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

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

EPA Reg. Number:	**Date of Issuance:**
83529-22	11/25/2019

Term of Issuance:
Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
Shar-Gaurd

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Wagner Regulatory Associates, Inc.
717 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, DE 19707

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

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended. 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 her/his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

EPA received a label amendment request submitted by email on 11/22/19. EPA grants this request under the authority of section 3(c)(5) of FIFRA, as amended. With this accepted labeling, all requirements set forth in the Reregistration Eligibility Decision for Propiconazole have been satisfied. Therefore**,** EPA reregisters the product listed above. This action is taken under the authority of section 4(g)(2)(c) of FIFRA, as amended. Reregistration under this section does not eliminate the need for continual reassessment of pesticides. EPA may require submission of data at any time to maintain the registration of your product.

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

Signature of Approving Official:	**Date:**
Shaja B. Joyner, Product Manager 20 Fungicide-Herbicide Branch Registration Division 7505P	11/25/2019

EPA Form 8570-6

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.

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

- Basic CSF dated 12/07/2018

If you have any questions, please contact Shaja Joyner by phone at 703-308-3194, or via email at joyner.shaja@epa.gov.

Enclosure

[Master Label]

PROPICONAZOLE	GROUP	3	FUNGICIDE

Shar-Guard

[ABN: Shar-Shield PPZ]

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**WT BY %**
Propiconazole*	41.8%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:**	58.2%
TOTAL:	**100.0%**

*CAS No. 60207-90-1
**Contains petroleum distillate.
Contains 3.6 lbs. propiconazole a.i. per gallon

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING/AVISO

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

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatments advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give any liquid to the person. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Note to physician: Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia. There is no specific antidote for this product. Induce emesis or lavage stomach, taking care to avoid aspiration of stomach contents into lungs.	
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have a product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For 24-hour medical emergency assistance (human or animal) call **1-800-222-1222**. For chemical emergency assistance (spill, leak, fire, or accident) call ChemTrec at **1-800-424-9300**.	

[Optional referral statements when booklets and container labels are used:]

[See label booklet for [complete] [additional] [First Aid,] [Precautionary Statements,] [Directions For Use,] and [Storage and Disposal.]]

EPA Reg. No.: 83529-22 **EPA Est. No.: _____**

Net Weight: _____ [Gals./Liters]

Manufactured for:
Sharda USA LLC
7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING

Causes substantial, but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below.

All handlers must wear:

- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes and socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate or viton

In addition, all handlers (mixers, loaders, and applicators, or individuals performing one or more of these tasks), who are applying this pesticide using hand-held equipment must wear:

- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes and socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate or viton

All handlers using propiconazole as a seed piece treatment must wear:

- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate or viton
- Chemical-resistant apron

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

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

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product’s concentrate. Do not reuse them.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural practices [40CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)1], the handlers 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. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish and shrimp. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to inter-tidal areas below mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry intervals. 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**.

Exception: If the product is soil injected or soil incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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:

- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)
- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves, including barrier laminate or viton

PRODUCT INFORMATION

SHAR-SHIELD PPZ is a broad spectrum fungicide for the control of specified diseases in labeled crops.

Restriction:
Do not use this product in greenhouses or as a tree injection.

Note: When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Sharda USA LLC suggests the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified adjuvant.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

SHAR-SHIELD PPZ must be integrated into an overall disease and pest management (IPM) strategy whenever the use of a fungicide is required. Cultural practices known to reduce disease development must be followed. Consult your local agricultural extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs using the recommend application timing based upon environmental factors favorable for disease development.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, SHAR-SHIELD PPZ belongs to the sterol demethylation inhibitor (DM1) class of fungicides and is classified as a Group 3 fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to SHAR-SHIELD PPZ and other Group 3 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides/bactericides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay fungicide/bactericide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of SHAR-SHIELD PPZ or other Group 3 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/bacterial populations for resistance development.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.

- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact Sharda USA LLC. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

In general, the most effective disease control is achieved when applications are made using sufficient water volume to provide thorough and uniform coverage.

To avoid spray drift, do not apply when conditions favor drift beyond the target area. Avoid spray overlap as crop injury may occur. Air-assisted or air-blast sprayers use a forced air stream to move spray droplets into the canopy. Set up the fan to deliver only enough air volume to penetrate the canopy and provide good coverage. Adjust deflectors or other aiming devices to direct spray only to the target area.

Equip sprayers with nozzles that provide accurate and uniform application. Be certain that nozzles are the same size and uniformly spaced across the boom. Calibrate sprayer before use.

Use a pump with capacity to maintain 35-40 psi at nozzles and provide sufficient agitation in tank to keep mixture in suspension. Use a jet agitator, liquid sparger tube, or mechanical paddle for agitation. Do not air sparge.

Although SHAR-SHIELD PPZ is an emulsifiable concentrate, it is suggested that screens be used to protect the pump and to prevent nozzles from clogging. Screens placed on suction side of pump should be 16-mesh or coarser. Do not place a screen in the recirculation line. Use 50-mesh or coarser screens between the pump and boom, and where required, at the nozzles. Check nozzle manufacturer's recommendations.

For more information on spray equipment and calibration, consult sprayer manufacturers and state recommendations. For specific local directions and spray schedules, consult the current state agricultural experiment station recommendations.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

Wind Speed
Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph.

Droplet Size
Apply as a medium or coarser spray (ASAE Standard 572).

Temperature Inversions
If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if:

a) Conditions of temperature inversion exist, or
b) Stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

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

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

Additional requirements for aerial applications:

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

Additional requirement for groundboom application:

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

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

For best results, sufficient water volume should be used to provide thorough coverage. In most situations, Sharda Propiconazole is most effective when applied and allowed to dry before a rainfall. Avoid application under conditions when uniform coverage cannot be obtained or when excessive spray drift may occur. Do not apply directly to humans or animals.

Aerial Application: For those crops other than tree crops where aerial applications are indicated, apply in a minimum of 2 gals. of water per acre, unless specified otherwise in the APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS section of this label. For tree crops, apply a minimum of 5 to 10 gals. of water per acre using the higher volume on large trees unless specified otherwise in the APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS section of this label.

Ground Application: For tree crops, apply a minimum of 50 gals. of water per acre unless specified otherwise in the APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS section of this label. For all other crops, apply SHAR-SHIELD PPZ by ground equipment in a minimum of 10 gals. of water per acre unless specified otherwise in the APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS section of this label.

Chemigation: Apply SHAR-SHIELD PPZ through irrigation equipment only to crops for which chemigation is specified on this label or on approved supplemental labeling provided by Sharda USA LLC. Refer to crop specific use directions for application rates, timing and frequency of application. When applying this product by chemigation, do not exceed labeled rates or apply more frequently than specified for conventional application methods. SHAR-SHIELD PPZ, alone or in combination with other pesticides that are registered for application through irrigation systems, may be applied through irrigation systems. Apply in 0.1 to 0.25 inches of water. Chemigation with excessive water may negatively impact efficacy of the product.

Precaution(s): Do not inject SHAR-SHIELD PPZ at full strength or deterioration of valves and seals may occur. Use a dilution ratio of at least 10 parts water to 1 part SHAR-SHIELD PPZ. SHAR-SHIELD PPZ is corrosive to many seal materials. Leather seals are best EPDM or silicone rubber seals can be used but should be replaced once a year. Do not use Viton, Buna-N, Neoprene, or PVC seals. SHAR-SHIELD PPZ, alone or in combination with other pesticides which are registered for application through irrigation systems, may be applied through irrigation systems.

Apply this product only through center pivot, solid set, hand move, or moving wheel irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

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

Irrigation System Operating Instructions

- 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 which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump), effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended.

Center Pivot Irrigation Equipment
Use only with drive systems which provide uniform water distribution. Do not use end guns when applying SHAR-SHIELD PPZ through center pivot systems because of non-uniform application.

