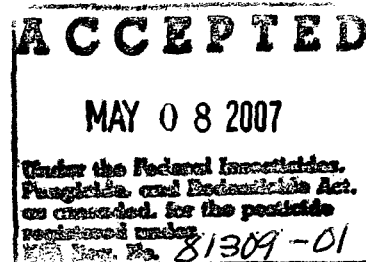


81309-1

5/8/2007

1/15

Master label
Alternate Brand Name: Exel G



CROP-PHITE Agricultural Fungicide

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Mono- and dibasic sodium, potassium, and ammonium phosphites* 56.2 %

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 43.8 %

TOTAL..... 100.0 %

*Contains 6.69 pounds/gallon of the active ingredients, mono- and dibasic sodium, potassium, and ammonium salts of phosphorous acid, equivalent to 4.32 pounds phosphorous acid per gallon (36.3 weight %).

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water, if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF INHALED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
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 National Pesticide Information Center at (800) 858-7378 for general or medical information.	

SEE BACK PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

NOT REGISTERED FOR USE IN CALIFORNIA

EPA REG. NO. 81309 - 1
EPA EST. NO.

Net Contents: 2.5 gal. 30 gal.
 55 gal. 250 gal.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDOUS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)
 Applicators and other handlers must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, waterproof gloves and shoes plus socks. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions are available, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate. This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meet the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d) (4-5)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protections 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 (REI). The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the WPS.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the REI of 4 hours.

For early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the WPS and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, wear: Coveralls, waterproof gloves and shoes and socks and protective eyewear.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the WPS for agricultural pesticides 40 CFR part 170. The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses. Do not enter treated area until spray has dried.

Mixing and Application Instructions

Apply CROP-PHITE with properly calibrated ground sprayer, aerial equipment or sprinkler system. Always apply CROP-PHITE in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Fill the mix tank to one half capacity before adding the required amount of CROP-PHITE according to the following tables. Add the remaining amount of water while continuously agitating the mixture. Do not apply when conditions favor drift from target area or wind speed is greater than 10 mph. Mixture is to be applied to plant foliage, unless directed otherwise in the application rate table. Good agitation must be provided during the entire application period.

Spray equipment must be cleaned thoroughly before and after applications.

Ground Application

Apply the specified rate of CROP-PHITE in sufficient water for thorough coverage of foliage for optimum disease control.

Aerial Application

Apply the specified rate of CROP-PHITE in 3-5 gallons of water per acre for field crops. For tree crops apply in no less than 10 gallons per acre.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS FOR CHEMIGATION APPLICATIONS

Apply this product only through center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, hand move, drip, microjet and solid set irrigation systems. Do not apply this product 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, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Do not connect a chemigation 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.

Public 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.

Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone (RPZ), backflow preventer 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 may 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.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the pump motor stops, or in the case where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Sprinkler Chemigation Systems

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back flow.

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

The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

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.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump), effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

When applying CROP-PHITE using solid set, hand move and center pivot irrigation systems avoid further irrigation of the treated area until the foliage is dry to prevent washing the product from the crop. Flush the pesticide thoroughly through all lines and nozzles before turning off the irrigation water.

When applying CROP-PHITE using a continuously moving system, such as lateral move, or side (wheel) roll system, inject this product-water mixture continuously, applying the labeled rate per acre for that crop.

When applying CROP-PHITE through stationary or non-continuous moving systems, inject the product-water mixture in the last 15-30 minutes of each set allowing sufficient time for all the required pesticide to be applied by all the sprinkler heads and applying the labeled rate per acre for that crop.

Set the sprinkler system to deliver 0.1 to 0.3 inch of water per acre. Start the system and uniformly inject the CROP-PHITE with a positive displacement pump into the main line at a right angle to ensure adequate mixing. Good agitation must be provided during the entire application period.

Fill the mix tank to one half capacity before adding the required amount of CROP-PHITE according to the following tables. Add the remaining amount of water while continuously agitating the mixture.

Drip (Trickle) Chemigation Systems

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back flow.

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

The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

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.

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.

Start the system and uniformly inject the CROP-PHITE with a positive displacement pump into the main line at a right angle to ensure adequate mixing. Good agitation must be provided during the entire application period.

