U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505T)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
_X_ Registration
___ Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

EPA Reg. Number:	**Date of Issuance:**
83100-82	11/19/25

Term of Issuance:
Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
Raclos

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Albaugh, LLC
1525 NE 36th Street
Ankeny, IA 50021

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

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

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

This product is unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

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Signature of Approving Official:

Stephanie Suarez, Ph.D., Acting Product Manager 22
Fungicide Branch, Registration Division (7505T)

Date: 11/19/25

EPA Form 8570-6

2. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:

    - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 83100-82.”

3. Submit one copy of the final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

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 FIFRA 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) lists 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.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

The alternate brand name “**Raclos EC**” has been added to the product record.

The record for this product currently contains the following CSF(s):

- Basic CSF dated 04/30/2025

If you have any questions, please contact Elisha Graham at graham.elisha@epa.gov.

Enclosure

PYRACLOSTROBIN | GROUP 11 | FUNGICIDE

Raclos[™]

[ABN: Raclos[™] EC]

For use in disease control and plant health in the following crops: alfalfa, barley, citrus fruit, corn (all types), cotton, dried shelled peas and beans, edible-podded legume vegetables, grass grown for seed, mint, oats, oilseed crops, peanut, pecan, rye, sorghum, soybean, succulent shelled peas and beans, sugar beet, sugarcane, tuberous and corm vegetables (includes potato), and wheat and triticale

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Pyraclostrobin*: (carbamic acid, [2-[[[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1H-pyrazol-3- yl]oxy]methyl]phenyl]methoxy-, methyl ester)	25.49%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	74.51%
TOTAL:	**100.0%**

*Equivalent to 2.09 pounds of pyraclostrobin per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION/PRECAUCION

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.)

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sup a glass of water is 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 ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER: For non-emergency questions regarding exposure to this product, call 1-888-347-6732 (7 days/week, 24-hr/day). For medical emergencies, call the poison control center at 1-800-222-1222. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	

{Optional language that may appear on product label:}
[See [inside] booklet for [additional/complete] [First Aid/Precautionary Statements/Directions For Use/Storage and Disposal/ and/Conditions of Sale and Warranty].]

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE

EPA Reg. No. 83100-_ _
EPA Est. No. _____

NET CONTENTS: ____ gal (___ L)

MANUFACTURED BY:
Albaugh, LLC
1525 NE 36th Street
Ankeny, IA 50021

ALBAUGH® your alternative

FOR CHEMICAL SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, OR EXPOSURE CALL CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

{Optional Marketing Graphic:}

[FUNGICIDE]

083100-000IE.20250908.DRAFT

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥14 mils, or Viton ≥14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with any N*, R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any N*, R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with HE filters."

*Drop the "N" option if there is oil in the product's formulation and/or the product is labeled for mixing with oil-containing products.

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or air- craft 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:

- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. This product has a potential for runoff for several months or more after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential for contamination of water from rainfall runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecast to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface water contamination.

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.

This pesticide is toxic to mammals.

DO NOT apply directly to water, areas where surface water is present, or intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.

DO NOT contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory: This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of boscalid and

pyraclostrobin from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface 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, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard (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), notification to workers, 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
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

PRODUCT INFORMATION

This package contains Raclos, an emulsifiable concentrate (EC). The active ingredient in Raclos, pyraclostrobin, is a member of the strobilurin class of chemistry and is derived from a natural antifungal substance. Preventive applications optimize disease control, resulting in improved plant health. The increase in plant health comes from the combined effect of disease control (including fungal diseases listed in crop-specific directions), improved growth efficiency and improved stress tolerance. Overall increased plant health may result in an improvement in crop growth and crop quality as well as increased crop yields.

Information regarding the contents and levels of metals in this product is available on the Internet at http://www.aapfco.org/metals.htm.

To maximize disease control, apply Raclos in a regularly scheduled protective spray program and use in a rotation program with other fungicides.

Because of its high specific activity, Raclos has good residual activity against target fungi.

Raclos is not for use in greenhouse or transplant production.

MODE OF ACTION

Pyraclostrobin, the active ingredient of Raclos, belongs to the group of respiration inhibitors classified by the U.S. EPA and Canada PMRA as Quinone Outside Inhibitors (QoI) or target site of action Group 11 fungicides.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, Raclos contains a Group 11 (QoI) fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to Raclos and other Group 11 (QoI) fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

DO NOT exceed the maximum annual use rate or the total number of Raclos applications per year and the maximum number of Raclos applications stated in **Restrictions and Limitations - All Crops** and **Crop Specific Use Directions**.

Follow the label instructions for use of Raclos or other target site of action Group 11 fungicides that have a similar site of action on the same pathogens.

When using a Group 11 fungicide as a solo product, the number of applications should be no more than 1/3 of the total number of fungicide applications per year.

In programs in which tank mixes or pre-mixes of a Group 11 fungicide with a fungicide of another group are utilized, the number of Group 11 fungicide (QoI)-containing applications should be no more than ½ of the total number of fungicide applications per year.

In programs in which applications of Group 11 fungicides are made with both solo products and mixtures, the number of Group 11 fungicide (QoI)-containing applications should be no more than ½ of the total number of fungicide applications per year.

In fungicide alternation programs of Group 11 (QoI)- containing fungicides with non-Group 11 fungicides of different modes of action, the maximum number of sequential applications stated in **Restrictions and Limitations - All Crops** and **Crop Specific Use Directions** must be alternated with at least an equal number of applications of a non-Group 11-containing fungicide prior to using the Group 11 (QoI)-containing fungicide again. For example, in cases where two sequential applications of a Group 11 (QoI)-containing fungicide are made, this block of applications should be followed by 2 or more applications of a non-Group 11-containing fungicide prior to using the Group 11 (QoI)-containing fungicide again.

To delay fungicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:
• Rotate the use of Raclos or other Group 11 fungicides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.
• Use tank mixtures with fungicide from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Use at least the minimum application rate as labeled by the manufacturer.
• Adopt an integrated disease management program for fungicide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, and crop rotation, and which considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
• Where possible, make use of predictive disease models to effectively time fungicide applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance.
• Monitor treated fungal populations for resistance development.
• Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or 1PM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.
• For further information or to report suspected resistance contact Albaugh, LLC at (1-800-247-8013). You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT ADVISORY

The following instructions may be considered to delay the development of fungicide resistance:

1. **Tank mixtures** - Use tank mixtures with effective fungicides from different target-site-of-action groups that are registered/permitted for the same use and that are effective against the pathogens of concern. Use at least the minimum labeled rates of each fungicide in the tank mix.
2. **IPM** - **Headline** must be integrated into an overall disease and pest management program. Cultural practices known to reduce disease development must be followed. Consult your local extension specialist, certified crop advisor and/or Albaugh representative for additional IPM strategies established for your area. Raclos may be used in agricultural extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs, which specifies application timing based on environmental factors favorable for disease development.
3. **Monitoring** - Monitor efficacy of all fungicides used in the disease management program against the targeted pathogen and record other factors that may influence fungicide performance and/or disease development. If a **Group 11** target-site fungicide, such as Raclos, appears to be less effective against a pathogen that it previously controlled or suppressed, contact an Albaugh representative, local extension specialist, or certified crop advisor for further investigation.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply rates of Raclos as instructed in **Crop Specific Use Directions.** Apply Raclos with ground sprayer, aerial equipment or through sprinkler irrigation equipment. Equipment must be checked frequently for calibration.

Under low-level disease conditions, the minimum application rates can be used while maximum application rates and shortened spray schedules are recommended for severe or threatening disease conditions.

CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Spraying equipment must be cleaned thoroughly before and after applying this product, particularly if a product with the potential to injure crops was used prior to Raclos.

GROUND APPLICATION

Apply Raclos in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage of foliage, blooms, and fruit. Refer to **Additives and Tank Mixing Information** section for adjuvant or crop oil restrictions for ground applications in corn. See **Crop Specific Use Directions** for in-furrow instructions.

AERIAL APPLICATION

For aerial application in New York State, DO NOT apply within 100 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fishponds).

Unless otherwise specified on this label, use no less than 5 gallons of spray solution per acre. For aerial application to citrus orchards, use no less than 10 gallons of spray solution per acre. **DO NOT** apply when conditions favor drift from target area.

Aerial application to alfalfa, barley, corn, oats, rye, soybeans, wheat and triticale:
Aerial applications of Raclos may be made to corn, soybeans, wheat and triticale in water volumes of 1 or more gallons of spray solution per acre (gpa). Aerial applications of Raclos may be made to alfalfa, barley, oats and rye in water volumes of 2 or more gallons of spray solution per acre (gpa). The use of a crop oil or adjuvant may be used to improve spray coverage (see **Additives and Tank Mixing Information** section). Refer to the adjuvant product label for specific use directions and restrictions.

For optimum results in cases of high disease pressure, use a minimum spray volume of 4 gpa. Select spray nozzles, pumping pressure, and sprayer height to provide medium-to-fine spray droplets that penetrate throughout the crop canopy. Spray calibration must be conducted to confirm spray droplet sizes. Continue to monitor spray application (including weather conditions) to assure proper droplet size and canopy penetration.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:
• Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
• Applicators are required to select nozzle and pressure that deliver a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S641).
• Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the windspeed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters
• If the windspeed is 10 miles per hour or less, applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. When the windspeed is between 11-15 miles per hour, applicators must use ¾ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
• Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Airblast applications:
• Sprays must be directed into the canopy.
• Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
• User must turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying outer row.
• Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:
• User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
• Applicators are required to select nozzle and pressure that deliver a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572).
• Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
• Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.
IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom
• Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
• Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
• Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft
• Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers' recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom
For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft
Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift

SHIELDED SPRAYERS
Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY
When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS
Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or 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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND
Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Boomless Ground Applications:
Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:
• Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE THROUGH SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

SPRAYER PREPARATION

Chemical tank and injector system must be thoroughly cleaned. Flush system with clean water.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply Raclos fungicide at rates and timings as required in this label.