- Determine the size of the area to be treated.
- Determine the time required to apply 1/8 - 1/2 inch of water over the area to be treated when the system and injection equipment are operated at normal pressures as recommended by the equipment manufacturer. When applying SHAR-SHIELD PPZ through irrigation equipment, use the lowest obtainable water volume while maintaining uniform distribution. Run the system at 80 - 95% of the manufacturer's rated capacity.
- Using water, determine the injection pump output when operated at normal line pressure.
- Determine the amount of SHAR-SHIELD PPZ required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system.
- Add the required amount of SHAR-SHIELD PPZ and sufficient water to meet the injection time requirements to the solution tank.
- Make sure the system is fully charged with water before starting injection of the SHAR-SHIELD PPZ solution. Time the injection to last at least as long as it takes to bring the system to full pressure.
- Maintain constant solution tank agitation during the injection period.
- Continue to operate the system until the SHAR-SHIELD PPZ solution has cleared the sprinkler head.

Solid Set Hand Move, and Moving Wheel Irrigation Equipment

- Determine the acreage covered by the sprinklers.
- Fill injector solution tank with water and adjust flow rate to use the contents over a 20- to 30-minute interval. When applying SHAR-SHIELD PPZ through irrigation equipment use the lowest obtainable water volume while maintaining uniform distribution.
- Determine the amount of SHAR-SHIELD PPZ required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system.
- Add the required amount of SHAR-SHIELD PPZ into the same quantity of water used to calibrate the injection period.
- Operate the system at the same pressure and time interval established during the calibration.
- Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed. Continue to operate the system until the SHAR-SHIELD PPZ solution has cleared the last sprinkler head.

Banded Application: For banded applications, the treated area is the area covered by the band, not total cropland planted. The following formula can be used to calculate the amount of SHAR-SHIELD PPZ needed per acre of crop when banded applications are made:

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row spacing in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast rate per acre} = \text{Amount needed per acre of field}$$

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate operation. Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product. Agitate the spray solution before and during application. Rinse spray tank thoroughly with clean water after each day's use and dispose of pesticide rinsate by application to an already treated area.

SHAR-SHIELD PPZ Alone: Add 1/2 - 2/3 of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank. With the agitator running, add SHAR-SHIELD PPZ to the tank. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water. Begin application of the spray solution after the SHAR-SHIELD PPZ has completely dispersed into the mix water. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been sprayed.

SHAR-SHIELD PPZ + Tank Mixtures: SHAR-SHIELD PPZ is usually compatible with most recommended insecticides, fungicides, and foliar nutrients; however, do not mix SHAR-SHIELD PPZ with Syllit or crop injury may occur.

To determine the physical compatibility of SHAR-SHIELD PPZ with other products, use a jar test. Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to 1 qt. of water. Add wettable powder and water-dispersible granular products first the liquid flowables, and emulsifiable concentrates last. After thoroughly mixing, let stand for at least 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be remixed readily, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for adding required ingredients to the spray tank.

Add 1/2 - 2/3 of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank. With the agitator running, add the tank mix partner into the tank. Allow the material to completely dissolve and disperse into the mix water. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water and SHAR-SHIELD PPZ to the spray tank. Allow SHAR-SHIELD PPZ to completely disperse. Spray the mixture with the agitator running. **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.** Do not mix this product with any product which prohibits such mixing. Tank mixtures or other applications of products referenced on this label are permitted only in those states in which the referenced products are registered.

ROTATIONAL CROPS

Alfalfa can be planted 75 days after the last SHAR-SHIELD PPZ application if the total application of propiconazole has not exceeded 0.22 lb. active ingredient per acre during the previous year. Do not plant any other crop intended for food, grazing, or any component of animal feed or bedding within 105 days of SHAR-SHIELD PPZ application to the preceding crop unless the second crop appears on this label.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Crop	Pests Controlled	Application Rate/Acre	Application Instructions
ALMONDS	Brown rot blossom blight (*Monilinia laxa, M. fructicola*)	4 - 8 fl. oz.	Apply SHAR-SHIELD PPZ in at least 15 gallons of spray per acre at 5 - 10% bloom and 50 - 100% bloom using ground or air equipment in sufficient volume to provide thorough coverage. Under severe disease conditions, use the highest rate. Minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
	Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum acutatum)*	8 fl. oz.	Apply SHAR-SHIELD PPZ in at least 15 gallons of spray per acre beginning at bud break using ground or air equipment in sufficient volume to provide thorough coverage on a 7 - 14 day interval.
Almond Restrictions: - Do not apply more than 32 fl. oz. per acre per year. - Do not apply more than 8.0 fl. oz. per acre per application. - Do not apply more than 4 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (8 fl. oz./A) or 8 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (4 fl. oz/A). - Do not apply more than 0.90 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year. - Do not apply within 60 days of harvest (PHI). - Do not graze livestock in treated areas or cut treated cover crop for feed.			
BANANAS & PLANTAINS	Black Sigatoka (*Mycosphaerella fijiensis)*	3 fl. oz.	Make applications before disease symptoms appear at the onset of the rainy season. Apply required rate in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre using ground or air application equipment Make no more than 2 consecutive applications on a 21 to 25 day schedule before rotating to another

Crop	Pests Controlled	Application Rate/Acre	Application Instructions
			labeled product with a different mode of action for at least 2 sprays. If possible, have at least 2 consecutive months "triazole free" during the period of lower disease pressure. **Mixing Procedures** **Oil-in-Water Emulsion:** Add the crop oil to the spray tank. Add the emulsifier (0.6 fl. oz. per gal. of oil) and SHAR-SHIELD PPZ to the spray tank and mix thoroughly for 5 minutes. Add water to the spray tank and mix thoroughly for 15 minutes. **Oil Alone:** Add crop oil to the spray tank. Add the SHAR-SHIELD PPZ to the spray tank and mix thoroughly for 5 minutes. Maintain agitation.
Banana and Plantain Restrictions: - Do not apply SHAR-SHIELD PPZ within 100 yards of non-bagged bananas. - Do not apply SHAR-SHIELD PPZ on bananas or plantains unless they are protected by polyethylene bags. - Do not apply more than 24 fl. oz. of SHAR-SHIELD PPZ per year (this includes any pre-harvest sprays). - Do not apply more than 3 fl. oz. per acre per application. - Do not feed whole bananas and plantains to animals. - Do not apply more than 0.67 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year. - Do not apply more than 8 applications per year.			
BERRIES* ***Bushberries** Bingleberry, Blackberry, Blueberry, Boysenberry, Currants, Dewberry, Elderberry, Gooseberry, Huckleberry, ***Caneberries** Loganberry, Lowberry, Marionberry, Olallieberry, Red and Black Raspberry, Youngberry **Juneberry** **Lingonberry** **Salal** **And cultivars and/or hybrids of these**	Mummy berry Disease *(Monilinia vaccinii-corymbosi)*	6 fl. oz.	Make first application beginning at green tip and repeat in 7 to 10 days. If conditions are favorable for disease development, additional applications may need to be made at pink bud and repeated every 7 to 10 days through petal fall.
	Leaf spot and Stem canker *(Septoria albopunctata)* Rust *(Pucciniastrum vaccinii)*	6 fl. oz.	Apply when conditions favor disease development Repeat applications on a 4 week spray interval.
	Leaf and Cane spot *(Septoria rubi)*	6 fl. oz.	Apply as a delayed dormant spray after training in the spring. Repeat this application in the late spring, again at bud break, and again once flowering has begun.
	Powdery mildew *(Microsphaera vaccinii)*	6 fl. oz.	Apply at 5 - 10% bloom. Repeat this application at full bloom and on a 14-day interval while conditions are favorable for disease development.
	Leaf spot *(Septoria* spp.*)*	6 fl. oz.	Make first application any time prior to bloom and again after petal fall. If needed, repeat application just after harvest.
	Cottonball *(Monilinia oxycocci)*	4 - 6 fl. oz.	Make first application any time prior to bloom and again after petal fall. If needed, repeat application just after harvest. Make the first application at leaf bud break and repeat in 7 to 10 days. Make the third application at early bloom and repeat in 7

