rain persist. Apply by ground, air, or chemigation.	Do not apply within 14 days of harvest on green bunching onions, leeks or shallots.
Papaya	Alternaria fruit spot (A. alternate) Anthracnose (Colletotrichum spp.) Stem end rot (A. alternate, Colletotrichum spp.)	1.5-3 (1.125-2.25)	Apply with ground equipment only, in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of fruit and leaves. Begin treatment when conditions favor development of disease and continue treatments at 14-day intervals until weather conditions no longer favor disease development (the minimum retreatment interval is 14 days).	Do not apply more than 9 pints of product (6.75 lbs ai) per acre per year. This product may be applied on the day of harvest.
Parsnip	Alternaria leaf spot (Alternaria spp.) Anthracnose (Colletotrichum spp.) Botrytis blight (gray mold) (B. cinerea) Bottom rot (Rhizoctonia) Downy mildew (Plasmopara crustose)	1.5-2 (1.125-1.5)	Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Make the first application at the first sign of disease or when conditions are favorable for infection. Continue applications on a 7-10 day schedule (the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days). Apply by ground, air or chemigation.	Do not apply more than 8 pints of product (6 lbs ai) per acre per year Do not apply within 10 days of harvest.
Passion Fruit	Alternaria fruit and leaf spot (Alternaria spp.) Anthracnose (Colletotrichum spp.) Cercospora fruit spot)	2 (1.5)	Apply with ground equipment in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of fruit and leaves. Begin applications during late bloom and repeat at 14 day intervals until weather conditions no longer favor disease development (the minimum retreatment interval is 14 days).	Do not apply more than 10 pints of product (7.5 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
Peanut	Early leaf spot (Cercospora arachidicola) Late leaf spot (Cercosporidium personatum) Pepper spot (Leptosphaerulina crassiasca)	1-1.5 (0.75-1.125)	Apply in sufficient water for coverage when leaf wetness first occurs or 30-40 days after planting; repeat at 14 day intervals (the minimum retreatment interval is 14 days). When conditions favor late leaf spot or when rust or web blotch, occur, apply 1.5 pints of product per acre at 14 day intervals for the remainder of the season. Apply by ground, air or chemigation. If applying by chemigation, use 1.5 pints of product per acre. It is recommended to alternate chemigation applications with ground or aerial applications.	Do not apply more than 12 pints of product (9 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas. Do not feed hay or threshing from treated fields to livestock.

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CROP	DISEASES	Pt Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Directions	Restrictions
Persimmon	Cercospora leaf spot (Cercospora fuliginosa)	1.25 (0.94)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when disease first threatens, and repeat at 14 day intervals as disease pressure warrants.	Do not apply more than 6.25 pints of product (4.7 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. May be applied to persimmon only in the states of Florida and Hawaii. Aerial applications require the use of a minimum of 10 gallons per acre.
Potato	Black dot (Colletotrichum coccodes) Botrytis vine rot (B. cinerea) Early blight (Alternaria solani) Late blight (Phytophthora infestans)	0.75 (0.6) THEN 1-1.5 (0.75 - 1.125)	Begin applications at the low rate when vines are first exposed and leaf wetness occurs. Repeat applications at 5-10 intervals (the minimum retreatment interval is 5 days). Begin applying the higher label 5-10 day intervals when any one of the following events occur: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vines close within the rows</li> <li>• Late blight forecasting measures 18 disease severity values (DSV)</li> <li>• The crop reaches 300 P-days</li> </ul> Increase water spray volume as canopy density increases. Use the highest rate and shortest interval when plants are rapidly growing and disease conditions are severe. Apply by ground, air or chemigation. Do not exceed a 10 day interval between applications when using chemigation.	Do not apply more than 15 pints (11.25 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
Rhubarb	Ramularia leaf spot (Ramularia rhei)	3 (2.25)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when disease first threatens, and repeat at 7-10 day intervals as disease pressure warrants.	Do not apply more than 18 pints of product (13.5 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.
Soybean	Anthracnose (Colletotrichum truncatum) Cercospora leaf blight (C. kikuchii) Diaporthe pod and stem rot (D. phaseolorum)	1.5-2.25 (1.125-1.7)	Apply in sufficient water to obtain complete coverage, using at least five gallons of water per acre for aerial application. Use the three application program in areas having a history of moderate to severe disease intensity. The minimum retreatment interval is 14 days. Apply by ground air or chemigation.	Do not apply more than 6 pints of product (4.5 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply within 6 weeks of harvest. Do not feed hay or threshing from treated fields to livestock.

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CROP	DISEASES	Pt Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Directions	Restrictions
	Frogeye leaf spot ( <i>Cercospora sojina</i> ) Purple seed stain ( <i>C. kikuchii</i> ) Septoria brown spot ( <i>S. glycines</i> ) Suppression: Rust ( <i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i> )		Two application program: For determinate varieties, make the first application at R3 stage (early pod set) and the second application at R5 (seed formation). For indeterminate varieties, make the first application when largest pods are 1-1.25 inches in length. Make the second application 14 days later.	
		1-2 (0.75-1.5)	Three application program: for determinate varieties, make the first application at the beginning of flowering (R1), the second at early pod set (R3) and the third at beginning of seed formation (R5). For indeterminate varieties, make the first application one week after first flowering and continue applications at 14 day intervals.	
	Stem canker ( <i>Diaporthe phaseolorum</i> )	1 (0.75)	Apply in 10 -20 gallons of water per acre, as a band treatment directing spray to provide coverage of entire plant. Make the first application at time of emergence of the second trifoliolate leaves (V2). If conditions favor stem canker disease make a second and third application. Make all applications at 14 day intervals.	
Tomato	FOLIAGE Early blight ( <i>Alternaria solani</i> ) Gray leaf mold ( <i>fluvia fluva</i> ; <i>Cladosporium</i> ) Gray leaf spot ( <i>Stemphyllium botryosum</i> ) Late blight ( <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> ) Septoria leaf spot ( <i>S. lycopersici</i> ) Target spot ( <i>Corynespora cassicola</i> )	1.375– 2 (1.0-1.5)	Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when dew or rain occur and disease threatens. Apply on a 7 to 10 day interval for foliage diseases, begin at fruit set and apply on a 7-14 day interval. Use the highest rate and shortest interval specified when disease conditions are severe. The minimum retreatment interval is 7 days. Apply by ground, air, or chemigation.	Do not apply more than 20 pints of product (15 lb ai) per acre per year. This product may be applied up until the day of harvest.
FRUIT Alternaria fruit rot (black mold) ( <i>A. Alternata</i> ) Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum spp.</i> ) Botrytis gray mold	2 – 2.75 (1.5 -2.1)			

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CROP	DISEASES	Pt Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Directions	Restrictions
	(B. cinerea) Late blight fruit rot (P. infestans) Rhizoctonia fruit rot (R. solani)			
YAM	Anthracnose (Colletotrichum gloeosporoides)	1-1.25 (0.75- 1.125)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when disease first threatens, and repeat at 10-14 day intervals as disease pressure warrants.	Do not apply more than 15 pints of product (11.25 lb ai) per acre per year. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI)

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage and disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

**Pesticide Storage:** Store in a cool place. Protect from excessive heat.

**Pesticide Disposal:** Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, pesticide spray or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

**Container Handling:**

For containers less than or equal to 5 gallons: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container  $\frac{1}{4}$  full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling, if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

For containers greater than 5 gallons: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple Rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container  $\frac{1}{4}$  full with water. Recap and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.



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