Sprinkler Irrigation Applications Use Precautions:

- Apply this product only through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. **DO NOT** apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- Add this product to the pesticide supply tank containing sufficient water to maintain a continuous flow by the injection equipment. In continuous moving systems, inject this product/water mixture continuously, applying the labeled rate per acre for that crop. **DO NOT** exceed ½ inch (13,577 gallons) per acre. In stationary or non-continuous moving systems, inject the product/water mixture in the last 15 to 30 minutes of each set allowing sufficient time for all of

the required pesticide to be applied by all the sprinkler heads and applying the labeled rate per acre for that crop. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control. Good agitation must be maintained during the entire application period.

- If you have questions about calibration, you must contact state extension service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.
- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum-relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water-source contamination from backflow.
- 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 that 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.
- Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
- **DO NOT** connect an irrigation system (including green- house systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems:

1. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, back-flow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system must be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
5. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump), effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

ADDITIVES AND TANK MIXING INFORMATION

Raclos can be tank mixed with most recommended fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, liquid fertilizers, biological control products, adjuvants, and additives as specified in **Crop Specific Use Directions**.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Under some conditions, the use of additives or adjuvants may improve the performance of Raclos. However, all varieties and cultivars have not been tested with possible tank mix combinations. Local conditions can also influence crop tolerance and may not match those under which testing has been conducted. Physical incompatibility, reduced disease control, or crop injury may result from mixing Raclos with other products.

Therefore, before using any tank mix (fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, liquid fertilizers, biological control products, adjuvants and additives), test the combination on a small portion of the crop to be treated to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur as a result of application. Always follow the most restrictive label.

ADJUVANT OR CROP OIL USE LIMITATIONS ON CORN (Ground and Aerial Applications)

Adjuvant crop damage can occur when an adjuvant or crop oil is used after the V8 stage and before the VT stage (the VT stage is defined as when the tassel's last branch is completely visible outside the whorl). If an adjuvant or crop oil is used after the V8 stage and before the VT stage, the grower and user are responsible for contacting the adjuvant source (adjuvant distributor, retailer, or manufacturer) for advice and confirmation that the adjuvant has been tested and proven to be safe for application from V8 to VT corn stage. Refer to adjuvant and/or crop oil labels for specific use directions and restrictions. Always follow the most restrictive label.

Another fungicide or an insecticide may be included in the tank mix if needed and labeled for use on corn. Refer to the tank mix pesticide product labels for specific use directions and restrictions. Always follow the most restrictive label.

MIXING ORDER

1. Water – Agitate a thoroughly clean sprayer tank ¾ full of clean water.
2. Agitation – Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
3. Inductor – If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added.
4. Products in PVA bags – Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
5. Water-Dispersible Products (such as dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions)
6. Water-Soluble Products
7. Emulsifiable Concentrates (such as Raclo, or oil concentrates when applicable)
8. Water-Soluble Additives (such as AMS or UAN when applicable)
9. Remaining quantity of water

Make sure that each component is thoroughly mixed and suspended before adding tank mix partners. Maintain constant agitation during application. See **Crop Specific Use Directions** for more details.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS – ALL CROPS

- **DO NOT** exceed the maximum product rate (fl ozs/A) per year, the maximum rate per application, or the total number of applications of Raclos per year as stated in **Table 1** and **Crop Specific Use Directions**. Preharvest interval (PHI) restrictions are also included in these tables.
- **DO NOT** use Raclos in greenhouse or transplant production.
- For aerial application in New York State, **DO NOT** apply within 100 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fishponds).

Crop Rotation Restriction:
Crops listed on this label may be planted immediately following the last application. For all other crops, **DO NOT** plant sooner than 14 days after the last application.

GROUND APPLICATION DIRECTED OR BANDED SPRAYS

The application rates shown in the following tables pertain to both aerial and ground (broadcast) methods of application. Raclos may also be applied as a directed or banded spray over the rows or plant beds with alleys or row middles left unsprayed. For such uses, reduce the rate of Raclos in proportion to the area actually sprayed. This adjustment is necessary to prevent applying the product at use rates higher than permitted on this label.

Use the following formula to determine the broadcast equivalent rate for doing directed or banded sprays:

$$Sprayed\ Bed\ Width + Unsprayed\ Row\ Middles = Total\ Row\ Width$$

$$\left(\frac{Sprayed\ Bed\ Width\ in\ Inches}{Total\ Row\ Width\ in\ Inches}\right) \times \left(\frac{Broadcast\ Rate}{Treated\ Area}\right) = \frac{Band\ Rate}{Field\ Acre}$$

Example: A directed spray application will be made to 45 inches plant beds that are separated by 15 inches of unsprayed row-middles.

$$45\ Inches\ Sprayed\ Bed\ Width + 15\ Inches\ Unsprayed\ Row\ Middles = 60\ Inches\ Total\ Row\ Width$$

The calculations to determine the appropriate equivalent rate of product to use for this situation based on a label broadcast rate of 12 fl ozs/acre follows:

$$\left(\frac{45\ Inches\ Sprayed\ Bed\ Width}{60\ Inches\ Total\ Row\ Width}\right) \times \left(\frac{12\ fl\ oz\ Raclos}{Treated\ Area}\right) = \frac{9\ fl\ oz\ Raclos}{Field\ Acre}$$

Table 1. Raclos Restrictions and Limitations Overview[1]

Crop/Crop Group[2]	Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)	Max Product Rate per Application	Max Number of Applications	Max Product Rate per Year
Alfalfa[3]	14	9 fl oz/A (0.14 lb ai/A)	3	27 fl oz/A (0.44 lb ai/A)
Barley	See **Crop Specific Use Directions**	9 fl oz/A (0.14 lb ai/A)	2	18 fl oz/A (0.29 lb ai/A)
Citrus Fruit Group[4]	0	15 fl oz/A (0.24 lb ai/A)	2	54 fl oz/A (0.88 lb ai/A)
Corn[5,6] (all types)	7	12 fl oz/A (0.19 lb ai/A)	2	72 fl oz/A (1.18 lb ai/A)
Cotton[6]	30	12 fl oz/A (0.19 lb ai/A)	2	36 fl oz/A (0.59 lb ai/A)
Dried Shelled Peas and Beans[5,6] (except soybean)	21	9 fl oz/A (0.14 lb ai/A)	2	18 fl oz/A (0.29 lb ai/A)
Edible-Podded Legume Vegetables	7	9 fl oz/A (0.14 lb ai/A)	2	18 fl oz/A (0.29 lb ai/A)
Grass Grown for Seed	14	12 fl oz/A (0.19 lb ai/A)	2	24 fl oz/A (0.39 lb ai/A)
Mint	14	12 fl oz/A (0.19 lb ai/A)	2	48 fl oz/A (0.78 lb ai/A)
Oats	Apply no later than the beginning of flowering (Feekes 10.5, Zadok's 59)	9 fl oz/A (0.14 lb ai/A)	2	18 fl oz/A (0.29 lb ai/A)
Oilseed Crops[5,6]	21	12 fl oz/A (0.19 lb ai/A)	2	24 fl oz/A (0.39 lb ai/A)
Peanut[5,6]	14	15 fl oz/A (0.24 lb ai/A)	2	45 fl oz/A (0.73 lb ai/A)
Pecan	14	7 fl oz/A (0.11 lb ai/A)	2	28 fl oz/A (0.46 lb ai/A)
Rye	Apply no later than 50% head emergence (Feekes 10.3, Zadok's 55)	9 fl oz/A (0.14 lb ai/A)	2	18 fl oz/A (0.29 lb ai/A)
Sorghum	Apply no later than 25% flowering	12 fl oz/A (0.19 lb ai/A)	1	12 fl oz/A (0.20 lb ai/A)
Soybean[5,6]	21	12 fl oz/A (0.19 lb ai/A)	2	24 fl oz/A (0.39 lb ai/A)
Succulent Shelled Peas and Beans	7	9 fl oz/A (0.14 lb ai/A)	2	18 fl oz/A (0.29 lb ai/A)
Sugar Beet[6] (roots and tops)	7	12 fl oz/A (0.19 lb ai/A)	2	48 fl oz/A (0.78 lb ai/A)
Sugarcane[7]	14	12 fl oz/A (0.19 lb ai/A)	2	48 fl oz/A (0.78 lb ai/A)
Tuberous and Corm Vegetables Subgroup6 (including potato)	3	12 fl oz/A (0.19 lb ai/A)	1	72 fl oz/A (1.18 lb ai/A)
Wheat and Triticale	Apply no later than the beginning of flowering (Feekes 10.5, Zadok's 59)	9 fl oz/A (0.14 lb ai/A)	2	18 fl oz/A (0.29 lb ai/A)

[1] See **Crop Specific Use Directions** for complete directions and exceptions.
[2] For a complete list of crops within a crop group, see **Crop Specific Use Directions.**
[3] **DO NOT** apply more than 27 fl ozs/A (0.45 lb ai/A) of Raclos in alfalfa per year.
[4] Maximum product rate per acre per application may vary for citrus fruits depending on target disease. Refer to **Crop Specific Use Directions** for maximum rates per application by target disease.
[5] The maximum product rate per year includes the combination in-furrow and foliar uses.
[6] Not for in-furrow use in California.
[7] Not for use in sugarcane in California.

