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:**
83529-278	11/12/25

Term of Issuance:
Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Sharda USA LLC
c/o Wagner Regulatory Associates
P.O. Box 640
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 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.

Continues page 2

Signature of Approving Official:

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

Date: 11/12/25

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. 83529-278.”

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 “**Rey**” has been added to the product record.

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

- Basic CSF dated 12/22/2022

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

Enclosure

[MASTER LABEL]

PYRACLOSTROBIN	GROUP	11	FUNGICIDE

Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II

ABN: Rey

For Disease Control in Turfgrass and Landscape Ornamentals.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT*:	**WT. BY %**
Pyraclostrobin: (carbamic acid, [2-[[[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl]oxy]methyl]phenyl]methoxy-, methyl ester)	23.5%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	76.5%
TOTAL:	**100.0%**

*Equivalent to 2.08 pounds of pyraclostrobin per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

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 sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything to an unconscious person.
IF INHALED:	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance; then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth to mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 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 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBERS	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at **1-800-222-1222**.	

[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].]

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

EPA Reg. No. 83529-XXX
EPA Est. No. XXXXX-XX-XXX

ACCEPTED
11/12/2025
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 83529-278

Net Contents: _____ [Gals./L.]

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing (vapor or spray mist). Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. 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, Natural Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Polyethylene, Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

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 separately from other laundry.

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 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 applications. 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, including 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. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean highwater mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory

Pyraclostrobin is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. 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.

Unless otherwise directed in supplemental labeling, all applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This standard

contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), notification of 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, including plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Nitrile Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Neoprene Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Natural Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Polyethylene, Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

DO NOT enter or allow others to enter treated areas until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II is a broad-spectrum fungicide for disease control in turfgrass and ornamentals. For maximum efficacy, apply **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** preventively. Preventive applications optimize disease control. Apply **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** solo or in tank mixes with other registered fungicides.

DO NOT exceed the specified application rate or fail to comply with use restrictions listed in the **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT** and **Restrictions** sections. All applications must be made according to the **USE DIRECTIONS** that follow. Failure to follow directions and precautions on this label can result in injury and/or inferior disease control.

This package contains **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II**, a suspension concentrate (SC). The active ingredient in **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II**, pyraclostrobin, is a member of the strobilurin class of chemistry and is derived from a natural antifungal substance. To maximize disease control, apply **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** in a regularly scheduled protective spray program and use in a rotation program with other fungicides. Because of its high specific activity, **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** has good residual activity against target fungi.

Mode of Action

Pyraclostrobin, the active ingredient in **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II**, belongs to the group of respiration inhibitors classified by the US EPA and Canada PMRA as Quinone Outside Inhibitors (QoI), or target site of action Group 11 fungicides.

USE SITES

Turfgrass

Use **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** for disease control in the following turf use sites: Golf courses, Residential, institutional, commercial, and municipal, Lawns, Parks, Recreational areas including sports and athletic fields, Cemeteries, and Sod farms.

Restrictions - Turfgrass:

- **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 4.4 fl. oz. of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** per 1,000 sq. ft. per year (13.37 lbs. or 1.5 gals. of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** per acre per year). Refer to **Table 1** for sequential application intervals for **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II**.
- **DO NOT** use on crops intended for food or feed use.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation equipment to turfgrass, except on sod farms.
- **DO NOT** apply by air in turf uses other than sod farms.
- **DO NOT** apply by air in New York State.
- **DO NOT** use this product to formulate or reformulate any other pesticide product.

Ornamental Plants

Use **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** for disease control in ornamentals, including flower bulbs and forest and conifer nurseries and plantations in the following use sites: Outdoor nurseries, Retail nurseries, Greenhouses, Lathhouses and shadehouses, Containers, Residential and commercial landscapes, Interiorscapes, and Recreational areas including golf courses.

Restrictions - Ornamentals:

- For outdoor uses, **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 13.37 lbs. or 1.5 gals. of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** per acre per year.