Crop	Pests Controlled	Application Rate/Acre	Application Instructions
			to 10 days. Apply in 20 to 50 gallons of water for ground application or 5 gallons of water for aerial application. Under severe pressure, use the higher rate for control.
	SHAR-SHIELD PPZ may be applied by either ground in a minimum of 5 gals. per acre or air in a minimum of 15 gals. per acre.		
Berry Restrictions: - Do not apply more than 30 fl. oz. per acre per year. - Do not apply more than 6 fl. oz. per acre per application. - Do not apply more than 5 applications per year. - Do not apply within 30 days of harvest (PHI). - Do not apply more than 0.84 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year.			
CARROTS	Leaf blights *(Cercospora carotae)* (suppression of *Alternaria dauci*) Powdery mildew *(Erysiphe polygoni)*	4 fl. oz.	Apply when conditions favor disease development. Continue applications on a 7- to 10-day interval using the shorter interval when disease conditions are severe. If desired, a spreader-sticker may be used.
		2 fl. oz. plus chlorothalonil at 0.75 lb. a.i.	Apply with 0.75 lb. a.i. of chlorothalonil per acre. Begin applications when conditions favor disease development. Continue applications on a 7- to 10-day interval.
	SHAR-SHIELD PPZ may be applied by either ground in a minimum of 15 gals. per acre or air in a minimum of 5 gals. per acre.		
Carrot Restrictions: - Do not apply more than 16 fl. oz. per acre per year. - Do not apply more than 4 fl. oz. per acre per application. - Do not apply more than 4 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (4 fl. oz./A) or 8 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (2 fl. oz./A). - Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (PHI). - Do not apply more than 0.45 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year.			
CELERY AND LEAF PETIOLES SUBGROUP 4B Celery Chinese Celery Cardoon Celtuce Florence Fennel Rhubarb Swiss Chard	Early blight *(Cercospora apii)* Late blight *(Septoria apicola)*	4 fl. oz.	Apply on a 7 day schedule either by ground or air. SHAR-SHIELD PPZ may be tank mixed with an appropriate spreader-sticker. Apply in 10 gals. of water for ground application or 5 gals. of water for aerial application.
Celery and Leaf Petiole Restrictions: - Do not apply more than 16 fl. oz. per acre per crop year. - Do not apply more 4 fl. oz. per acre per application. - Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (PHI). - Do not apply more than 0.45 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year. - Do not apply more than 4 applications per year.			
CEREALS Wheat Barley Rye Triticale Oats	Control of leaf diseases: Rust (*Puccinia* spp.) Powdery mildew (*Erysiphe* spp.) Leaf blight Glume blotch Tan spot *(Pyrenophora tritici-*	4 fl. oz.	Protecting the flag leaf is important for maximizing yield. When applied at 50% to fully emerged, the highest yields are normally obtained. Applications may be made no closer than at 14-day intervals. The use of an oil based adjuvant may improve spray coverage.

Crop	Pests Controlled	Application Rate/Acre	Application Instructions
	repentis) Helminthosporium leaf blight Spot blotch *(Bipolaris sorokiniana)* Barley scald *(Rhynchosporium secalis)* Barley stripe Net blotch *(Pyrenophora teres)* Fusarium head blight (suppression only)		
	Early Season Suppression of: Tan spot Powdery mildew Glume blotch Leaf blight *(Septoria tritici)*	2 - 4 fl. oz.	For early season leaf disease suppression, apply at the specified rate for suppression of listed diseases. Apply in the spring. Make a second application up to Feekes growth stage 10.5 for season long control. Applications may be made no closer than a 14-day interval.
	Foot rot (*Pseudocercosporella* spp.)	4 fl. oz.	Apply the specified rate of SHAR-SHIELD PPZ per acre plus half rates of other EPA-registered fungicides. Apply at tillering but before elongation has occurred.
	Applications may be made using ground, air, or chemigation equipment.		
Cereal Restrictions: - Do not apply more 8 fl. oz. per acre per year. - Do not apply more than 4 fl. oz. (0.11 lb. a.i.) per acre per year, if forage or hay will be harvested. - Do not apply more 4 fl. oz. (0.11 lb. a.i.) per application. - Do not apply within 30 days of harvest for forage, 40 days before harvest for grain and straw, and 45 days before harvest for hay. - Do not apply more than 0.22 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year. - Do not apply more than 2 applications per year when applying at the highest reate (4 fl. oz.) or 4 applications per year when applying the lowest rate (2 fl. oz.). - For barley, oats, rye, and triticales, apply to the emerging flag leaf; but do not apply after the ligule of the flag leaf emerges (Feekes growth stage 9). For wheat only, apply until full head emergence (Feekes growth stage 10.5.4). - Do not apply within 7 days of harvest for forage or hay (PHI).			
CITRUS (non-bearing) Calamondin Citron Citrus hybrids Grapefruit Kumquat Lemon Lime Mandarin Orange (sour and sweet) Pummelo Satsuma Mandarin Tangerine **Including all cultivars and/ or hybrids of these**	Greasy spot	6 - 8 fl. oz.	Begin applications in June. Apply at 30-day intervals through August. SHAR-SHIELD PPZ may be applied by either ground or aerial application in a minimum of 15 gals. per acre.

Crop	Pests Controlled	Application Rate/Acre	Application Instructions
Citrus Restrictions: - Do not apply more than 24 fl. oz. per acre per year. - Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz. per acre per application. - Do not apply to citrus that will bear harvestable fruit within 12 months. - Do not apply more than 0.67 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year. - Do not apply more than 3 applications per year when applying at the highest reate (8 fl. oz./A) or 4 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (6 fl. oz./A).			
CORN (FIELD, SEED, AND POPCORN) SWEET CORN	Helminthosporium leaf blights *(Helminthosporium maydis, H. turcicum*, and *H. carbonum)*	2 - 4 fl. oz.	Apply when disease first appears and continue on a 7 to 14 day schedule. Use the low rate when disease pressure is low. Under heavy pressure or when conditions favor disease development, apply the high rate. Apply by ground, air, or chemigation.
	Rusts (*Puccinia* spp.) Gray leaf spot *(Cercospora zeae-maydis)* Eye spot *(Kabatiella zeae)*	4 fl. oz.	Apply by ground, air, or chemigation when rust pustules first appear and continue on a 7 to 14 day schedule when conditions favor disease development. For best disease control, early applications at initial disease onset perform better.
Corn Restrictions: **For field corn, field corn grown for seed, and popcorn:** - Do not apply more than 16 fl. oz. per acre per year. - Do not apply more than 4 fl. oz. per acre per application. - Do not apply within 30 days of harvest for forage, grain, and stover (PHI). - Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz. per acre per year on field corn harvested for forage. - Do not apply more than 0.45 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year. - Do not apply more than 4 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (4 fl. oz./A) or 8 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (2 fl. oz./A). **For sweet corn:** - Do not apply within 14 days of harvest for ears and 14 days of harvest for forage (PHI).			
CRANBERRIES (OR, WA, WI only)	Cottonball *(Monilinia oxycocci)*	4 - 6 fl. oz.	Make the first application at leaf bud break. Make the second application 14 days later. Make the third application at early bloom and repeat again in 14 days. Under severe pressure, use the higher rate for control. Apply by either ground or aerial application equipment in a minimum of 20 gals. per acre.
Cranberry Restrictions: - Do not apply more than 24 fl. oz. per acre per year. - Do apply more than 6 fl. oz. per acre per application. - Do not apply within 45 days of harvest (PHI). - Do not apply more than 0.67 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year. - Do not apply more than 4 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (6 fl. oz./A) or 6 application per year when applying at the lowest rate (4 fl. oz./A). - Do not allow release of irrigation of flood water to non-target aquatic habitat for at least 14 days after the last application. - Do not use cranberry fields used for aquaculture of fish and crustaceans. - Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitat. Applicators must use care in making applications near non-target aquatic habitats. - Do not apply to flooded crop.			