Aerial application is permitted for all labeled crops. **For aerial application in New York State, DO NOT apply within 100 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds).**

CROP SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

ALFALFA				
Target Disease	**Product Rate per Application**	**Max Number of Applications**	**Max Product Rate per Year**	**Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)**
Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum trifolii*) Rust (*Uromyces* spp.) Spring black stem and leaf spot (*Phoma medicaginis*) Common leaf spot (*Pseudopezizza medicaginis*) Leaf spot (*Leptosphaerulina briosiani*) Powdery mildew (*Erysiphe pisi*) Summer black stem and leaf spot (*Cercospora medicaginis*) Yellow leaf blotch (*Leptotrichila medicaginis*) Stemphyllium leaf spot (*Stemphyllium* spp.) Downy mildew (*Peronospora trifoliorum*) Rhizoctonia blight/ black patch (*Rhizoctonia* spp.) Stagnospora leaf spot (*Stagnospora meliloti*)	6 – 9 fl oz/A (0.10 – 0.14 lb ai/A)	3	27 fl oz/A (0.44 lb ai/A)	14

Application Directions: For optimal disease control, begin applications of Raclos prior to disease development.

Repeat applications on a 14-to-21-day interval if conditions are conducive for disease development.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** make more than three (3) applications of Raclos per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 fl oz/A (0.14 lb ai/A) in a single application
- **DO NOT** apply more than 27 fl oz/A (0.44 lb ai/A) per year
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per cutting or 3 applications per year. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high.
- The pre-harvest interval (PHI) for Raclos is 14 days
- The minimum retreatment interval (RTI) for Raclos is 14 – 21 days.

BARLEY				
Target Disease	**Product Rate per Application**	**Max Number of Applications**	**Max Product Rate per Year**	**Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)**
Black point (Kernel blight or Head mold) *(Cochliobolus sativus*, *Alternaria* spp.*)* Leaf rust *(Puccinia hordei, P. recondita)* Net blotch *(Pyrenophora teres)* Powdery mildew *(Erysiphe graminis* f. sp., *hordei)* Scald *(Rhynchosporium secalis)* Septoria leaf and glume blotch *(Septoria* spp., *Stagonospora* spp.*)* Spot blotch *(Cochliobolus sativus)* Stem rust *(Puccinia graminis* f. sp., *tritici)* Stripe rust *(Puccinia striiformis)* Tan spot (Yellow leaf spot) *(Pyrenophora trichostoma)*	6 – 9 fl oz/A (0.10 – 0.14 lb ai/A)	2	18 fl oz/A (0.29 lb ai/A)	Apply no later than 50% head emergence (Feekes 10.3, Zadok's 55) 14 days in selected states (see map)

Application Directions: Begin applications of Raclos prior to disease development. To maximize yields in cereals, it is important to protect the flag leaf. Apply Raclos immediately after flag leaf emergence for optimum results.

Raclos does not control Fusarium head blight (head scab) or prevent the reductions in grain quality that can result from this disease. When head blight is a concern, growers must manage this disease with fungicides that are labeled for and effective in managing this disease, and with cultural practices like crop rotation and plowing to reduce crop residues that serve as an inoculum source.

Net Blotch, Septoria Leaf and Glume Blotch, Spot Blotch, and Tan Spot- If early season conditions favor disease development, apply 3 to 6 fl ozs (0.05 – 0.10 lb ai/A) per acre of Raclos either in combination with an herbicide application or when conditions favor disease development. When the 3 to 6 fl ozs (0.05 – 0.10 lb ai/A) early season application rate is used, a second application of Raclos may be required to protect the emerged flag leaf. Environmental conditions for disease or current disease pressure at the time of flag-leaf emergence must be used to determine the Raclos rate for the second application. For high disease pressure, use the higher rate of Raclos.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use for early season control in the State of California.

Restrictions: To limit the potential for development of resistance,

- **DO NOT use Raclos for control of Fusarium head blight (head scab).**
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.29 lb ai pyraclostrobin (18 fl ozs Raclos) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than two (2) applications of Raclos before alternating to a labeled non-Group 11 fungicide with a different mode of action.**DO NOT** harvest barley hay or feed green-chopped barley within 14 days of last application
- **In the State of California, DO NOT use for early season control.**
- Pre-harvest interval (PHI): 14 days in **AZ** (north of I-10), **CO, ID, MT** (west of Rt 87/I-15), **NV, NM, OR, TX** (west of Rt 283/377), **UT, WA,** and **WY** (west of I-25/I-90), as shown in the following map.
- 14-Day PHI Area for Barley (shaded areas). For all other areas, make application at 50% head emergence or earlier (Feekes 10.3 or Zadok's 55).

:

CITRUS FRUIT GROUP Australian desert lime, Australian finger lime, Australian round lime, Brown River finger lime, Calamondin, Chironja, Citron, Citrus hybrids, Grapefruit, Japanese summer grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon Lime, Mediterranean mandarin, Mount white lime, New Guinea wild lime, Sour Orange, Sweet Orange, Pummelo, Russell River lime, Satsuma mandarin, Sweet lime, Tachibana orange, Tahiti lime, Tangelo, Tangerine (mandarin), Tangor, Trifoliate orange, Uniq fruit, and Cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these				
Target Disease	**Product Rate per Application**	**Max Number of Applications**	**Max Product Rate per Year**	**Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)**
Greasy spot *(Mycosphaerella citri)* Scab *(Elsinoe fawcettii)*	9 – 12 fl oz/A (0.14 – 0.19 lb ai/A)	2	54 fl oz/A (0.88 lb ai/A)	0
Alternaria brown spot *(Alternaria citri)* Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum acutatum, C. gloeosporioides)* Black spot *(Guignardia citricarpa)* Melanose *(Diaporthe citri)* Post bloom fruit drop *(Colletotrichum acutatum)*	12 – 15 fl oz/A (0.19 – 0.24 lb ai/A)			

Application Directions: For optimal disease control, begin applications of Raclos prior to disease development and continue on a 10-to-21-day interval.

For control of diseases other than greasy spot, integrate 1 to 2 applications of Raclos early in the spray program.

For greasy spot control, integrate 1 to 2 applications of Raclos into the fungicide program during the mid-to-late season.

Use the higher rate when disease pressure is high.

For aerial application to citrus orchards, use no less than 10 gallons of spray solution per acre. No livestock feeding restrictions.

Restrictions: To limit the potential for development of resistance,

- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.88 lb ai pyraclostrobin (54 fl ozs of Raclos) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than two (2) applications of Raclos before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year of Raclos.
- The pre-harvest interval (PHI) for Raclos is 0 days.
- The minimum retreatment interval (RTI) for Raclos is 10 – 21 days.

CORN** Field corn, Popcorn, Sweet corn, Seed production corn				
Target Disease	**Product Rate per Application**	**Max Number of Applications**	**Max Product Rate per Year***	**Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)**
Anthracnose*** *(Colletotrichum graminicola)* Eyespot *(Kabatiella zeae)* Gray leaf spot *(Cercospora zea-maydis)* Northern corn leaf blight*** *(Exserohilum turcicum)* Northern corn leaf spot*** *(Cochliobolus carbonum)* Physoderma brown spot*** *(Physoderma maydis)* Rust, common *(Puccinia sorghi)* Rust, southern *(Puccinia polyspora)* Southern corn leaf blight*** *(Bipolaris maydis)* Yellow leaf blight*** *(Phyllosticta maydis)*	6 – 12 fl oz/A (0.10 – 0.19 lb ai/A)	2	72 fl oz/A (1.18 lb ai/A)	7

Application Directions: For optimal disease control, begin applications of Raclos prior to disease development and continue on a 7-to-14-day interval if conditions are conducive for disease development. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high. Under high disease pressure for Northern corn leaf blight and Southern corn leaf blight, apply 9 to 12 fl ozs per acre.

Raclos may be used with adjuvants in corn. See Additives and Tank Mixing Information and Mixing Order sections for more details.

No livestock feeding restrictions.

*** The use rate in California is 9 to 12 fl ozs per acre.

Restrictions: To limit the potential for development of resistance,

- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.18 lbs ai pyraclostrobin (72 fl ozs of Raclos) per acre per year (including in-furrow and foliar uses).
- **DO NOT** use as in-furrow in the State of California.
- In field corn, **DO NOT** make more than two (2) applications of Raclos per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than two (2) applications of Raclos before alternating to a labeled non-Group 11 fungicide with a different mode of action. If more than two (2) applications of Raclos are made in a multiple spray program, alternate each subsequent Headline application with at least one (1) application of a non-Group 11 fungicide.
- The pre-harvest interval (PHI) for Raclos is 7 days.
- The minimum retreatment interval (RTI) for Raclos is 7-14 days.