- **DO NOT** apply to plants that show injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by prior pesticide applications.
- **DO NOT** use on crops intended for food or feed use.
- **DO NOT** apply by air to landscape ornamentals.
- **DO NOT** apply by air in New York State.
- **DO NOT** use in vegetables grown in greenhouses for crop production, or in vegetable production of transplants for outdoor use.
- **DO NOT** expose Wintercreeper (*Euonymus vegetus*) and Nine bark (*Physocarpus opulifolius*) to spray or drift containing **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II**, as injury can result (see **Table 6**).
- **DO NOT** expose grapes of varieties Concord, Fredonia, Niagara, Noiret (NY73.0136.17), Rougeon, Steuben, and Worden to spray or drift containing **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II**, or injury can result.
- Be cautious when applying **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** to impatiens (*Impatiens* spp.) and petunia (*Petunia* spp.) when flowering, as discoloration can occur.
- **Resistance Management -** To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than 2 sequential applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II**; then alternate to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II contains pyraclostrobin, a Group 11 fungicide, and is effective against pathogens resistant to fungicides with modes of action different from those of quinone outside inhibitor (QoI) fungicides (target site of action Group 11), including the dicarboximides, sterol inhibitors, benzimidazoles, or phenylamides. Fungal isolates resistant to Group 11 fungicides, including pyraclostrobin, azoxystrobin, and trifloxystrobin, can eventually dominate the fungal population if Group 11 fungicides are used predominantly and repeatedly in the same area in successive years as the primary method of control for the targeted pathogen species. This can result in reduction of disease control by **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** or other Group 11 fungicides.

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

- Rotate the use of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** or other Group 11 fungicides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicides 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 IPM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact Sharda USA, LLC at *www.shardausa.com*. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

In turfgrass, **DO NOT** make more than 2 sequential applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** for anthracnose, dollar spot, gray leaf spot or Pythium; then alternate to an effective nonstrobilurin fungicide before reapplying **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II**.

DO NOT make more than 3 consecutive applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** for all other turfgrass diseases; then alternate to an effective nonstrobilurin fungicide before reapplying **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II**.

In ornamental plants, **DO NOT** make more than 2 sequential applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II**; then alternate with a fungicide of a different mode of action before reapplying **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II**. **DO NOT** alternate **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** with other Group 11 fungicides.

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.

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 ***(note to registrants:*** *remove if aerial application is prohibited on product labels)*

• 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.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR SPRINKLER IRRIGATION APPLICATION

Drip Irrigation

Apply **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field-grown ornamentals for soilborne disease control. Apply 8 to 16 fluid ounces **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** per acre as a preventive disease application. The soil or potting media must have adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application.

Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, which- ever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, delay subsequent irrigation (water. only) for at least 24 hours following drip application.

Sprinkler Irrigation
Apply **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** through sprinkler irrigation to turf on sod farms. Apply this product 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 except as specified on this label.

Apply with center pivot or continuous-move equipment distributing 1/2 acre-inch or less during treatment. In general, use the least amount of water required for proper distribution and coverage. If stationary systems (solid set, handlines, or wheel lines other than continuous-move) are used, inject this product into no more than the last 20 to 30 minutes of the set.

DO NOT apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. Plant injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform treated water. Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control.

Maintain good agitation during the entire application period. If you have questions about calibration, contact a State Extension service specialist, 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, 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, including 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 the 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 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.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

1. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional reduced-pressure zone backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, discharge the water from the public water system 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, including a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

TANK MIXING INFORMATION

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**.**

Tank Mix Partners/Components
Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II is compatible with most fungicide, insecticide, and fertilizer products. If tank mixtures are used, follow rate restrictions, label directions and precautions on all labels.

Physical incompatibility, reduced disease control, or plant injury can result from mixing **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** with fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, additives, or fertilizers. To improve control of certain diseases, **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** can be tank mixed with other effective (nonstrobilurin) fungicides.

Compatibility Test for Tank Mix Components
Add components in the following sequence using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of label rate per acre.