Fill mix tank to one half capacity before adding the required amount of CROP-PHITE according to the following tables. Add the remaining amount of water while continuously agitating the mixture.

When applying CROP-PHITE using microjet and drip (trickle) irrigation systems avoid further irrigation until after the treatment has been completed for 24 to 48 hours.

GENERAL INFORMATION

CROP-PHITE is a systemic product containing mono and dibasic phosphites. The phosphonic ion is effective in controlling downy mildew, brown rot, foot rot and other diseases caused by *Phytophthora*, *Pythium* and other related fungi by activating the plants' natural resistance mechanisms. When used in a complete Integrated Pest Management (IPM) disease control program with good cultural practices Crop-Phite will provide control of the listed diseases. To achieve the best results in disease control spraying, initiate before signs or symptoms of the disease are present or when the disease first appears or environmental conditions are conducive to disease development.

The preharvest interval for this product is 0 days.

CROP USE RATES

ALMONDS, WALNUTS and other NUT CROPS

Phytophthora spp. Apply 2.5 to 5 pints per acre at each application. Apply first application with the first irrigation in the spring with subsequent applications at three to five month intervals or as needed.

ASPARAGUS

Provides effective control of Asparagus Spear Slime and Crown Rot, caused by *Phytophthora spp.* Apply 2.5 to 5 pints per acre per application to fully expanded ferns. Do not apply to ferns that have begun to senesce. Thorough coverage is required.

AVOCADO

Phytophthora citricola (Canker). Mix 2.5 – 5.0 pints with 5 gallons of water and apply to trunk lesions using enough spray volume to thoroughly wet the lesions. In the absence of lesions, apply to the trunk from the soil line to about two feet up the trunk. Use the higher rate when lesions are present.

Phytophthora cinnamoni (Root Rot). Apply 5 pints per acre in up to 500 gallons of water starting at transplant or at the start of the growing season. Make up to four applications per year at 60-day intervals. Spray to run-off.

Downy Mildew. Apply 0.12 fluid ounces per gallon of water (3.5 pints/500 gallons water) to run-off as needed for disease control.

BLUEBERRY

CROP-PHITE is effective in controlling *Phytophthora* Root Rot (*Phytophthora spp.*) of blueberries. Apply 2.5 to 5 pints per acre, depending on disease pressure, in sufficient water for coverage. Begin foliar spray in the spring at approximately the pink bud stage and continue on a 14 to 21 day interval.

BRASSICA CROPS

(Broccoli, Broccoli Raab (rapini), Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Broccoli (gai lan), Chinese Cabbage (Bok Choy), Chinese Cabbage (Napa), Chinese Mustard Cabbage (Gai Choy), Cauliflower, Cavalo Broccolo, Collards, Kale, Kohlrabi, Mizuna, Mustard Greens, Mustard Spinach, Rape Greens)

Peronospora parasitica (Downy Mildew). Apply at 2.5 to 5 pints per acre in 8 to 50 gallons of water on a 7 – 21 day interval when conditions favor disease development. Use higher rates and shorter spray intervals when disease pressure is moderate to high.

CANEBERRY**(Blackberry, Loganberry, Red and Black Raspberry, cultivars and/or hybrids)**

Phytophthora spp. (Root Rot): Apply at 4.5 pints per acre in a minimum of 20 gallons of water to assure thorough wetting of the foliage. In new plantings, begin application when the plants produce new growth of 1 – 3 inches. In established plantings, begin application when conditions favor disease development.

East of the Rocky Mountains: Begin application in the Spring after bud break (1 – 3 inches of new growth) and repeat on 45 – 60 day interval. Do not make more than 4 sprays during the growing season.

West of the Rocky Mountains: Fall Application – apply when conditions favor disease development and repeat if necessary in 3 – 4 weeks. Spring Application – make first application after bud break and repeat 3 – 4 weeks later.

CITRUS

Phytophthora Foot, Root and Brown rot. Apply 4.5 pints per acre in up to 500 gallons of water when conditions favor disease development. Apply to run-off making sure the foliage is thoroughly wet.