CORN*									
Instructions for In-furrow Use to Control Soilborne Rhizoctonia spp. and Suppression of Fusarium spp. and Pythium spp.									
Rate per 1000 Row Feet	**Raclos Rate (fl oz/A)**								
(fl oz Product)	**15 in. Rows**	**20 in. Rows**	**22 in. Rows**	**30 in. Rows**	**32 in. Rows**	**34 in. Rows**	**36 in. Rows**	**38 in. Rows**	**40 in. Rows**
0.1	3.5								
0.2	7.0	5.2	4.7	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.0		
0.3	10.5	7.8	7.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.0
0.4	**	10.4	9.5	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.4
0.5	**	**	11.8	8.7	8.4	8.0	7.5	7.1	6.7
0.6	**	**	**	10.4	10.0	9.6	9.0	8.5	8.1
0.7	**	**	**	**	11.7	11.2	10.5	10.0	9.4
0.8	**	**	**	**	**	**	12.0	11.4	10.8

Application Directions: Use 0.1 to 0.8 fl oz of Raclos per 1000 row feet. Refer to this chart to determine the rate per acre. Apply at planting as an in-furrow application by directing the spray into the furrow before seed is covered. Use a minimum volume of application of 2.5 gallons of water per acre.

When seedling disease pressure conditions are expected to be severe or if the field has a history of seedling diseases, use Raclos at a product rate per acre equivalent to 9 to 12 fl ozs (0.14 – 0.19 lb ai/A) and/or tank mix with a fungicide having a different mode of action.

** For 32- to 34-inch rows, use a maximum of 0.7 fl oz per 1000 row feet.
For 30-inch rows, use a maximum of 0.6 fl oz per 1000 row feet.
For 22-inch rows, use a maximum of 0.5 fl oz per 1000 row feet.
For 20-inch rows, use a maximum of 0.4 fl oz per 1000 row feet.
For 15-inch rows, use a maximum of 0.3 fl oz per 1000 row feet.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 12 fl ozs per acre of Raclos.
- **DO NOT** use as in-furrow in the State of California.

COTTON				
Target Disease	**Product Rate per Application**	**Max Number of Applications**	**Max Product Rate per Year***	**Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)**
Alternaria leaf spot, boll rot *(Alternaria* spp.*)* Anthracnose, boll rot *(Glomerella* spp.*)* Ascochyta blight, boll rot *(Ascochyta* spp.*)* Cercospora blight and leaf spot *(Cercospora* spp.*)* Diplodia boll rot *(Diplodia* spp.*)* Hard lock, boll rot *(Fusarium* spp.*)* Phoma blight, boll rot *(Phoma* spp.*)* Rust *(Puccinia* spp., *Phykopsora* spp.*)* Stemphyllium leaf spot *(Stemphyllium* spp.*)*	6 – 12 fl oz/A (0.10 – 0.19 lb ai/A)	2	36 fl oz/A (1.58 lb ai/A)	30

Application Directions: For optimal foliar and boll rot disease control, begin applications of Raclos prior to disease development and continue on a 7-to-14-day interval if conditions are conducive for disease development.

Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high. For seedling disease control, see in-furrow application instructions following.

Restrictions: To limit the potential for development of resistance,

- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.58 lb ai pyraclostrobin (36 fl ozs Raclos) per acre per year (including in-furrow and foliar uses).
- **DO NOT** make more than two (2) applications of Raclos before alternating to a labeled non-Group 11 fungicide with a different mode of action.
- The pre-harvest interval (PHI) for Raclos is 30 days.
- The minimum retreatment interval (RTI) for Raclos is 7-14 days).

No livestock grazing or feeding restrictions.

COTTON

Instructions for In-furrow Use to Control Soilborne Rhizoctonia spp. and Suppression of Fusarium spp. and Pythium spp.

Rate per 1000 Row Feet	Raclos Rate (fl oz/A)								
(fl oz Product)	15 in. Rows	20 in. Rows	22 in. Rows	30 in. Rows	32 in. Rows	34 in. Rows	36 in. Rows	38 in. Rows	40 in. Rows
0.1	3.5								
0.2	7.0	5.2	4.7	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.0		
0.3	10.5	7.8	7.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.0
0.4	*	10.4	9.5	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.4
0.5	*	*	11.8	8.7	8.4	8.0	7.5	7.1	6.7
0.6	*	*	*	10.4	10.0	9.6	9.0	8.5	8.1
0.7	*	*	*	*	11.7	11.2	10.5	10.0	9.4
0.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	12.0	11.4	10.8

Application Directions: Use 0.1 to 0.8 fl oz of Raclos per 1000 row feet. Refer to this chart to determine the rate per acre. Apply at planting as an in-furrow application by directing the spray into the furrow before seed is covered. Use a minimum volume of application of 2.5 gallons of water per acre.

When seedling disease pressure conditions are expected to be severe or if the field has a history of seedling diseases, use Raclos at a product rate per acre equivalent to 9 to 12 fl ozs and/or tank mix with a fungicide having a different mode of action.

* For 32- to 34-inch rows, use a maximum of 0.7 fl oz per 1000 row feet.
For 30-inch rows, use a maximum of 0.6 fl oz per 1000 row feet.
For 22-inch rows, use a maximum of 0.5 fl oz per 1000 row feet.
For 20-inch rows, use a maximum of 0.4 fl oz per 1000 row feet.
For 15-inch rows, use a maximum of 0.3 fl oz per 1000 row feet.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 12 fl ozs per acre of Raclos.

DRIED SHELLED PEAS AND BEANS** (except Soybean)

Broad bean, Chickpea, Guar, Lablab bean, Lentil, Pigeon pea, *Lupinus* spp. (Grain lupin, Sweet lupin, White lupin), *Phaseolus* spp. (Field bean, Kidney bean, Lima bean, Navy bean, Pink bean, Pinto bean, Tepary bean), *Vigna* spp. (Adzuki bean, Black-eyed pea, Catjang, Cowpea, Crowder pea, Moth bean, Mung bean, Rice bean, Southern pea, Urd bean), *Pisum* spp. (Field pea)

Target Disease	Product Rate per Application	Max Number of Applications	Max Product Rate per Year*	Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)
Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum* spp.*)* Alternaria leaf and pod spot *(Alternaria* spp.*)* Asian soybean rust *(Phakopsora pachyrhizi)* Ascochyta blight *(Phoma exigua, Ascochyta* spp.*)* Cercospora leaf spot *(Cercospora* spp.*)* Downy mildew *(Phytophthora nicotianae)* Mycosphaerella blight *(Mycosphaerella* spp.*)* Powdery mildew *(Erysiphe polygoni)* Rust *(Uromyces appendiculatus)*	6 – 9 fl oz/A (0.10 – 0.14 lb ai/A)	2	18 fl oz/A (0.29 lb ai/A)	21

Application Directions: For optimal disease control, begin applications of Raclos prior to disease development and continue on a 7-to-14-day interval if conditions are conducive for disease development. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

Bean forage, bean hay, pea vines, and pea hay may be fed no sooner than 14 days after last application.

Raclos may be used with adjuvants in dried shelled peas and beans (except soybean). See **Additives and Tank Mixing Information** and **Mixing Order** sections for more details.

Restrictions: To limit the potential for development of resistance,

- **DO NOT** use in-furrow in the State of California.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.29 lbs ai pyraclostrobin (18 fl ozs of Raclos) per acre per year (including infurrow and foliar uses for dried shelled beans).
- **DO NOT** make more than two (2) applications of Raclos before alternating to a labeled non-Group 11 fungicide with a different mode of action.
- The pre-harvest interval (PHI) for Raclos is 21 days.
- The minimun retreatment interval for Raclos is 7 – 14 days.

DRIED SHELLED PEAS AND BEANS** (except Soybean)

Instructions for In-furrow Use*** to Control Soilborne Rhizoctonia spp. and Suppression of Fusarium spp. and Pythium spp.

Rate per 1000 Row Feet	Raclos Rate (fl oz/A)								
(fl oz Product)	15 in. Rows	20 in. Rows	22 in. Rows	30 in. Rows	32 in. Rows	34 in. Rows	36 in. Rows	38 in. Rows	40 in. Rows
0.1	3.5								
0.2	7.0	5.2	4.7	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.0		
0.3	*	7.8	7.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.0
0.4	*	*	*	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.4
0.5	*	*	*	8.7	8.4	8.0	7.5	7.1	6.7
0.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	9.0	8.5	8.1

Application Directions: Use 0.1 to 0.6 fl oz of Raclos per 1000 row feet. Refer to this chart to determine the rate per acre. Apply at planting as an in-furrow application by directing the spray into the furrow before seed is covered. Use a minimum volume of application of 2.5 gallons of water per acre.

When seedling disease pressure conditions are expected to be severe or if the field has a history of seedling diseases, use Raclos at a product rate per acre equivalent to 9 fl ozs and/or tank mix with a fungicide having a different mode of action.

* For 30- to 34-inch rows, use a maximum of 0.5 fl oz per 1000 row feet.
For 20- to 22-inch rows, use a maximum of 0.3 fl oz per 1000 row feet.
For 15-inch rows, use a maximum of 0.2 fl oz per 1000 row feet.

**Adzuki bean, black-eyed pea, broad bean, catjang, chickpea, crowder pea, field bean, grain lupin, guar, kidney bean, lablab bean, lima bean, moth bean, mung bean, navy bean, pink bean, pinto bean, rice bean, Southern pea, sweet lupin, tepary bean, urd bean, and white lupin.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use in-furrow in the State of California.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 fl ozs per acre of Raclos.