Crop	Pests Controlled	Application Rate/Acre	Application Instructions
FILBERTS (Hazelnuts)	Eastern Filbert blight *(Anisogramma anomala)*	5 - 8 fl. oz.	Begin applications when green leaf tissue becomes visible and continue at 14- to 21-day intervals. Under severe disease conditions, use the higher rate and shorter interval. On certain varieties, SHAR-SHIELD PPZ applications may cause smaller and/or greener leaves. Yields of filberts displaying these characteristics have not been reduced due to propiconazole treatments. Apply by either ground or aerial application in a minimum of 15 gals. per acre.
Filbert Restrictions: - Do not apply more than 32 fl. oz. per acre per year. - Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz. per acre per application. - Do not apply more than 0.90 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year. - Do not apply more than 4 applications when applying at the highest rate (8 fl. oz./A) or 6 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (5 fl. oz./A). - Do not apply within 60 days of harvest (PHI). - Do not graze livestock in treated areas or cut treated crop for feed.			
GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED (NEBRASKA. OREGON, WASHINGTON, IDAHO, AND MINNESOTA ONLY	Rusts (*Puccinia* spp.) Powdery mildew (*Erysiphe* spp.) Selenophoma stem eye spot *(Selenophoma)* Ergot Suppression	4 - 8 fl. oz.	Apply by ground, by air in a minimum of 10 gals. of water per acre, or through irrigation equipment. Apply when powdery mildew and Selenophoma infections or rust pustules are noticeable and increasing in number in late spring or early summer. Repeat at 14- to 21-day intervals. To maximize control under severe rust pressure, use the higher rate of 8 fl. oz. per acre and make applications at 14-day intervals until the seed is mature. Make the last application at least 20 days before seed matures. For bluegrass, it is important to begin applications early in the growing season.
Grasses Grown for Seed Restrictions: - Do not apply more than 32 fl. oz. per acre per year. - Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz. per acre per application. - Do not apply within 20 days of harvest of seed (PHI). - Do not feed hay cut within 20 days of the last application. - Do not graze treated areas within 140 days of the last application. - Do not apply more than 0.90 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year. - Do not apply more than 4 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (8 fl. oz./A) or 8 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (4 fl. oz./A). - Do not apply to Bermudagrass grown for seed.			
MINT (Oregon, Washington Only - West Of The Cascade Mountains)	Rust *(Puccinia menthae)*	4 fl. oz.	Apply in a minimum of 20 gals. of water per acre using ground application. Begin applications when plants are 2 to 4 inches high or when conditions become favorable for disease development. Make a second application 14 days after the first application.

Crop	Pests Controlled	Application Rate/Acre	Application Instructions
Mint Restrictions: - Do not apply within 7 days of harvest (PHI). - Do not exceed 12 fl. oz. per acre per year. - Do not apply more than 4 fl. oz. per acre per application. - Do not apply more than 0.34 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year. - Do not apply more than 3 applications per year.			
ONIONS (dry bulb) **GARLIC** **SHALLOTS (dry bulb)** **ONIONS, GREEN** Green Shallots Green Eschalots Japanese bunching onions Leeks Spring Onions Scallions **And or cultivars or hybrids of these**	Purple blotch *(Alternaria porri)* Suppression of Botrytis leaf blight *(Botrytis squamosa)*	4 - 8 fl. oz. 2 - 4 fl. oz. plus tank mix partner	Apply by ground in a minimum of 15 gals. of water per acre, or by air in a minimum of 5 gals. of water per acre. Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and continue on a 7- to 10-day interval. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease conditions are severe. In tank mix, apply specified rate in combination with another fungicide for control of Botrytis leaf blight or purple blotch. Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and continue on a 7- to 10-day interval or according to the tank mix partner's label. Use higher rates when disease conditions are severe. To achieve optimum control, use a wetting agent or a spreader/sticker.
Onion, Garlic, Shallot, and Green Onion Restrictions: - Do not apply more than 16 fl. oz. per acre per year. - Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz. per acre per application. - Do not apply more than 2 application per year when applying at the highest rate (8 fl. oz./A) or 8 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (2 fl. oz/A). When applying 4 fl. oz./A, do not apply more than 4 applications per year. - Do not apply within 14 days of harvest on dry bulb onions (PHI). - May be applied on the day of harvest (0-day PHI) for green onion types (PHI). - Do not apply more than 0.45 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year.			
PEANUTS	Late leaf spot *(Cercosporidium)* Early leaf spot *(Cercospora arachnicola)* Rust *(Puccinia arachidis)* Web blotch *(Phoma arachidicola)*	2.5 - 4 fl. oz.	Use 2.5 - 4 fl. oz. on Early leaf spot. Use 4 fl. oz. on all other listed diseases. Apply Sharda Propiconazole alone using ground, aerial, or chemigation equipment beginning applications 35 to 40 days after planting or at the first appearance of disease. Continue applications on a 10 to 14 day schedule. Under heavy disease pressure, use higher application rates. SHAR-SHIELD PPZ also may be used in State Agricultural Extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs which recommend application timing based on environmental factors favorable for disease development.
	Southern stem rot *(Sclerotium rolfsii)*	See **Instructions** section for appropriate rate.	**Apply according to one of the following schedules:** A. Apply 4 fl. oz. per acre to the crown and pegging zones of the plant using chemigation or directed ground application.

Crop	Pests Controlled	Application Rate/Acre	Application Instructions
			Begin applications 45 days after planting or at the first appearance of disease, and repeat on a 14 day schedule. B. Apply 8 fl. oz. per acre to the crown and pegging zones of the plant using chemigation or directed ground application. Make 2 applications; the first at pegging (approximately 60 days after planting) or at the first appearance of disease, and the second application 3 to 4 weeks later. **Irrigation:** When applying in irrigation water for Southern Stem Rot Control, use a minimum of 0.25 to 0.5 inch of irrigation water per acre. Use enough water so that the fungicide penetrates the peanut canopy and reaches the crown of the plant where *Sclerotium rolfsii* is most active. When using this product via irrigation or directed ground application, additional methods should be used for leaf spot control.
Peanut Restrictions: - Do not apply more than 16 fl. oz. per acre per year. - Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz. per acre per application. - Do not feed hay from treated fields to livestock if the high rate was used (8 fl. oz/A). - Do not apply within 14 days of harvest when using no more than 4 fl. oz. per acre and within 21 days of harvest using 8 fl. oz. per acre (PHI). - Do not apply more than 0.45 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year. - Do not apply more than 2 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (8 fl. oz./A) or 6 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (2.5 fl. oz./A). When applying 4 fl. oz./A, do not apply more 4 applications per year.			
PECANS	Pecan scab *(Cladosporium caryigenum)* Downy spot *(Mycosphaerella caryigena)* Liver spot *(Gnomonia caryae pv pecanae)* Vein spot *(Gnomonia nerviseda)* Zonate leaf spot *(Cristulariella moricola)* Powdery mildew *(Microsphaera penicillata)*	4 - 8 fl. oz.	**Pecan scab:** Apply 4 - 8 fl. oz. per acre on a 14 day schedule during bud break and pre-pollination sprays. Apply 6-8 fl. oz. per acre during nut formation and coyer sprays. Use higher rates when disease pressure is heavier. **Other listed foliar diseases:** Apply 4 fl. oz. per acre with other registered pecan products labeled for these mid to later season foliar diseases. Observe all directions, precautions, and limitations for the other products. SHAR-SHIELD PPZ may be applied by either ground or by aerial application in a minimum of 20 gals. per acre. Propiconazole may have effects on federally listed threatened and endangered species or critical habitat in some counties. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the County Bulletin for the county in which you are making the pesticide application.