Phytophthora Foot rot. Apply 2.5 to 5 pints per acre in 5 gallons of water and apply to trunk lesions using enough spray volume to thoroughly wet the lesions. In the absence of lesions, apply to the trunk from the soil line to about two feet up the trunk. Use the higher rate when lesions are present.

CUCURBIT CROPS

[Chinese Waxgourd, Citron Melon, Cucumber, Gherking, Gourd (edible), Momordica spp. (Balsam Apple, Balsam Pear, Bitter Melon, Chinese Cucumber), Muskmelon, Pumpkin, Summer and Winter Squash, Watermelon]

Phytophthora spp. (Root and Fruit Rot) and *Pseudoperonospora cubensis* (Downy Mildew). Apply 2.5 to 5.0 pints/acre beginning when conditions favor disease development. Repeat as needed on a 7 – 14 day interval. Apply in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage. In times of moderate to high disease pressure, use the higher rate and the shorter spray interval.

NOTE: Do not exceed seven applications per season.

GINSENG

Phytophthora cactorum (Foliar and Root Rot). Apply 4.5 pints per 100 gallons of spray starting when conditions first become conducive to disease development and continue on a 7 day interval as long as conditions remain favorable for disease development.

NOTE: Do not exceed nine applications per season.

GRAPE

Downy Mildew. Apply 2.5 pints per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons of water. Begin application at bud break with additional applications made throughout the season. Use higher rates depending on disease severity and canopy density.

(NOTE: Due to varietal sensitivity, test for sensitivity prior to use).

HOPS

Downy Mildew. Apply 2.5 - 6.0 pints in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre as a directed foliar spray using ground equipment only. During favorable disease development conditions make applications as follows: 1.) when shoots are 6 – 12 inches high; 2.) after training when vines are 5 – 6 feet tall; 3.) about 3 weeks after the second application; and 4.) during bloom 5.) When needed depending on disease severity and canopy density.

LEAFY VEGETABLES (Except Brassica Vegetables)

[Amaranth, Arugula (Roquette), Cardoon, Celery, Celery (Chinese), Celtuce, Chervil, Chrysanthemum (Edible Leaved, Garland), Corn Salad, Cress (Garden, Upland), Dandelion, Dock (Sorrel), Endive (Escarole), Fennel (Florence, Lettuce (Head and Leaf), Orach, Parsley, Purslane (Garden, Winter), Radicchio (Red Chicory), Rhubarb, Spinach, Spinach (New Zealand and Vine, Swiss Chard]

Bremia lactucae, *Peronospora spp.* (Downy Mildew). Apply 2.5 to 5 pints per acre in 10 to 50 gallons of water to obtain good coverage. Begin application when conditions favor disease development and continue on a 7 –21 day spray interval. Use higher rate and shorter spray interval during times of moderate to high disease pressure.

NOTE: Do not exceed seven applications per season.

MACADAMIA NUTS

When used with good cultural practices, CROP-PHITE is effective at controlling Phytophthora Raceme Blight as a foliar application when disease first appears. Apply 7.5 pints in sufficient water to thoroughly wet the foliage. Continue on a 21 day interval until conditions no longer favor disease development.

ONIONS (DRY BULB) and Other *Allium spp.*

Peronospora destructor (Downy Mildew) *Alternaria porri* (Purple Blotch). **Best results are obtained when Crop-Phite is used in a preventative disease control program.** Apply 2.5 to 3.75 pints in 20 to 50 gallons of water per acre beginning when conditions first favor disease development. Continue applications on a 7 to 14 day interval. If disease is already present, use the high rate and the shortest spray interval.

NOTE: Do not exceed seven applications per crop season.

PEANUTS

Apply CROP-PHITE for effective control of damping-off and root rot, caused by Phytophthora and Pythium spp, in peanuts. Use 1.5 quarts, in 25 gallons of water, to 2 quarts, in 250 gallons of water, per acre at 14 day intervals, as disease pressure dictates. Ensure thorough coverage.

PEAS and BEANS

Foot and Root Rots *Phytophthora*, *Pythium spp*, Downy Mildew *Peronospora viciae*. Apply in sufficient water to completely wet foliage. Apply 2 to 4 pints per acre with normal irrigation on a 2-3 week schedule and repeat as needed. For Downy Mildew apply diluted solution to thoroughly wet foliage. Apply every 2-3 weeks and repeat as needed.