EDIBLE-PODDED LEGUME VEGETABLES Jack bean, Pigeon pea, Soybean (immature seed), Sword bean, *Phaseolus* spp. (Runner bean, Snap bean, Wax bean), *Vigna* spp. (Asparagus bean, Chinese longbean, Moth bean, Yardlong bean), *Pisum* spp. (Dwarf pea, Edible-podded pea, Snowpea, Sugar snap pea)				
Target Disease	**Product Rate per Application**	**Max Number of Applications**	**Max Product Rate per Year**	**Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)**
Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum* spp.*)* Alternaria leaf and pod spot *(Alternaria* spp.*)* Asian soybean rust *(Phakopsora pachyrhizi)* Ascochyta blight *(Phoma exigua, Ascochyta* spp.*)* Cercospora leaf spot *(Cercospora* spp.*)* Downy mildew *(Phytophthora nicotianae)* Mycosphaerella blight *(Mycosphaerella* spp.*)* Powdery mildew *(Erysiphe polygoni)* Rust *(Uromyces appendiculatus)*	6 – 9 fl oz/A (0.10 – 0.14 lb ai/A)	2	18 fl oz/A (0.29 lb ai/A)	7

Application Directions: For optimal disease control, begin applications of Raclos prior to disease development and continue on a 7-to-14-day interval if conditions are conducive for disease development. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

Raclos may be used with adjuvants in edible-podded legume vegetables. See **Additives and Tank Mixing Information** and **Mixing Order** sections for more details.

Restrictions: To limit the potential for development of resistance,

- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.29 lbs ai pyraclostrobin (18 fl ozs of Raclos) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than two (2) applications of Raclos before alternating to a labeled non-Group 11 fungicide with a different mode of action.
- **DO NOT** feed bean forage, bean hay, pea vines, and pea hay to livestock within 14 days of latest application.
- The pre-harvest interval (PHI) for Raclos is 7 days.
- The minimum retreatment interval (RTI) for Raclos is 7 – 14 days.

GRASS GROWN FOR SEED				
Target Disease	**Product Rate per Application**	**Max Number of Applications**	**Max Product Rate per Year**	**Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)**
Rust *(Puccinia recondita, P. graminis)* **<u>Suppression Only:</u>** Powdery mildew *(Erysiphe graminis)*	6 – 12 fl oz/A (0.10 – 0.19 lb ai/A)	2	24 fl oz/A (0.39 lb ai/A)	14

Application Directions: For optimal disease control, begin applications of Raclos prior to disease development. Apply again 14 to 21 days later. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

Restrictions: To limit the potential for development of resistance,

- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.39 lbs ai pyraclostrobin (24 fl ozs of Raclos) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than two (2) applications of Raclos before alternating to a labeled non-Group 11 fungicide with a different mode of action.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year of Raclos.
- **DO NOT** graze or feed forage or hay to livestock within 27 days of last application.

- The pre-harvest interval (PHI) for Raclos is 14 days.
- The minimum retreatment interval (RTI) for Raclos is 14 – 21 days.

MINT				
Target Disease	**Product Rate per Application**	**Max Number of Applications**	**Max Product Rate per Year**	**Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)**
Leaf spot *(Ramularia* spp., *Alternaria* spp., *Phoma* spp.*)* Powdery mildew *(Erysiphe* spp.*)* Rust *(Puccinia* spp.*)*	9 – 12 fl oz/A (0.14 – 0.19 lb ai/A	2	48 fl oz/A (0.78 lb ai/A)	14

Application Directions: For optimal disease control, begin applications of Raclos prior to disease development and continue on a 7-to-14-day interval if conditions are conducive for disease development. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

Raclos may be used with adjuvants in mint. See **Additives and Tank Mixing Information** and **Mixing Order** sections for more details.

Restrictions: To limit the potential for development of resistance,

- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.78 lbs ai pyraclostrobin (48 fl ozs of Raclos) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than two (2) applications of Raclos before alternating to a labeled non-Group 11 fungicide with a different mode of action.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year of Raclos.
- The pre-harvest interval (PHI) for Raclos is 14 days. The minimum retreatment interval (RTI) for Raclos is 7 – 14 days.

OATS				
Target Disease	**Product Rate per Application**	**Max Number of Applications**	**Max Product Rate per Year***	**Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)**
Crown rust *(Puccinia coronata)* Helminthosporium leaf spot *(Drechslera avenae)* Leaf blotch *(Pyrenophora avenae)* Leaf rust *(Puccinia* spp.*)* Septoria blotch and Stem rot *(Septoria avenae, Phaeosphaeria avenaria, Stagnospora avenae)* Spot blotch *(Bipolaris* spp.*)* Stem rust *(Puccinia graminis)*	6 – 9* fl oz/A (0.10 – 0.14 lb ai/A)	2	18 fl oz/A (0.29 lb ai/A)	Apply no later than the beginning of flowering (Feekes 10.5, Zadok's 59)

Application Directions: Begin applications of Raclos prior to disease development. To maximize yields in cereals, it is important to protect the flag leaf. Apply Raclos immediately after flag leaf emergence for optimum results.

Raclos does not control Fusarium head blight (head scab) or prevent reductions in grain quality that can result from this disease. When head blight is a concern, growers must manage this disease with fungicides that are labeled for and effective in managing this disease, and with cultural practices like crop rotation and plowing to reduce crop residues that serve as an inoculum source.

Leaf Blotch, Septoria Blotch And Stem Rot, And Spot Blotch - For early season control of when conditions favor disease development, apply 3 to 6 fl ozs per acre of Raclos either in combination with a herbicide application or when conditions favor disease development. When the 3 to 6 fl ozs early season application rate is used, a second application of Raclos may be required to protect the emerged flag leaf. Environmental conditions for disease or current disease

pressure at the time of flag-leaf emergence must be used to determine the Raclos rate for the second application. For high disease pressure, use the higher rate of Raclos.

Restrictions: To limit the potential for development of resistance,

- **DO NOT** use for early season control in the State of California.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.29 lb ai pyraclostrobin (18 fl ozs Raclos) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than two (2) applications of Raclos before alternating to a labeled non-Group 11 fungicide with a different mode of action.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- Apply **NO LATER** than the beginning of flowering (Feekes is 10.5, Zadok's 59).
- **DO NOT** harvest oat hay or feed green-chopped oats within 14 days of last application. The pre-harvest interval (PHI) for Raclos for 14 days.

OILSEED CROPS**					
Crop	**Target Disease**	**Product Rate per Application**	**Max Number of Applications**	**Max Product Rate per Year***	**Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)**
Flax Seed	Pasmo *(Septoria linicola)*	6 – 12 fl oz/A (0.10 – 0.19 lb ai/A)	2	24 fl oz/A (0.39 lb ai/A)	21
Rapeseed	Blackleg *(Leptosphaeria maculans)* Blackspot *(Alternaria* spp.*)*				
Sunflower	Alternaria leaf spot *(Alternaria* spp.*)* Cercospora leaf spot *(Cercospora helianthi)* Downy mildew *(Plasmopara halstedii)* Powdery mildew *(Erysiphe cichoracearum)* Rust *(Puccinia helianthi, Uromyces* spp.*)* Septoria leaf spot *(Septoria* spp.*)* White rust *(Albugo tragopogonis)*				

Application Directions: For optimal disease control, begin applications of Raclos prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval if conditions are conducive for disease development. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

Flax seed. Apply Raclos at mid-flowering (7 to 10 days after flower initiation). Make a second application 7 to 10 days later if disease persists or if weather conditions are favorable for disease development.

Rapeseed. For control of blackleg, apply Raclos at 2-to-4-leaf stage. For optimal control of blackspot, apply Raclos at early pod development. A second application 7 to 10 days later may be made if disease persists or if weather conditions are favorable for disease development.

Raclos may be used with adjuvants in oilseed crops. See **Additives and Tank Mixing Information** and **Mixing Order** sections for more details.

No livestock feeding restrictions.

Restrictions: To limit the potential for development of resistance,

- **DO NOT** use in-furrow in the State of California.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.39 lb ai pyraclostrobin (24 fl ozs Raclos) per acre per year (For Sunflower, this includes in-furrow and foliar uses).
- **DO NOT** make more than two (2) applications of Raclos before alternating to a non-Group 11 fungicide with a different mode of action.

- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- The pre-harvest interval (PHI) for Raclos is 21 days.
- The minimum retreatment interval (RTI) is 7 – 14 days.

OILSEED CROPS (Continued)*

Borage, Calendula, Castor oil plant, Chinese tallowtree, Crambe, Cuphea, Echium, Euphorbia, Evening primrose, Gold of pleasure, Hare's ear mustard, Jojoba, Lesquerella, Lunaria, Meadowfoam, Milkweed, Mustard seed, Niger seed, Oil radish, Poppy seed, Rose hip, Safflower, Sesame, Stokes aster, Sweet rocket, Tallowwood, Tea oil plant, Vernonia

Target Disease	Product Rate per Application	Max Number of Applications	Max Product Rate per Year	Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)
Alternaria spp. *Septoria* spp.	6 – 12 fl oz/A (0.10 – 0.19 lb ai/A)	2	24 fl oz/A (0.39 lb ai/A)	21

Application Directions: For optimal disease control, begin applications of Raclos prior to disease development and continue on a 7-to-14-day interval if conditions are conducive for disease development. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

Raclos may be used with adjuvants in oilseed crops. See **Additives and Tank Mixing Information** and **Mixing Order** sections for more details.

No livestock feeding restrictions.

Restrictions: To limit the potential for development of resistance,

- **DO NOT** use in-furrow in the State of California.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.39 lbs ai pyraclostrobin (24 fl ozs of Raclos) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than two (2) applications of Raclos before alternating to a labeled non-Group 11 fungicide with a different mode of action.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- The pre-harvest interval (PHI) for Raclos is 21 days.