Crop	Pests Controlled	Application Rate/Acre	Application Instructions
			To determine whether your county has a bulletin, consult http://www.epa.gov/espp/usa-map.htm. Bulletins may also be available from local pesticide dealers, extension offices, or state pesticide agencies.
Pecan Restrictions: - Do not apply more than 32 fl. oz. per acre per year. - Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz. per acre per application. - Do not apply after shuck split or within 45 days of harvest, whichever comes first. - Do not apply more than 0.90 lb. a.i. of propiconazole per acre per year. - Do not apply more than 4 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (8 fl. oz./A) or 8 applications per year when applying the lowest rate (4 fl. oz./A). - Do not graze livestock in treated areas or cut treated cover crop for feed.			
PINEAPPLE (Seed piece treatment only) (HAWAII ONLY)	butt rot disease of pineapple *(Ceratocystis paradoxa)*	0.75 fl. oz. (22 mL) per 100 gals. of water (1:17,000)	Treatments can be made in either a cold or hot water dip. **Cold Water Dip** - Immerse crowns to give thorough wetting, remove, and allow to drain. **Hot Water Dip** - Maintain water temperature at 125°F (52°C). Soak crowns for 20 to 30 minutes, remove, and allow to drain.
Pineapple Restrictions: - Do not use treated crowns for food or feed. - Do not graze while plant is growing. - Do not graze tops until fruit is harvested. - Dispose of used dip solution according to local, state, and federal regulations.			
PISTACHIOS	Botryosphaeria Panicle and Shoot blight *(Botryosphaeria dothidea)*	5 - 8 fl. oz.	Begin applications when green leaf tissue becomes visible and continue on a 14- to 21-day interval. Under severe disease conditions, use the higher rate and the shorter interval. Under certain conditions SHAR-SHIELD PPZ applications may cause smaller and/or greener leaves. Yields of pistachios displaying these characteristics have not been reduced due to SHAR-SHIELD PPZ treatments. Apply by either ground or by aerial application in a minimum of 15 gals. per acre.
Pistachio Restrictions: - Do not apply more than 32 fl. oz. per acre. - Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz. per acre per application. - Do not apply more than 4 applications when applying the highest rate (8 fl. oz./A) or 6 applications when applying the lowest rate (5 fl. oz./A). - Do not apply within 60 days of harvest (PHI). - Do not apply more than 0.90 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year. - Do not graze livestock in treated areas or cut treated cover crop for feed.			
RICE	Sheath blight *(Rhizoctonia solani)* Brown leaf spot *(Helminthosporium oryzae)* Narrow brown leaf spot and brown blotch *(Cercospora*	See **Instructions** section for appropriate rate.	The timing of application will depend on disease severity, disease complex, and rice variety and growth stage. Apply SHAR-SHIELD PPZ at specified rates on either of the following schedules as an aerial spray in 5 to 10 gals. of water per acre:

Crop	Pests Controlled	Application Rate/Acre	Application Instructions
	oryzae) Leaf smut *(Entyloma oryzae)* Sheath spot *(Rhizoctonia oryzae)* Kernel smut *(Tilletia barclayana)* Aggregate sheath spot *(Rhizoctonia oryzae-sativa)* Black sheath rot *(Gaeumannomyces graminis)* Stem rot suppression *(Sclerotium oryzae)* False smut suppression *(Ustilaginoidea virens)*		A. 6 fl. oz. per acre at first internode elongation (up to 2 inch panicle) and repeat at swollen boot. Make the second application 10- to 14-days after the first application, but before the boot splits and head emerges. SHAR-SHIELD PPZ provides best control of sheath blight when the first application is applied at disease appearance in the field. Make the first application when 5% or fewer of the tillers are infected. B. 10 fl. oz. per acre at first internode elongation (up to 2 inch panicle). Use the 10 oz. rate if greater than 10% of the tillers are infected with sheath blight. If disease reappears, use another registered fungicide for the second application. C. Apply 6 fl. oz. per acre in a tank mix with Quadris® or other fungicides for control of diseases of rice.
WILD RICE (MN only)	Helminthosporium leaf blight and brown spot (*Bipolaris* spp.)	6 - 8 fl. oz.	Apply specified rate of SHAR-SHIELD PPZ per acre at both booting and heading, or make a single application of 8 fl. oz. per acre at booting. Make application using aerial application equipment. The minimum application interval is 10 days.
	For Rice and Wild Rice Uses: Propiconazole may have effects on federally listed threatened and endangered species or critical habitat in some counties. When using this product you must follow the measures contained in the County Bulletin for the county in which you are making the pesticide application. To determine whether your county has a bulletin, consult http://www.epa.gov/espp/usa-map.htm. Bulletins may also be available from local pesticide dealers, extension offices, or state pesticide agencies. - SHAR-SHIELD PPZ must be applied by air.		

The active ingredient(s) in this product may have effects on federally listed threatened and endangered species or critical habitat in some counties. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the County Bulletin for the county in which you are applying the pesticide. To determine whether your County has a Bulletin, consult http://www.epa.gov/espp/bulletins.htm. Bulletins also may be available from local pesticide dealers, extension offices, or State pesticide agencies.

Rice and Wild Rice Restrictions:

- Do not apply to stubble or ratoon crop rice.
- Do not use in rice fields where commercial farming of crayfish will be practiced.
- Do not drain water from treated rice fields into ponds used for commercial fish farming.
- Do not use water drained from treated fields to irrigate other crops.
- Do not release flood water within 7 days of an application.
- Do not apply more than 12 fl. oz. per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 10 fl. oz. per acre per application.
- Do not apply within 35 days of harvest (PHI).
- Do not apply more than 0.34 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year.
- Do not apply within 10 days of harvest for wild rice.
- Do not apply more than 1 application per year when applying at the highest rate (10 fl. oz./A) or 2 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (6 fl. oz./A).

Crop	Pests Controlled	Application Rate/Acre	Application Instructions
SORGHUM	Ergot *(Claviceps sorghi)*	3 - 4 fl. oz.	Make first application at or just prior to flowering. Repeat on a 5- to 7-day interval. Apply up to four times. Make application using aerial application equipment in a minimum of 10 gals. of spray per acre or by ground in a minimum of 15 gals. of spray per acre.
Sorghum Restrictions: - Do not apply more than 16 fl. oz. per acre per year. - Do not apply more than 4 fl. oz. per acre per application. - Do not apply more than 4 applications per year. - Do not apply within 30 days of harvest for forage (PHI). - Do not apply within 21 days of harvest for grain and stover (PHI). - Do not graze livestock or cut for green chop or silage within 30 days of application. - Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz. per acre per year on sorghum harvested for forage. - Do not apply more than 0.45 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year.			
SOYBEANS	Aerial web blight *(Rhizoctonia solani)* Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum truncatum)* Brown spot *(Septoria glycines)* Frogeye leaf spot *(Cercospora sojina)* Soybean rust *(Phakopsora pachyrhizi)*	4 - 6 fl. oz.	Applications may be made using ground or aerial application equipment. Use dilution rates found in the APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS section of this label. When applying by air, adding an oil-based additive improves coverage and penetration. Apply 5 - 6 fl. oz. at the first appearance of Aerial web blight and repeat the application 14 to 21 days later. Under severe conditions, use the higher rate and shorter interval. For control of other foliar diseases, apply 6 fl. oz. at growth stage R3 (early pod set) when pods are 1/8 to 1/4 inch long and 21 days later at growth stage R5 (pod fill). Apply 4 - 6 fl. oz. at first indication that soybean rust is in the area. For best control, preventative applications work best. Repeat on a 14- to 21-day interval using the higher rate and shorter interval when disease is present in field and incidence is less than 2% (2 plants in 100 infected). If incidence is greater than this or if disease is in mid canopy, control will not be acceptable. Scouting for rust and/or being aware of the proximity of the disease via monitoring systems will aid in the proper timing to maximize the effectiveness of the fungicide applications. On certain varieties, SHAR-SHIELD PPZ applications may cause crinkled or smaller greener leaves. Yields of dry beans displaying these characteristics have not been reduced due to propiconazole treatments.
	Apply in a minimum of 5 and 15 gals./A using aerial and ground equipment, respectively.		
Soybean Restrictions: - Do not apply more than 12 fl. oz. per acre per year. - Do not apply more than 6 fl. oz. per acre per application.			