PEPPERS

Foot and Root Rots *Phytophthora*, *Pythium spp*, Downy Mildew *Peronospora tabacini*. Apply in sufficient water to completely wet foliage. Apply 2 to 4 pints per acre with normal irrigation on a 2-3 week schedule and repeat as needed. For Downy Mildew apply diluted solution to thoroughly wet foliage. Apply every 2-3 weeks and repeat as needed.

PINEAPPLE

Phytophthora parasitica (Heart Rot). Apply as a pre-plant dip immediately prior to planting using 2.5 pints per 100 gallons solution. One hundred gallons are to be used to treat the number of slips required to plant one acre. For established plantings, apply 3 pints per 100 gallons of spray mixture beginning when conditions are favorable for disease development and when such conditions are anticipated. Continue applications at 3-month intervals. Make sure sufficient coverage is obtained.

POME FRUIT *Phytophthora spp.* (Collar and Root Rot). Apply 2.5 to 5 pints per acre in up to 500 gallons of water at 30 – 60 day intervals when conditions favor disease development. Under moderate to heavy disease pressure, make 3 – 4 applications at 4 pints per acre on a 60 day spray interval or make 6 – 8 applications at 2 pints per acre on a 30 day interval. Thorough spray coverage is required.

POTATOES, SWEET POTATOES AND YAMS

In-furrow application: For control (suppression) of storage rot diseases such as Pink Rot, caused by *Phytophthora erythroseptica*, and Pythium Leak, caused by *Pythium spp.*, apply 3.75 to 10 pints in combination with the labeled rate of a mefenoxam containing fungicide. Apply directly over the seed pieces prior to row closure in a minimum of 3 gallons of water per acre.

When disease conditions are severe, the variety planted is susceptible or moderately susceptible to the disease or the field is located in a long growing season area, additional in-season foliar applications of tank mixes containing CROP-PHITE and a mefenoxam containing fungicide will provide additional control. See the label of the mefenoxam containing fungicide for more specific information.

Foliar application: For control (suppression) of Late Blight, caused by *Phytophthora infestans*, and for the control (suppression) of storage rot diseases such as Pink Rot, caused by *Phytophthora erythroseptica*, and Pythium Leak, caused by *Pythium spp.*, apply 2.0 to 10 pints of CROP-PHITE per acre in a minimum of 20 gallons of water. Apply every 4 to 14 days depending on disease conditions. Tank mix with the lowest rate of an EBDC fungicide, or alternate with other fungicides labeled for Late Blight control, in an appropriate spray rotation program for the disease conditions present.

POTATO POST HARVEST

Late Blight caused by *Phytophthora infestans* and Pink Rot caused by *Phytophthora erythroseptica*. Apply 6 to 13 ounces in 0.5 gallons of water per ton of tubers using a mist-type sprayer. Ensure complete, even coverage. If pulp temperature is above 65° F or harvest conditions were wet, liquid products applied to tubers may cause surface blemishes unacceptable to fresh markets.

STONE FRUIT

Provides effective control of Collar Rot and Root Rot, caused by *Phytophthora spp.* Foliar Application: Apply 4.5 pints per 100 gallons of water when disease conditions are favorable and continue sprays on a 60 day schedule. Confer with your local Cooperative Extension Service for confirmation of favorable disease conditions. Treat Nursery tree resets and new plantings after leaf emergence.

For almond pruning-wound canker, caused by *Phytophthora syringae*, spray or paint apply 2.5 to 5 pints per 100 gallons of water as paint or spray to the pruning wound in sufficient volume to thoroughly wet the entire surface. Under severe disease conditions, such as when active lesions are present, use the higher rate. For small volume applications mix 0.5 to 0.8 fluid ounces of product per gallon of water. This rate is equivalent to 3 to 5 pints per 100 gallons of water.

STRAWBERRY

Phytophthora fragariae (Red Stele). Dip Application – apply at 2.5 pints in 100 gallons of water as a pre-plant dip to strawberry roots and crowns for 15 – 30 minutes. Plant within 24 hours of dipping. Use this application for both annual and perennial varieties.