The minimum retreatment interval (RTI) is 7 – 14 days.

SUNFLOWER**

Instructions for In-furrow Use to Control Soilborne Rhizoctonia spp. and Suppression of Fusarium spp. and Pythium spp.

Rate per 1000 Row Feet	Raclos Rate (fl oz/A)								
(fl oz Product)	15 in. Rows	20 in. Rows	22 in. Rows	30 in. Rows	32 in. Rows	34 in. Rows	36 in. Rows	38 in. Rows	40 in. Rows
0.1	3.5								
0.2	7.0	5.2	4.7	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.0		
0.3	10.5	7.8	7.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.0
0.4	*	10.4	9.5	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.4
0.5	*	*	11.8	8.7	8.4	8.0	7.5	7.1	6.7
0.6	*	*	*	10.4	10.0	9.6	9.0	8.5	8.1
0.7	*	*	*	*	11.7	11.2	10.5	10.0	9.4
0.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	12.0	11.4	10.8

Application Directions: Use 0.1 to 0.8 fl oz of Raclos per 1000 row feet. Refer to this chart to determine the rate per acre. Apply at planting as an in-furrow application by directing the spray into the furrow before seed is covered. Use a minimum volume of application of 2.5 gallons of water per acre.

When seedling disease pressure conditions are expected to be severe or if the field has a history of seedling diseases, use Raclos at a product rate per acre equivalent to 9 to 12 fl ozs and/or tank mix with a fungicide having a different mode of action.

* For 32- to 34-inch rows, use a maximum of 0.7 fl oz per 1000 row feet.

For 30-inch rows, use a maximum of 0.6 fl oz per 1000 row feet.
For 22-inch rows, use a maximum of 0.5 fl oz per 1000 row feet.
For 20-inch rows, use a maximum of 0.4 fl oz per 1000 row feet.
For 15-inch rows, use a maximum of 0.3 fl oz per 1000 row feet.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use as in-furrow in the State of California.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 12 fl ozs per acre of Raclos.

PEANUT**				
Target Disease	**Product Rate per Application**	**Max Number of Applications**	**Max Product Rate per Year***	**Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)**
Early leaf spot *(Cercospora arachidicola)* Late leaf spot *(Cercosporidium personatum)* Pepperspot *(Leptosphaerulina crassiasca)* Rust *(Puccinia arachidis)* Web blotch *(Phoma arachidicola)*	6 – 15 fl oz/A (0.10 – 0.24 lb ai/A)	2	45 fl oz/A (0.73 lb ai/A)	14
Rhizoctonia limb rot, Peg rot, and Pod rot *(Rhizoctonia solani)* Sclerotium rot - Southern stem rot, Southern blight, and White mold *(Sclerotium rolfsii)* **<u>Suppression Only:</u>** Sclerotinia blight *(Sclerotinia minor)*	9 – 15 fl oz/A (0.14 – 0.24 lb ai/A)			
Cylindrocladium black rot *(Cylindrocladium crotalariae)*	12 – 15 fl oz/A (0.19 – 0.24 lb ai/A)			

Application Directions: For control of early and late leaf spot, pepperspot, rust, and web blotch, begin applications of Raclos prior to disease development and continue on a 14-to-21-day interval. When using a 14-day spray interval, apply Raclos at 6 to 12 fluid ounces per acre. At spray intervals between 14 and 21 days, apply Raclos at 9 to 15 fluid ounces per acre.

For control of Rhizoctonia and Sclerotium, begin applications of Raclos prior to disease development and continue on a 14-to-28-day interval. For intervals greater than 14 days, use 15 fluid ounces per acre.

Use the higher rate and/or shorter spray interval when disease pressure is high or in fields with a history of disease.

Raclos can be used with adjuvants in peanut; however, mixes with silicone-containing adjuvants may cause crop injury under certain conditions. See **Additives and Tank Mixing Information** and **Mixing Order** sections for more details.

Restrictions: To limit the potential for development of resistance,

- **DO NOT** use in-furrow in California.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.73 lb ai pyraclostrobin (45 fl ozs Raclos) per acre per year (including in-furrow and foliar uses).
- **DO NOT** make more than two (2) applications of Raclos before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action. In spray programs where four or less fungicide applications are made in a year, Raclos must be alternated with at least one (1) application of a labeled non-Group 11 fungicide with a different mode of action.
- Peanut meal can be fed. **DO NOT** graze or harvest for forage use.
- The pre-harvest interval (PHI) for Raclos is 14 days.

PEANUT**									
Instructions for In-furrow Use to Control Soilborne Rhizoctonia spp. and Suppression of Fusarium spp. and Pythium spp.									
Rate per 1000 Row Feet	**Raclos Rate (fl oz/A)**								
(fl oz Product)	**15 in. Rows**	**20 in. Rows**	**22 in. Rows**	**30 in. Rows**	**32 in. Rows**	**34 in. Rows**	**36 in. Rows**	**38 in. Rows**	**40 in. Rows**
0.1	3.5								
0.2	7.0	5.2	4.7	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.0		
0.3	10.5	7.8	7.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.0
0.4	*	10.4	9.5	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.4
0.5	*	*	11.8	8.7	8.4	8.0	7.5	7.1	6.7
0.6	*	*	*	10.4	10.0	9.6	9.0	8.5	8.1
0.7	*	*	*	*	11.7	11.2	10.5	10.0	9.4
0.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	12.0	11.4	10.8

Application Directions: Use 0.1 to 0.8 fl oz of Raclos per 1000 row feet. Refer to this chart to determine the rate per acre. Apply at planting as an in-furrow application by directing the spray into the furrow before seed is covered. Use a minimum volume of application of 2.5 gallons of water per acre.

When seedling disease pressure conditions are expected to be severe or if the field has a history of seedling diseases, use Raclos at a product rate per acre equivalent to 9 to 12 fl ozs and/or tank mix with a fungicide having a different mode of action.

* For 32- to 34-inch rows, use a maximum of 0.7 fl oz per 1000 row feet.
For 30-inch rows, use a maximum of 0.6 fl oz per 1000 row feet.
For 22-inch rows, use a maximum of 0.5 fl oz per 1000 row feet.
For 20-inch rows, use a maximum of 0.4 fl oz per 1000 row feet.
For 15-inch rows, use a maximum of 0.3 fl oz per 1000 row feet.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use in-furrow in the State of California.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 12 fl ozs (0.19 lb ai/A) per acre of Raclos.

PECAN				
Target Disease	**Product Rate per Application**	**Max Number of Applications**	**Max Product Rate per Year**	**Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)**
Pecan scab *(Cladosporium caryigenum)*	6 – 7 fl oz/A (0.10 – 0.11 lb ai/A)	2	28 fl oz/A (0.46 lb ai/A)	14

Application Directions: Begin applications of Raclos prior to disease development and continue on a 14-day interval. For optimum performance, Raclos applications early in the spray program (e.g. prepollination and first cover) are recommended.

Restrictions: To limit the potential for development of resistance,

- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.46 lbs ai pyraclostrobin (28 fl ozs of Raclos) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than two (2) applications of Raclos before alternating to a labeled non-Group 11 fungicide with a different mode of action.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- The pre-harvest interval (PHI) for Raclos is 14 days.
- The minimum retreatment interval (RTI) for Raclos is 14 days.

RYE				
Target Disease	**Product Rate per Application**	**Max Number of Applications**	**Max Product Rate per Year***	**Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)**
Leaf rust *(Puccinia recondita)* Leaf spot *(Pyrenophora* spp.*)* Powdery mildew *(Erysiphe graminis)* Septoria leaf and glume blotch *(Septoria* spp., *Stagonospora* spp.*)* Stem rust *(Puccinia graminis)* Stripe rust *(Puccinia striiformis)*	6 – 9* fl oz/A (0.10 – 0.14 lb ai/A)	2	18 fl oz/A (0.29 lb ai/A)	Apply no later than 50% head emergence (Feekes 10.3, Zadok's 55)

Application Directions: Begin applications of Raclos prior to disease development. To maximize yields in cereals, it is important to protect the flag leaf. Apply Raclos immediately after flag leaf emergence for optimum results.

Head Blight
Restriction: DO NOT use Raclos for control of Fusarium head blight (head scab).
When head blight is a concern, growers must manage this disease with fungicides that are labeled for and effective in managing this disease, and with cultural practices like crop rotation and plowing to reduce crop residues that serve as an inoculum source.

No livestock feeding restrictions.

Leaf Spot And Septoria Leaf And Glume Blotch - For early season control when conditions favor disease development, apply 3 to 6 fl oz per acre of Raclos either in combination with a herbicide application or when conditions favor disease development. When the 3 to 6 fl oz early season application rate is used, a second application of Raclos may be required to protect the emerged flag leaf. Environmental conditions for disease or current disease pressure at the time of flag-leaf emergence must be used to determine the Raclos rate for the second application. For high disease pressure, use the higher rate of Raclos.

Restrictions: To limit the potential for development of resistance,

- **DO NOT** use for early season in the State of California.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.29 lb ai pyraclostrobin (18 fl ozs Raclos) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than two (2) applications of Raclos per year before alternating to a labeled non-Group 11 fungicide with a different mode of action.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- Apply **NO LATER** than 50% head emergence (Feekes 10.3, Zadok's 55).