Crop	Pests Controlled	Application Rate/Acre	Application Instructions
- Do not apply more than 2 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (6 fl. oz./A) or 3 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (4 fl. oz./A). - Applications may be made up to growth stage R6. - Do not apply more than 0.34 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year.			
STONE FRUIT: Apricots, Cherries (Sweet and Tart), Nectarines, Peaches, Plums, Plumcots, Prunes **And Cultivars and/or Hybrids of These**	Brown rot blossom blight (*Monilinia* spp.)	4 fl. oz.	Apply by ground or air in a minimum of 15 gals. per acre at early bloom stage. Stone fruit diseases are most effectively controlled by ground applications. If disease pressure is low, a second application may be made as needed up through petal fall. Make a second application if disease pressure is high or for susceptible varieties at 75 - 100% bloom. If blossoming is prolonged or conditions favorable for disease persist, make a third application at petal fall.
	Powdery mildew (*Podosphaera* spp.) Cherry leaf spot *(Blumeriella jaapii)* Rust *(Tranzschelia discolor)*	4 fl. oz.	Follow the brown rot blossom blight schedule above applying by ground or air in a minimum of 15 gals. per acre. Stone fruit diseases are most effectively controlled by ground applications. Make up to 2 additional applications on a 10- to 14-day interval from the end of petal fall to harvest.
	Fruit brown rot (*Monilinia* spp.)	4 fl. oz.	Apply by ground or air in a minimum of 15 gals. per acre as needed with a maximum of 2 sprays during the pre-harvest period up to the day of harvest (0 day PHI). Stone fruit diseases are most effectively controlled by ground applications. If high inoculum and severe disease conditions persist, apply another registered fungicide after the two SHAR-SHIELD PPZ applications.
Stone Fruit Restrictions: - May be applied on the day of harvest (0-day PHI). - Do not apply more than 0.56 lb. propiconazole per acre per year. - Do not apply more than 20 fl. oz. per acre per year. - Do not apply more than 4 fl. oz. per acre per application. - Do not apply more than 5 applications per year. **Stone Fruit Precaution:** - Applications made during bloom to Stanley plums have occasionally caused fruit to be less oval in shape and smaller in size at harvest. To avoid this, do not apply to Stanley plums earlier than 21 days before harvest.			
STRAW-BERRIES AND OTHER LOW GROWING BERRY (Subgroup 13-07G (except Cranberry))	Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum acutatum)* Leaf spot *(Cercospora fragariae)* Powdery mildew *(Sphaerotheca macularis)* Leaf rust *(Phragmidium potentillae)*	4 fl. oz.	Begin applications when disease levels are no more than 5%. Apply up to 4 times on a 7-day interval. Make no more than 2 consecutive applications before rotating to another registered fungicide with a different mode of action. This product may be applied by either ground in a minimum of 20 gals. per acre or aerial in a minimum of 15 gals. per acre.
Strawberry Restrictions: - Do not apply more than 16 fl. oz. per acre per year.			

Crop	Pests Controlled	Application Rate/Acre	Application Instructions
- Do not apply more than 4 fl. oz. per acre per application. - Do not apply more than 4 applications per year. - May be applied on the day of harvest (0-day PHI). - Do not apply more than 0.45 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year.			
SUGAR BEETS	Leaf spot *(Cercospora beticola)* Powdery mildew *(Erysiphe polygoni)*	4 fl. oz.	Begin applications are first sign of disease and repeat at 10- to 14-day intervals. Make no more than 2 consecutive applications before rotating to another registered fungicide with a different mode of action. If disease levels continue to increase, immediately switch to a fungicide with a different mode of action. This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation equipment. Use dilution rates found in the APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS section of this label.
Sugar Beet Restrictions: - Do not apply more than 12 fl. oz. per acre per year. - Do not apply more than 4 fl. oz. per acre per application. - Do not apply more than 3 applications per year. - Do not apply within 21 days of harvest. - Do not apply more than 0.34 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year.			
SUGARCANE (Seed piece treatment only) (HAWAII ONLY)	Pineapple disease *(Ceratocystis paradoxa)*	0.75 fl. oz. (22 mL) per 100 gals. of water (1:17,000)	For this use only in Hawaii. Apply this product to cut seed pieces. Treatments can be applied in either a cold or hot water dip. **Cold Water Dip** - Immerse seed pieces to give thorough wetting, remove, and allow to drain. **Hot Water Dip** - Maintain water temperature at 125°F (52°C). Soak the seed pieces for 20 to 30 minutes, remove, and allow to drain. **Conveyor Belt Treatment** - Treat seed pieces with SHAR-SHIELD PPZ/water solution using in-line directed spray sufficient to wet cut ends.
Sugarcane Restrictions: - Do not use treated seed pieces for food or feed purposes. - Dispose of spent dip solution according to state and federal regulations.			
TREE NUTS Almond (see specific directions in ALMOND Section) Beechnut Brazil Nut Butternut Cashew Chestnut Chinquapin Filbert (see	Foliar Diseases	4 - 8 fl. oz.	Apply at first sign of disease. Repeat on a 7- to 14-days interval. May be applied by either ground or aerial application in a minimum of 15 gals. per acre. Tree nut diseases are most effectively controlled by ground applications.

Crop	Pests Controlled	Application Rate/Acre	Application Instructions
specific directions in FILBERT section) Hickory Macadamia Pecan (see specific directions in PECAN section) Walnut Pistachios (see specific directions in PISTACHIO section)			

Tree Nut Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 32 fl. oz. per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz. per acre per application.
- Do not apply more than 4 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (8 fl. oz./A) or 8 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (4 fl. oz./A).
- Do not apply within 60 days of harvest except for pecan (see specific directions in PECAN section of this label).
- Do not apply more than 0.90 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year.
- Do not graze livestock in treated areas or cut treated cover crop for feed.

Fl. Oz. SHAR-SHIELD PPZ per Acre	Lb. A.I. per Acre	Acres Treated Per 1 Gallon of SHAR-SHIELD PPZ
2	0.056	64.0
4	0.1125	32.0
6	0.169	21.3
8	0.225	16.0
10	0.28	12.8
12	0.34	10.7
16	0.45	8.0
20	0.56	6.4
24	0.67	5.3
30	0.84	4.3
32	0.90	4.0

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION FOR TURFGRASS AND ORNAMENTAL USES

SHAR-SHIELD PPZ is a systematic fungicide for use on turfgrasses for the control of dollar spot (*Sclerotinia homoeocarpa*), brown patch (*Rhizoctonia solani*), anthracnose (*Colletotrichum graminicola*), red thread (*Laetisaria fuciformis*), pink patch (*Limonomyces roseipellis*), rust (*Puccinia graminis*), powdery mildew (*Erysiphe graminis*), stripe smut (*Ustilago striiformis* and *Urocystis agropyri*), summer patch (*Magnaporthe poae*), necrotic ring spot (*Leptosphaeria korrae*), spring dead spot (*Leptosphaeria korrae, Leptosphaeria narmari, Ophiosphaerella herpotricha, Gaeumannomyces graminis*), take-all patch (*Gaeumannomyces graminis*), leaf spot (*Bipolaris* spp., *Drechslera* spp.), gray leaf spot (*Pyricularia grisea*), pink snow mold

(*Microdochium nivale*), Fusarium patch (*Fusarium nivale*), gray snow mold (*Typhula* spp.), yellow patch (*Rhizoctonia cerealis*), and zoysia patch (*Rhizoctonia solani*).

SHAR-SHIELD PPZ also controls numerous diseases on ornamentals and other landscape and nursery plantings. It controls powdery mildews, rusts, leaf spots, scabs, and blights. Refer to the appropriate section for specified diseases and plants.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 0.45 gallon of product/A or 1.3 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft. (1.79 lbs. a.i./A) per application.
- Do not apply more than 1.8 gallons of product/A or 5.3 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft. (7.2 lbs. a.i./A) per year.
- Minimum Application Interval: 14 days.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not use SHAR-SHIELD PPZ in greenhouses or as a tree injection.
- Do not graze animals on treated areas.
- Do not feed clippings from treated areas to livestock or poultry.
- Do not apply more than 1.44 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft. ever 30 days on any variety of bermudagrass.
- In Florida, do not apply SHAR-SHIELD PPZ to bermudagrass golf course greens when temperature exceed 90F.
- Do not apply to apple, Bartlett pear, cherry, citrus, nectarine, peach, pear, pecan, plum or walnut trees that will bear harvestable fruit within 12 months.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Fill the spray tank 1/2 to 3/4 full with water. Add the proper amount of SHAR-SHIELD PPZ and then add the rest of the water. Provide sufficient agitation during mixing and application to maintain a uniform emulsion.
If SHAR-SHIELD PPZ is tank mixed with other products, use the following sequence:

1. Always check the compatibility of the tank mix using a jar test with proportionate amounts of SHAR-SHIELD PPZ, other chemicals to be used, and the water, before mixing in the spray tank.
2. Provide sufficient jet or mechanical agitation during filling and application to keep the tank mix uniformly suspended.
3. Fill tank at least 1/2 full of clean water.
4. Add wettable powders to the tank first, allowing them to completely suspend in the tank before proceeding. This process can be hastened by premixing the product in water before adding to the tank.
5. Add flowables or suspensions next.
6. Add SHAR-SHIELD PPZ next.
7. Add emulsifiable concentrates last.
8. Do not leave tank mix combinations in the spray tank for prolonged periods without agitation. Mix and apply the same day.