Foliar Application: Annual planting – Apply 2.5 to 5.0 pints per acre. Begin application 2 – 3 weeks after planting and repeat on a 30 – 60 day interval while conditions favor disease development. Perennial planting – Start spring applications when the plants start active growth. Repeat application at 30 - 60 day intervals if disease conditions persist or reoccur.

If using Red Stele susceptible varieties or if disease pressure is severe, use higher rates (3.75 to 5 pints per acre), shortest application time (30 days) and maximum number of applications.

Phytophthora cactorum (Leather Rot). Apply 2.5 – 5.0 pints per acre starting at 10% bloom and early fruit set. Continue on a 7 – 14 day interval while conditions favor disease development. Under heavy disease pressure, use higher rates (3.75 to 5 pints per acre), shortest application time (7 days) and maximum number of applications.

TOMATO, TOMATILLO

Phytophthora spp. (Root Rot). Apply 2.5 – 5.0 pints in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre beginning at the 2 – 4 leaf growth stage for direct seeded tomatoes or immediately after transplanting to the field. Continue on a 7 – 14 day spray interval when conditions are favorable for disease development. Use the higher rate (3.75 pints per acre) and shorter spray interval when disease pressure is moderate to high.

SEED TREATMENT APPLICATIONS

Use CROP-PHITE for control of seedling diseases caused by *Phytophthora*, *Pythium* and *Fusarium spp.* on agricultural crop seeds from crops listed elsewhere on this label. Apply CROP-PHITE at planting or in commercial seed treatment operations. Use 8-24 fl. oz per 100 pounds of seed, or 4-10 quarts per ton, depending on the size of the seed being treated.

ORNAMENTALS, FORESTRY, BEDDING PLANTS AND TURF

Use CROP-PHITE on ornamentals and bedding plants grown in field nursery, greenhouse, landscaping and conifer nursery situations, for control of diseases caused by *Phytophthora* and *Pythium*. This product is also effective on ornamentals for the control of downy mildew and fire blight and for the suppression of bacterial blight caused by certain pathovars of *Xanthomonas campestris*. Begin applications prior to disease development and in conjunction with good cultural management practices. Use the highest rate when disease pressure is severe. Do not exceed specified rates or apply more frequently than at specified intervals or plant injury may occur.

ORNAMENTALS

FOLIAR APPLICATIONS to such plants as Aglanema, Aphelandra, Azalea, Bouganvillea, *Cattelya skinneri*, Cissus, Dieffenbachia, Hibiscus, Juniper, Leather Fern, Pittosporum, Philodendron, Spathiphyllum, and Taxus media: Mix 2.5 to 5 pints with 100 gallons of water and spray to wet using no more than 400 gallons of spray per acre. Repeat as necessary but do not exceed one application every 30 days.

DRENCH APPLICATIONS to such plants as Aphelandra, Azalea, Boxwood, Cissus, Dieffenbachia, Japanese Holly, Juniper, Monterey Pine, Philodendron, Pieris, Pittosporum, Rhododendron, Schefflera, Spathiphyllum, and Taxus media: Mix 6 to 12 fl. ozs. With 100 gallons of water and apply to 400 sq. ft. (equivalent to 2 pint of solution per sq. ft). Repeat as necessary but do not exceed one application every 30 days.

SOIL APPLICATION: for plants such as Rhododendron, Azalea, or Pieris for control of *Phytophthora* species only: Mix 8 to 12 fl. ozs. per cubic yard of soil mix immediately before potting. If conditions are favorable for disease development, make applications as a foliar spray or drench, as needed, not to exceed once every 30 days. Use soil incorporation only with well-rooted plants.

BEDDING PLANTS

FOLIAR APPLICATIONS to plants such as Begonia, Pansy, Vinca, Marigold, Zinnia, Petunia, Geranium and Impatiens: Mix 1.25 to 4 pints with 100 gallons of water and spray to wet using no more than 400 gallons of water per acre. Repeat as necessary but do not exceed one application every 14 days.