SORGHUM				
Target Disease	**Product Rate per Application**	**Max Number of Applications**	**Max Product Rate per Year***	**Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)**
Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum graminocola)* Gray leaf spot *(Cercospora* spp.*)* Northern leaf blight *(Exserohilum turcicum)* Rust *(Puccinia* spp.*)* Southern leaf blight *(Bipolaris* spp.*)*	6 – 12 fl oz/A (0.10 – 0.19 lb ai/A)	1	12 fl oz/A (0.20 lb ai/A)	Apply no later than 25% flowering

Application Directions: For optimal disease control, begin applications of Raclos prior to disease development. Use the higher rate when disease pressure is high.

Under high disease pressure for Northern leaf blight and Southern leaf blight, apply 9 to 12 fl oz per acre.

Restrictions: To limit the potential for development of resistance,

- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.20 lb ai pyraclostrobin (12 fl ozs Raclos) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than one (1) application of Raclos per year. If additional applications are needed, use a labeled non-Group 11 fungicide with a different mode of action.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
- Apply **NO LATER** than 25% flowering**.**

SOYBEAN**				
Target Disease	**Product Rate per Application**	**Max Number of Applications**	**Max Product Rate per Year***	**Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)**
Alternaria leaf spot *(Alternaria* spp.*)* Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum truncatum)* Asian soybean rust *(Phakopsora pachyrhizi)* Brown spot *(Septoria glycines)* Cercospora blight *(Cercospora kikuchii)* Frogeye leaf spot *(Cercospora sojina)* Pod and stem blight *(Diaporthe phaseolorum)* Rhizoctonia aerial blight *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	6 – 12 fl oz/A (0.10 – 0.19 lb ai/A)	2	24 fl oz/A (0.39 lb ai/A)	21
Suppression Only: Southern blight *(Sclerotium rolfsii)*	12 fl oz/A (0.19 lb ai/A)			

Application Directions: For optimal disease control, begin applications of Raclos prior to disease development and continue on a 7-to-14-day interval if conditions are conducive for disease development. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

For control of soybean rust, apply raclod prior to infection.

Raclos can be used with adjuvants in soybeans. See **Additives and Tank Mixing Information** and **Mixing Order** sections for more details.

Restrictions: To limit the potential for development of resistance,

- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.39 lb ai pyraclostrobin (24 fl ozs Raclos) per acre per year (including in-furrow and foliar uses)..
- **DO NOT** make more than two (2) applications of Raclos before alternating to a labeled non-Group 11 fungicide with a different mode of action.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** use in-furrow in the State of California.
- **DO NOT** feed forage to livestock within 14 days of latest application.
- **DO NOT** feed hay to livestock within 21 days of latest application**.**
- The pre-harvest interval (PHI) for Raclos is 21 days.
- The minimum retreatment interval (RTI) for Raclos is 7 – 14 days.

SOYBEAN** Instructions for In-furrow Use to Control Soilborne Rhizoctonia spp. and Suppression of Fusarium spp. and Pythium spp.									
Rate per 1000 Row Feet	**Raclos Rate (fl oz/A)**								
(fl oz Product)	**15 in. Rows**	**20 in. Rows**	**22 in. Rows**	**30 in. Rows**	**32 in. Rows**	**34 in. Rows**	**36 in. Rows**	**38 in. Rows**	**40 in. Rows**
0.1	3.5								
0.2	7.0	5.2	4.7	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.0		
0.3	10.5	7.8	7.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.0
0.4	*	10.4	9.5	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.4
0.5	*	*	11.8	8.7	8.4	8.0	7.5	7.1	6.7
0.6	*	*	*	10.4	10.0	9.6	9.0	8.5	8.1
0.7	*	*	*	*	11.7	11.2	10.5	10.0	9.4
0.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	12.0	11.4	10.8

Application Directions: Use 0.1 to 0.8 fl oz of Raclos per 1000 row feet. Refer to this chart to determine the rate per acre. Apply at planting as an in-furrow application by directing the spray into the furrow before seed is covered. Use a minimum volume of application of 2.5 gallons of water per acre.

When seedling disease pressure conditions are expected to be severe or if the field has a history of seedling diseases, use Raclos at a product rate per acre equivalent to 9 to 12 fl ozs and/or tank mix with a fungicide having a different mode of action.

* For 32- to 34-inch rows, use a maximum of 0.7 fl oz per 1000 row feet.
For 30-inch rows, use a maximum of 0.6 fl oz per 1000 row feet.
For 22-inch rows, use a maximum of 0.5 fl oz per 1000 row feet.
For 20-inch rows, use a maximum of 0.4 fl oz per 1000 row feet.
For 15-inch rows, use a maximum of 0.3 fl oz per 1000 row feet.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 12 fl ozs per acre of Raclos.
- **DO NOT** use in-furrow in the State of California.

SUCCULENT SHELLED PEAS AND BEANS Pigeon pea, *Vigna* spp. (Black-eyed pea, Cowpea, Southern pea), *Pisum* spp. (English pea, Garden pea, Green pea, Broad bean), *Phaseolus* spp. (Lima bean, green)				
Target Disease	**Product Rate per Application**	**Max Number of Applications**	**Max Product Rate per Year**	**Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)**
Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum spp.)* Alternaria leaf and pod spot *(Alternaria spp.)* Asian soybean rust *(Phakopsora pachyrhizi)* Ascochyta blight *(Phoma exigua, Ascochyta spp.)* Cercospora leaf spot *(Cercospora spp.)* Downy mildew *(Phytophthora nicotianae, P. phaseoli)* Mycosphaerella blight *(Mycosphaerella spp.)* Powdery mildew *(Erysiphe polygoni)* Rust *(Uromyces appendiculatus)*	6 – 9 fl oz/A (0.10 – 0.14 lb ai/A)	2	18 fl oz/A (0.29 lb ai/A)	7

Application Directions: For optimal disease control, begin applications of Raclos prior to disease development and continue on a 7-to-14-day interval if conditions are conducive for disease development. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

Raclos may be used with adjuvants in oilseed crops. See **Additives and Tank Mixing Information** and **Mixing Order** sections for more details.

Restrictions: To limit the potential for development of resistance,

- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.29 lbs ai pyraclostrobin (18 fl ozs of Raclos) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than two (2) applications of Raclos before alternating to a labeled non-Group 11 fungicide with a different mode of action.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** feed bean forage, bean hay, pea vines, or pea hay to livestock within 14 days of latest application.
- The pre-harvest interval (PHI) for Raclos is 7 days.
- The minimum retreatment interval (RTI) is 7 – 14 days.

SUGAR BEET (Roots and Tops)				
Target Disease	**Product Rate per Application**	**Max Number of Applications**	**Max Product Rate per Year***	**Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)**
Cercospora leaf spot *(Cercospora beticola)* Powdery mildew *(Erysiphe betae)*	6 – 9 fl oz/A (0.10 – 0.14 lb ai/A)	2	18 fl oz/A (0.29 lb ai/A)	7

Application Directions: Begin applications of Raclos prior to disease development. Apply Raclos at 14-day intervals. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

Applications of Raclos will aid in the control of Rhizoctonia stem canker and crown rot.

In sugar beet, Raclos can be combined with low rates of crop oil concentrate (COC), methylated seed oil (MSO), and nonionic surfactant (NIS) adjuvants. **DO NOT** use silicone-containing adjuvants. Some combinations and rates may result in temporary crop injury.

Raclos Tank Mixes. Raclos can be tank mixed with herbicides containing active ingredients such as sethoxydim, clethodim, quizalofop p-ethyl, or rimsulfuron for postemergence control of grasses in sugar beet. **DO NOT** use silicone-based adjuvants in such combinations. Raclos tank mix combinations can include COC or MSO; however, crop injury may result. The likelihood and level of injury tends to increase with increasing rates of COC or MSO.

See **Additives and Tank Mixing Information** and **Mixing Order** sections for more details.

No livestock feeding restrictions.

Restrictions: To limit the potential for development of resistance,

- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.78 lb ai pyraclostrobin (48 fl ozs Raclos) per acre per year (including in-furrow and foliar uses).
- **DO NOT** make more than one (1) application of Raclos before the 4-leaf stage of plant growth. After the 4-leaf stage of plant growth, **DO NOT** make more than one (1) application of Raclos before alternating to a non-Group 11 fungicide with a different mode of action.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** mix Raclos with silicone- based adjuvants either alone or in a tank mix with other products.
- The pre-harvest interval (PHI) for Raclos is 7 days.
- The minimum retreatment interval (RTI) for Raclos is 14 days.

SUGAR BEET

Instructions for In-furrow Use to Control Soilborne Rhizoctonia spp. and Suppression of Fusarium spp. and Pythium spp.

Rate per 1000 Row Feet	Raclos Rate (fl oz/A)								
(fl oz Product)	15 in. Rows	20 in. Rows	22 in. Rows	30 in. Rows	32 in. Rows	34 in. Rows	36 in. Rows	38 in. Rows	40 in. Rows
0.1	3.5								
0.2	7.0	5.2	4.7	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.0		
0.3	10.5	7.8	7.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.0
0.4	*	10.4	9.5	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.4
0.5	*	*	11.8	8.7	8.4	8.0	7.5	7.1	6.7
0.6	*	*	*	10.4	10.0	9.6	9.0	8.5	8.1
0.7	*	*	*	*	11.7	11.2	10.5	10.0	9.4
0.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	12.0	11.4	10.8

Application Directions: Use 0.1 to 0.8 fl oz of Raclos per 1000 row feet. Refer to this chart to determine the rate per acre. Apply at planting as an in-furrow application by directing the spray into the furrow before seed is covered. Use a minimum volume of application of 2.5 gallons of water per acre.