TANK MIXES

For broader spectrum control, SHAR-SHIELD PPZ can be tank mixed with other fungicides. SHAR-SHIELD PPZ is also compatible with numerous herbicides and insecticides. Check compatibility before tank mixing. Add Unite® (3 pts. per 100 gals.) to tank mixes which are incompatible. Follow the directions under MIXING INSTRUCTIONS section of this label for tank mixes. **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.**

TURFGRASS AND DICHONDRA DISEASE CONTROL

- USE SHAR-SHIELD PPZ IN A PREVENTATIVE DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAM
- Apply sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage.
- Apply after mowing or allow sprayed area to completely dry before mowing.
- For control of foliar diseases, allow sprayed area to completely dry before irrigation.
- For control of soil-borne diseases, SHAR-SHIELD PPZ can be watered in after application.
- Under conditions optimum for high disease pressure, use the higher rate and the shorter interval.
- For optimum turf quality and disease control, use SHAR-SHIELD PPZ in conjunction with turf management practices that promote good plant health and optimum disease control.
- Evaluate spray additives prior to use. Label directions are based on data obtained with no additives.

- Before use of any fungicide, proper diagnosis of the organism causing the disease is important. Use of diagnostic kits or other means of identification of the disease organism is essential to determine the best control measures.

Turfgrass – Specific Diseases, Rates, and Application Timing

Disease	Fl. Oz. Per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	Fl. Oz. Per Acre	Application Interval/Timing	Application Instructions
Dollar Spot (*Sclerotinia homoeocarpa*)	0.18	8.0	14 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
	0.18	8.0	14 days	Tank mix with low label rate of one of the following fungicide: chlorothalonil
	0.37	16	21 - 28 days	Tank mix with low label rate of one of the following fungicides: chlorothalonil, iprodione
	0.37 - 0.73	16 - 32	14 - 28 days	If using the 0.37-0.73 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. rate without tank mixing, make no more than 3 consecutive applications for dollar spot control before rotating to an alternate EPA registered fungicide having a different mode of action.
Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum graminicola*)	0.37 - 0.73	16 - 32	14 - 28 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. When disease pressure is high, use higher rates of SHAR-SHIELD PPZ and shorter intervals. For broad spectrum control, tank mix with a registered contact fungicide at the label rate. If disease is present, mix 0.73 fl. oz. of SHAR-SHIELD PPZ per 1,000 sq. ft. with the label rate of the above mentioned fungicide.
Brown Patch (*Rhizoctonia solani*)	0.37 - 0.73	16-32	14 - 21 days	Begin applications in May or June before disease is present. Tank mix with a registered contact fungicide labeled for Brown Patch control at the label rate. Under conditions of high temperatures and high humidity, use the higher rates of SHAR-SHIELD PPZ and shorter intervals.
Powdery Mildew (*Erysiphe graminis*) Rust (*Puccinia graminis*)	0.37 - 0.73	16-32	14 - 28 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. If disease is present, use 0.73 fl. oz. of SHAR-SHIELD PPZ per 1,000 sq. ft.
Red Thread (*Laetisaria fuciformis*) Pink Patch (*Limonomyces roseipellis*)	0.37	32	14 - 21 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Stripe Smut (*Ustilago striiformis*) (*Urocystis agropyri*)	0.37 - 0.73	16 - 32	Fall or Spring	Apply once in the fall after grass becomes dormant or in the early spring before grass starts to grow.
Gray Leaf Spot (*Pyricularia grisea*)	0.37 - 0.73	16 - 32	14 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. If using the .037 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. rate, tank mix with a registered contact fungicide at the label rate.

Disease	Fl. Oz. Per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	Fl. Oz. Per Acre	Application Interval/Timing	Application Instructions
Melting out, Leaf Spot (*Bipolaris* spp.) (*Drechslera* spp.)	0.37 - 0.73	16 - 63	14 days	Under light to moderate pressure, apply SHAR-SHIELD PPZ to reduce the severity of leaf spot and melting out. For broad spectrum disease control tank mix 0.37 fl. oz. of SHAR-SHIELD PPZ rate with a registered contact fungicide at the label rate. Tank mix the 0.37-0.73 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. SHAR-SHIELD PPZ rate with a registered contact fungicide at the label rate.
Summer Patch, Poa Patch (*Magnaporthe poae*)	0.73 1.45	32 63	14 days 28 days	Apply SHAR-SHIELD PPZ beginning in April. Use the 1.45 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. rate on a 28 day schedule and the 0.73 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. rate on a 14 day schedule.
Take-All Patch (Gaeumannomyces graminis)	0.73 - 1.45	32 - 63	Spring and Fall	Apply SHAR-SHIELD PPZ to reduce the severity of take-all patch. Make one to 2 fall applications in September and October or when night temperatures drop to 55°F, and 1 to 2 spring applications in April and May, depending on local recommendations.
Spring Dead Spot (*Leptosphaeria korrae, Leptosphaeria narmari, Ophiosphaerella herpotricha, Gaeumannomyces graminis*)	1.45	63	30 days	Make 1 to 3 applications. For 1 application, apply in September or October. For multiple applications, begin sprays in August.
Necrotic Ring Spot (*Leptosphaeria korrae*)	1.45	63	Fall or Spring	Apply in the fall and/or the early spring depending on local recommendations.
Snow Mold, Gray (*Typhula spp.)* Pink (*Microdochium nivale*)	0.73 - 1.45	32 - 63	Late Fall	Apply one application in the late fall before snow cover. Do not apply on top of snow. For optimum disease control, the 0.73-1.45 fl. oz. SHAR-SHIELD PPZ rate should be tank mixed with either pentachloronitrobenzene or chlorothalonil at label rates.
Fusarium Patch (*Fusarium nivale*)	0.73 - 1.45	32 - 63	Fall-Early Spring	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Yellow Patch (*Rhizoctonia cerealis*)	1.10 - 1.45	48 - 63	Late Fall	Apply one application in the late fall before snow cover. Do not apply on top of snow. If using a 1.10 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. rate, tank mix with a registered contact fungicide at the label rate.
Zoysia Patch, large patch of zoysia (*Rhizoctonia solani*)	1.10 - 1.45	48 - 63	Early Fall	Make one application in the early fall (mid-September to mid-October) prior to development of disease symptoms. Consult local turfgrass extension experts to determine optimum application timing for your area.

DICHONDRA – Specific Diseases, Rates, and Application Timing

Disease	Fl. Oz. Per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	Fl. Oz. Per Acre	Application Interval/Timing	Instructions
Dichondra Rust (*Puccinia dichondrae*)	0.73	32	14 - 21 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.

Establishment of Cool Season Turfgrass
SHAR-SHIELD PPZ provides control of many diseases of turf, and its primary use is as a fungicide for use against the diseases listed on this label. As an additional benefit, SHAR-SHIELD PPZ will improve the establishment rate when it is applied to cool season grass seedlings or sod.

New Seedlings: Apply 0.35 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. at the 2- to 3-leaf stage of growth for faster root development and top growth.
Sod: Apply 0.35 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. 2 to 6 weeks before cutting for increased sod knitting and faster establishment after laying.