TURF

CROP-PHITE is a systemic fungicide, which can be used, in a seasonal program, for the suppression of *Phytophthora* and *Pythium* diseases, such as blight and root rot, and Yellow Tuft on

common turf grasses. Apply as a foliar spray on golf courses, sod farms and other turf areas using 1 to 5 gallons of water per 1000 square feet with a properly calibrated sprayer as indicated below.

Disease	Interval	Fluid Ounces Per 1000 ft ²
Pythium diseases	14 days	5.0
Yellow Tuft	21 days	10.0

TURF TANK MIXTURES

Summer Stress Complex (Summer Decline): to control Summer Stress Complex (Summer Decline) cause by *Pythium* and *Rhizoctonia* disease complexes, use as a tank mix with Fore® WP or other products registered for use on common turf grasses for the control of this disease complex according to the following table. CROP-PHITE can be used on golf courses, sod farms, industrial or municipal turf areas and for professional applications to residential lawns when used in accordance with the most restrictive label limitations and precautions. Do not exceed label dosage rates. Do not mix with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

Disease	Rate/1000 sq. ft.	Applications
Summer Stress Complex (Summer Decline) cause by <i>Pythium</i> and <i>Rhizoctonia spp.</i>	5 to 10 fl. oz. Crop-White + 4 to 8 fl. oz. FORE® WP	Use 1 to 5 gallons of water per 1000 sq. ft. to wet foliage. Do not mow or irrigate until spray has dried.

Fore® WP is a registered trademark of Rohm & Haas

Do not graze animals on treated turf or feed clippings to livestock or poultry.

GRASS GROWN FOR SEED OR SOD PRODUCTION

Use CROP-PHITE for control of damping-off and root rot diseases, caused by *Phytophthora* and *Pythium spp.*, in turf grasses such as, but not limited to, Bermuda, fescue, bent, blue, rye, zoysia, buffalo, Augustine and poa annua. Apply 1.5 quarts, in 25 gallons of water, to 2 quarts, in 250 gallons of water, per acre at 14-21 day intervals, as disease pressure dictates. Ensure thorough coverage.

FOR USE ON CONIFERS IN NURSERIES TO PREVENT PHYTOPHTHORA ROOT ROT

DIP TREATMENTS to conifers such as, but not limited to, Douglas firs, spruce and pine: Dip transplants in 2.5 pints per 100 gallons of water to thoroughly wet plant and root mass. Dip immediately before transplanting. When making dip applications, wear chemical/water resistant gloves, goggles or face shield, long pants or coveralls, long sleeved shirt, shoes and socks.

FOLIAR APPLICATIONS to conifers such as, but not limited to, Douglas firs, spruce and pine: Mix 2.5 to 5 pints in 100 gallons of water and spray to wet using no more than 400 gallons of water per acre. Do not exceed one application every 30 days.

LANDSCAPE, FORESTRY, GOLF COURSES AND PARK APPLICATIONS

Use CROP-PHITE for effective control (suppression) of Fire Blight and *Phytophthora* and *Pythium* diseases on trees such as, but not limited to, Beech, Cedar, Chestnut, Crab Apple, Dogwood, Elm,

Fir, Hawthorne, Juniper, Linden, Monterey Pine, Oaks (Coastal, Live, Shreve, Black, Tan, Canyon), Ornamental Pear, Pyracantha, Sweet Birch, Sweet Gum, White Pine, White Cedar and Willow.

For control of Pythophthora and Pythium diseases such as Stem and Canker Blight (Sudden Oak Death, *Phytophthora ramorum*), Beech Decline and general tree decline syndrome in landscape, forestry, park and golf course applications. Make applications before disease development and in conjunction with good cultural management practices. Use higher application rates when disease pressure is severe. Do not apply to trees that are in a state of dormancy or under heat or moisture stress. Do not exceed indicated application rates or apply more frequently than stated on the label or tree injury may occur.