When seedling disease pressure conditions are expected to be severe or if the field has a history of seedling diseases, use Raclos at a product rate per acre equivalent to 9 to 12 fl ozs (0.14 – 0.19 lb ai/A) and/or tank mix with a fungicide having a different mode of action.

* For 32- to 34-inch rows, use a maximum of 0.7 fl oz per 1000 row feet.
For 30-inch rows, use a maximum of 0.6 fl oz per 1000 row feet.
For 22-inch rows, use a maximum of 0.5 fl oz per 1000 row feet.
For 20-inch rows, use a maximum of 0.4 fl oz per 1000 row feet.
For 15-inch rows, use a maximum of 0.3 fl oz per 1000 row feet.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 12 fl ozs per acre of Raclos.

SUGARCANE*

Target Disease	Product Rate per Application	Max Number of Applications	Max Product Rate per Year	Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)
Brown Rust *(Puccinia melanocephala)* Orange Rust *(Puccinia kuehnii)*	9 – 12 fl oz/A (0.14 – 0.19 lb ai/A)	2	48 fl oz/A (0.78 lb ai/A)	14

Application Directions: For optimal disease control, begin applications of Raclos prior to disease development and continue on a 14-to-28-day interval if conditions are conducive for disease development. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

Restrictions: To limit the potential for development of resistance,

- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.78 lb ai pyraclostrobin (48 fl ozs Raclos) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than two (2) applications of Raclos before alternating to a non-Group 11 fungicide with a different mode of action.
- **DO NOT** use Raclos in the State of California.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- The pre-harvest interval (PHI) for Raclos is 14 days,
- The minimum retreatment interval for Raclos is 14 – 28 days.

TUBEROUS AND CORM VEGETABLES SUBGROUP Arracacha, Arrowroot, Chinese artichoke, Jerusalem artichoke, Cassava (bitter and sweet), Chayote (root), Chufa, Dasheen, Edible canna, Ginger Leren, Sweet potato, Tanier, True yam, Turmeric, Yam bean				
Target Disease	**Product Rate per Application**	**Max Number of Applications**	**Max Product Rate per Year**	**Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)**
Downy mildew *(Plasmopara* spp.*)* Leaf spot *(Cercospora* spp., *Alternaria* spp.*)* Powdery mildew *(Erysiphae* spp., *Leveillula taurica)* Rust *(Uromyces* spp., *Puccinia* spp.*)*	6 – 12 fl oz/A (0.10 – 0.19 lb ai/A)	1	72 fl oz/A (1.18 lb ai/A)	3

Application Directions: Begin applications of Raclos at 7-to-14-day intervals prior to disease development. The low rate and longer interval can be used early season prior to the observance of symptoms and when disease pressure is low. Use the higher rates and shorter intervals once disease has been confirmed in your area or if weather conditions are conducive to disease development.

No livestock feeding restrictions.

Restrictions: To limit the potential for development of resistance,

- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.18 lbs ai pyraclostrobin (72 fl ozs Raclos) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than one (1) application of Raclos before alternating to a labeled non-Group 11 fungicide with a different mode of action.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year of Raclos.
- The pre-harvest interval (PHI) for Raclos is 3 days.
- The minimum retreatment interval (RTI) for Raclos is 7 – 14 days.

POTATO				
Target Disease	**Product Rate per Application**	**Max Number of Applications**	**Max Product Rate per Year***	**Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)**
Black dot *(Colletotrichum coccodes)* Early blight *(Alternaria solani)*	6 – 9 fl oz/A (0.10 – 0.14 lb ai/A)	1	72 fl oz/A (1.18 lb ai/A)	3
Late blight *(Phytophthora infestans)* Powdery mildew *(Erysiphe* spp., *Leveillula taurica)* **<u>Suppression Only:</u>** White mold *(Sclerotinia sclerotiorum)*	6 – 12 fl oz/A (0.10 – 0.19 lb ai/A)			

Application Directions: Begin applications of Raclos at 7-to-14-day intervals prior to disease development. The low rate and longer interval can be used early season prior to the observance of symptoms and when disease pressure is low. For control of late blight, follow application of Raclos with a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action 5 to 7 days later. Use the higher rates and shorter intervals once disease has been confirmed in your area or if weather conditions are conducive to disease development.

No livestock feeding restrictions.

Restrictions: To limit the potential for development of resistance,

- The maximum product rate per year includes the combination of in-furrow and foliar uses
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.18 lbs ai pyraclostrobin (72 fl ozs Raclos) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than one (1) application of Raclos before alternating to a labeled non-Group 11 fungicide with a different mode of action.

- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
- The pre-harvest interval (PHI) for Raclos is 3 days.
- The minimum retreatment interval (RTI) for Raclos is 7 – 14 days.

POTATO

Instructions for In-furrow Use to Control Soilborne Rhizoctonia spp. and Suppression of Fusarium spp. and Pythium spp.

Rate per 1000 Row Feet	**Raclos Rate (fl oz/A)**				
(fl oz Product)	**32 in. Rows**	**34 in. Rows**	**36 in. Rows**	**38 in. Rows**	**40 in. Rows**
0.4	6.7	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.4
0.6	10.0	9.6	9.0	8.6	8.1
0.8	*	*	12.0	11.4	10.8

Application Directions: Use 0.4 to 0.8 fl oz of Raclos per 1000 row feet (for applications on 32-inch or 34-inch rows, the maximum application rate is 0.73 fl oz/1000 row feet). Refer to this chart to determine the rate per acre. Apply at planting as an in-furrow application by directing the spray pattern to uniformly cover seed pieces and surrounding soil. The spray pattern must be a 4-to-8-inch band that is applied to the seed piece prior to being covered with soil.

When disease pressure conditions are expected to be severe or if the field has a history of Rhizoctonia infestations, use Raclos at 0.6 to 0.8 fl ozs per 1000 row feet and/or tank mix with a fungicide having a different mode of action.

Use a minimum volume of application of 5 gallons of water per acre.

* For 32- or 34-inch rows, use a maximum of 0.73 fl oz per 1000 row feet.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 12 fl ozs per acre of Raclos.

WHEAT AND TRITICALE				
Target Disease	**Product Rate per Application**	**Max Number of Applications**	**Max Product Rate per Year**	**Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)**
Black point (Kernel smudge) *(Alternaria* spp., *Helminthosporium* spp.*)* Leaf rust *(Puccinia triticina)* Powdery mildew *(Erysiphe graminis* f. sp., *tritici)* Septoria leaf and glume blotch *(Septoria* spp., *Stagonospora* spp.*)* Spot blotch *(Cochliobolus sativus)* Stem rust *(Puccinia graminis* f. sp., *tritici)* Stripe rust *(Puccinia striiformis* f. sp., *tritici)* Tan spot (Yellow leaf spot) *(Pyrenophora* spp.*)*	6 – 9* fl oz/A (0.10 – 0.14 lb ai/A)	2	18 fl oz/A (0.29 lb ai/A)	Apply no later than the beginning of flowering (Feekes 10.5, Zadok's 59)

Application Directions: Begin applications of Raclos prior to disease development. To maximize yields in cereals, protect the flag leaf. Apply Raclos immediately after flag leaf emergence for optimum results.

Head Blight –
Restrictions – DO NOT use Raclose for the control Fusarium head blight (head scab). When head blight is a concern, growers must manage this disease with fungicides that are labeled for and effective in managing this disease, and with cultural practices like crop rotation and plowing to reduce crop residues that serve as an inoculum source.

Tan Spot, Septoria Leaf And Glume Blotch, And Spot Blotch - For early season control when conditions favor disease development, apply 3 to 6 fl ozs per acre of Raclos either in combination with a herbicide application or when conditions favor disease development. When the 3 to 6 fl ozs early season application rate is used, a second application of Raclos may be required to protect the emerged flag leaf. Environmental conditions for disease or current disease pressure at the time of flag-leaf emergence must be used to determine the Raclos rate for the second application. For high disease pressure, use the higher rate of Raclos.

Restrictions: To limit the potential for development of resistance,

- **DO NOT** use for early season control in the State of California.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.29 lb ai pyraclostrobin (18 fl ozs Raclos) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than two (2) applications of Raclos before alternating to a labeled non-Group 11 fungicide with a different mode of action.
- Apply **NO LATER** than the beginning of flowering (Feekes 10.5, Zadok's 59).
- The pre-harvest interval (PHI) for Raclos is 14 days.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE:
Store in original container only. Keep container closed when not in use. **DO NOT** store near feed or foodstuffs.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:
Wastes resulting from using this product may be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility. 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:
[Non-refillable, rigid container (≤ 5 gallons): DO NOT reuse or refill this container.
Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, , or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities. 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 ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities].

[Non-refillable, rigid container (> 5 gallons): DO NOT reuse or refill this container.
Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, , or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other side and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use and disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities].

[Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank, or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.]

[Nonrefillable Container, rigid container (bulk): DO NOT reuse or refill this container.
Pressure rinse container. Then offer for recycling or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Collect rinsate for later use or disposal or add to application equipment or a mix tank. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the container opening, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities].

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{LABEL HISTORY}

{(Not included in final printed labeling)}

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File Name	Version Mark	Comment
083100-000XX.20231016.DRAFT	101623	Section 3 Draft Label
083100-000IE.20250501.DRAFT	050125	Updated AI percentage
083100-000IE.20250908.DRAFT	090825	(e) label changes
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