DISEASE CONTROL IN NURSERIES (FIELD) AND LANDSCAPE PLANTINGS

- Use SHAR-SHIELD PPZ in a preventative disease control program.
- To determine the use directions for controlling a disease on an ornamental plant species, select the plant species in Table 1. The number in parenthesis following the plant species refers you to the disease(s) controlled in Table 2. Find the disease in Table 2. The letter in brackets following the disease refers you to the application regime in Table 3.
- Allow spray to dry before overhead irrigation is applied.
- Optimum benefit of SHAR-SHIELD PPZ is obtained when used in conjunction with sound disease management practices.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
SHAR-SHIELD PPZ may be used at rates of 0.75-8.7 fl. oz. per 100 gallons of water for control of diseases of ornamental plant species (see Tables 1, 2, and 3).

For outdoor uses, you can apply up to 2.0 gallons of SHAR-SHIELD PPZ per acre per crop per calendar.
For general disease control in landscapes, apply 2.2-3.0 fl. oz. per 100 gallons of water every 21 days. For best control, begin SHAR-SHIELD PPZ applications before disease development.

Plant tolerances to SHAR-SHIELD PPZ have been found to be acceptable for the specific genera and species of plants listed under the Directions for Use. Other plant species may be sensitive to SHAR-SHIELD PPZ and diseases other than those listed may not be controlled. Before using SHAR-SHIELD PPZ on plants or for diseases listed in the Directions for Use, test SHAR-SHIELD PPZ on a small-scale basis first. Do not apply SHAR-SHIELD PPZ to African violets, begonias, Boston fern, or geraniums. Apply the specified rates for a particular type of disease, i.e., rust, powdery mildew, etc., and evaluate for phytotoxicity and disease control prior to widespread use.

Table 1. Ornamentals - Plant Species
Numbers in parenthesis refer to diseases controlled. See Table 2.

Herbaceous Ornamental	Woody Ornamental	Non-bearing Fruits and Nuts (Nurseries and Landscape Plantings)
Calendula (4a)	Amelanchier (4d)	Apple (3q, 4d, 5a)
Carnation (5f)	Ash (4c)	Bartlett pear (3q, 4c, 5a)
Chrysanthemum (2a)	Azalea (2c, 4b)	Cherry (2b, 3d)
Delphinium (4a)	Bayberry (3n)	Citrus (3m)
English Ivy (3e)	Camellia (3e)	Nectarine (2b)
Gomphrena (3a)	Cotoneaster (3i)	Peach (2b)

Impatiens (3a, 3b, 4a)
Iris (5d)
Marigold (3a)
Monarda (4c)
Phlox (4c)
Snapdragon (5d)
Sweet William (*Dianthus barbatus*) (3k)
Zinnia (4c)

Crabapple(3c, 3q, 4c, 5a)
Crape myrtle (4a)
Dogwood (3h, 4c)
Douglas fir (5b)
Elm (4c)
Euonymus (3e, 4c)
Hawthorn (5a)
Holly (3r)
Juniper (1a)
Lilac (4c)
Linden (3e, 3b, 4b)
Magnolia (3e, 4b)
Maple (3e, 4f)
Oaks (3p)
Pines (1b, 1c)
Poplars (5b)
Pyracantha (3o)
Red Tip Photinia (3i)
Rhaphiolepis (3e, 3i)
Rhododendron (2c, 3n)
Roses (3g, 4e, 5c) (Outdoor use only)
Shasta fir (5e)
Sweetgum (3b, 3c, 3n)
Sycamore (3e)
Tulip tree (3e, 4a)
Wax myrtle (3n)

Pecan (3b, 3c, 3f, 3l, 3n, 4e)
Plum (2b)
Walnut (3j)

Table 2. Diseases

Letters in brackets refer to application regimes. Refer to Table 3.

1. Conifer Blights
   a. *Phomopsis juniperovora* (Phomopsis Blight) [B]
   b. *Sirococcus strobilinus* (Tip Blight) [D]
   c. *Sphaeropsis sapinea* (Diplodia Tip Blight) [B]
2. Flower Blight
   a. *Ascochyta chrysanthemi* (Ray Blight) [C]
   b. *Monilinia* spp. [A]
   c. *Ovulinia* spp. [B]
3. Leaf Blights/Spots
   a. *Alternaria* spp. [B]
   b. *Cercospora* spp. (Brown Leaf Spot) [C]
   c. *Cladosporium* spp. (Scab) [C]
   d. *Coccomyces hiemalis* [A]
   e. *Colletotrichum* spp. [B]
   f. *Cristulariella* spp. (Zonate Leaf Spot) [C]
   g. *Diplocarpon rosae* (Blackspot) [B]
   h. *Discula* spp. (Anthracnose) [A]
   i. *Fabraea maculate* (syn. *Entomosporium maculate*) [B]
   j. *Gnomonia leptostyla* (Anthracnose) [C]
   k. *Heterosporium echinulatum* [B]
   l. *Mycosphaerella caryigena* (Downy Spot) [C]
   m. *Mycosphaerella fructicola* (Greasy Spot) [E]
   n. *Septoria* spp. (Leaf Scorch) [C]
   o. *Spilocaea pyracanthae* [B]
   p. *Tubakia dryina* [D]
   q. *Venturia inaequalis* (Scab) [A]
   r. *Rhizoctonia web blight* [B]
4. Powdery

Mildew

a. *Erysiphe* spp. [B]
b. *Microsphaera* spp. [C]
c. *Oidium* spp. [B]
d. *Podosphaera* spp. [B]
e. *Sphaerotheca pannosa* [B]
f. *Phyllactinia* spp. [B]

5. Rust

a. *Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae* [A]
b. *Melampsora occidentalis* [A]
c. *Phragmidium* spp. [B]
d. *Puccinia* spp. [B]
e. *Pucciniastrum goeppertianum* [D]
f. *Uromyces dianthi* [B]

Table 3. Application Regimes

[A] Mix 0.75-1.5 fl. oz. of SHAR-SHIELD PPZ in 100 gallons of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Apply every 14-21 days during the period of primary infection. If disease is present, tank mix with an EPA-registered contact fungicide. For flower blight, apply SHAR-SHIELD PPZ when there is 5-10% bloom and again at 70-100% bloom. For dogwoods, apply the 0.75-1.5 fl. oz. rate every 14 days or apply 3 fl. oz. of SHAR-SHIELD PPZ every 28 days.

[B] Mix 1.8-3.0 fl. oz. of SHAR-SHIELD PPZ in 100 gallons of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Begin applying when conditions are favorable for disease development. For black spot, apply with a registered contact fungicide labeled for black spot. For Calendula, apply every 30 days. For diplodia tip blight, make 3 applications every 14 days prior to major period of infection. For juniper phomopsis blight, make the first application as soon as junipers start to grow, and repeat the applications every 14-21 days during periods of active growth.

[C] Mix 3-4.5 fl. oz. of SHAR-SHIELD PPZ in 100 gallons of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Apply every 30 days, beginning when conditions are favorable for the disease development. For pecans, apply the 4.5 fl. oz. rate beginning at bud break. Apply 3 times at 14-day intervals. For walnuts, apply 3 fl. oz. at 14- to 21-day intervals. For ray blight, apply 4.5 fl. oz. at 7-day intervals or 7.5 fl. oz. at 14-day intervals. For impatiens, bayberry, linden, magnolia, sweet gum and wax myrtle, the maximum use rate is 8 fl. oz.

[D] Mix 6 fl. oz. of SHAR-SHIELD PPZ in 100 gallons of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Apply every 14-28 days, beginning when conditions are favorable for disease development. For Douglas fir needle rust, apply once in May. For tip blight, start applications in mid-late winter and apply 3 times at 2-month intervals.

[E] Mix 7.5-8.7 fl. oz. of SHAR-SHIELD PPZ in 100 gallons of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Apply during June to August time period.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Store in original container only.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes may be acutely hazardous. Improper disposal is a violation of federal law. Pesticide, mixtures, or equipment rinse water that cannot be chemically reprocessed must be disposed of according to applicable federal, state or local regulations. Contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING: **Nonrefillable Container.** Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other state and local approved procedures.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Sharda USA LLC or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Sharda USA LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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