INJECTION APPLICATIONS for Pythophthora, *Phytophthora ramorum* and *Pythium spp.* Inject 11 fl.oz per 21 fl. oz. of water, or 1/2 tsp. per tsp. of water, in the following manner. Drill holes 3/16inch (5 mm) into live sapwood (depth dependent upon age of tree) with a downward angle into trunk uniformly around the tree circumference using a slow drill. Do not inject into areas of obvious canker, decay or mechanical injury that appear on the tree trunk. Calculate the amount of product required by measuring the trees using one of the following three methods, and use the highest calculated number of injections. 1) One injection per square yard of canopy; 2) One injection per yard of diameter of canopy measured at the drip-line; 3) One injection per 6 inches of trunk circumference measured 4 feet above soil level. Make injections with applicators that maintain positive pressure differential such as ChemJet®, Sidewinder®, Ag-murph Gun®, Marley® Injector, or hydraulic applicator type equipment that forces solution into the sapwood of the tree.

BASAL BARK SPRAY for Pythophthora, *Phytophthora ramorum* and *Pythium spp.* Apply 62.4 fl. oz plus 62.4 fl. oz of water with 3.2 fl. oz. of Pentra-Bark™ bark penetrating surfactant. Apply uniformly to 6-9 feet of trunk circumference. Spray from the top down to ground level from either the first branch or as high as possible without exposing applicator to drift. Use as a preventative or curative application. Apply solution with hydraulic sprayer, handheld pump sprayer, backpack sprayer, hose-end applicators with backflow preventers, and other similar applicators.

FIRE BLIGHT ON ORNAMENTALS

Apply 1.25 quarts per 100 gallons of water, as a foliar spray, to thoroughly wet the foliage. Begin applications at the pre-bloom stage and continue until the end of bloom period using a 7-day interval.

DOWNY MILDEW CONTROL IN ROSES

FOLIAR APPLICATIONS TO ROSES: for field, container, landscape and mini varieties to control Downy Mildew, caused by *Pernospora sparsa*. Make applications in conjunction with a disease sanitation program to reduce the spread of the disease to uninfected plants. Mix 2.5 pints with 100 gallons of water and spray to wet using no more than 400 gallons of water per acre. Repeat as necessary but do not exceed one application every 7 days.

FIRE BLIGHT SUPPRESSION

FOLIAR APPLICATIONS to plants such as ornamental pear, pyracantha and hawthorne. Make applications in conjunction with a disease sanitation program to reduce the spread of the disease to uninfected plants. Mix 2.5 pints in 100 gallons of water and spray to wet using no more than 400 gallons of water per acre. CROP-PHITE works solely as a preventative treatment. Begin spray

treatments at pre-bloom stage and continue at 7 day intervals until bloom period ends. Do not exceed one application every 7 days.

BACTERIAL BLIGHT SUPPRESSION

FOLIAR APPLICATIONS to plants such as English ivy, schefflera, anthurium, dieffenbachia, spathiphyllum, syngonium, and ficus for the suppression of the *Xanthomonas campestris* pathovars: *hederae*, *dieffenbachiae*, *syngonli* and *fici*. Make applications in conjunction with a disease sanitation program to reduce the spread of the disease to uninfected plants. Mix 1.9 to 4.1 pints with 100 gallons of water and spray to wet using no more than 400 gallons of water per acre. Repeat as necessary but do not exceed one application every 7 days.

PLANT TOLERANCE

Plant tolerance to CROP-PHITE has been found to be acceptable in the specific genera and species listed on this label. It is not possible to evaluate every species or variety of ornamental plant for its tolerance to CROP-PHITE. Test for possible phytotoxic responses in other plant genera and species on a small area basis, using specified rates, prior to commercial use.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Store in a cool, dry place.

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incinerator, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER

It is the manufacturer's intention that this product is to be used in accordance with the Directions for Use as stated on this label. The use of this product being beyond control of the manufacturer, no guarantee, expressed or implied, is made as to the effects of such use or the results to be obtained if not used in accordance with printed directions and established safe practice. To the fullest extent permitted by law, the buyer's exclusive remedy and manufacturer's or seller's exclusive liability for any and all claims, losses, damages or injuries resulting from the use or handling of this product, whether or not based in contract, negligence, strict liability in tort or otherwise, shall be limited, at the manufacturer's option, to replacement of, or the repayment of the purchase price for, the quantity of product with respect to which damages are claimed.

Manufactured For:
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