1. Water - For 87 gallons per acre spray volume, use 14.4 cups (3.5 liters) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Use only water from the intended source at the source temperature.
2. Water-dispersible products (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions) - Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
3. Water-soluble products - Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
4. Emulsifiable concentrates (oil concentrate or methylated seed oil when applicable) - Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
5. Water-soluble additives - Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
6. Let the solution stand for 15 minutes.
7. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution must not have free oil on the surface, nor fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, nor thick (clabbered) texture. **DO NOT** use any spray solution that could clog spray nozzles.

Mixing Order
Limit amount of spray mixture prepared to that needed for immediate use.

1. **Water -** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank 1/2 full of clean water.
2. **Products in PVA Bags -** Place the water-soluble PVA bag into the mixing tank. The water-soluble PVA bag will dissolve in water to allow the contents to disperse. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved, and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
3. **Water-Dispersible Products** (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, including **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II**, or suspo-emulsions) **-** Shake containers well prior to use. Consult Sharda USA LLC representatives for additional information regarding agitation and recirculation.
4. **Water-Soluble Products**.
5. **Emulsifiable Concentrates** (oil concentrate or methylated seed oil when applicable).
6. **Water-Soluble Additives** (ammonium sulfate (AMS) or urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) when applicable).
7. **Remaining Quantity of Water**.

Maintain maximum constant agitation during application.

DO NOT allow mixture to stand for extended periods prior to application.

Cleaning Spray Equipment
Spraying equipment must be cleaned thoroughly before and after applying this product, particularly if a product with the potential to injure turfgrass was used prior to **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II**.

Addition of Additives
DO NOT use with organosilicate-based adjuvants or injury may occur. Because of the large number of additives or adjuvants that may be used, neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** can be used safely with all additives.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

- Apply the specified rate of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** as instructed in the **USE DIRECTIONS** sections with ground or aerial spray equipment. Use the shorter specified application interval and/or the higher specified rate when prolonged favorable disease conditions exist.
- Calibrate spray equipment prior to use.
- Shake containers well prior to use. Consult Sharda USA LLC representatives for additional information regarding agitation and recirculation.
- Apply **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** using sufficient water volume and pressure for adequate coverage of the foliage.
- For maximum efficacy, apply **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** prior to or in the early stages of disease development. **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** use as a late curative or eradicant treatment may not result in satisfactory disease control.
- After application, allow foliage to dry prior to mowing or irrigating (exceptions: brown ring patch, fairy ring and Pythium root dysfunction).
- Actual duration of disease control will vary depending on environmental conditions, disease pressure, and management practices.

Ground Application
Apply **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** at the rates indicated in the Use Directions sections in 2 - 4 gallons of water per 1,000 square feet (87 - 174 gallons per acre). Repeat applications at the specified interval, as necessary.

Aerial Application
Aerial application is permitted only on sod farms and the following production ornamentals:

- Container and field nurseries
- Flower bulb production
- Forest and conifer nurseries

Apply **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** at the rates indicated in the **USE DIRECTIONS** sections in no less than 10 gallons of spray solution per acre. Repeat applications at the specified interval, as necessary. **DO NOT** apply when conditions favor drift from target area.

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

TURFGRASS

Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II controls anthracnose, bentgrass dead spot, Bermudagrass decline, brown patch, brown ring patch, dollar spot (suppression only), fairy ring, Fusarium patch, gray leaf spot, gray snow mold, large patch, leaf spot, melting out, necrotic ring spot, pink patch, pink snow mold, powdery mildew, Pythium blight, Pythium root dysfunction, rapid blight, red thread, Rhizoctonia leaf or sheath spot, rust, summer patch, take-all patch, and yellow tuft (downy mildew).

Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II provides significant suppression but not complete control of dollar spot. When used to control other diseases and dollar spot pressure is moderate to severe, tank mix **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** with another effective (nonstrobilurin) fungicide. For optimum control of gray snow mold and pink snow mold, tank mix **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** with another effective (nonstrobilurin) fungicide.

Restrictions:

- Maximum seasonal use rate - **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 4.4 fl. oz. of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** per 1,000 sq. ft. per year (13.37 lbs. or 1.5 gals. of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** per acre per year). Refer to **Table 1** for sequential application intervals for **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II**.
- Minimum retreatment interval is 10-28 days (see **Application Interval**).
- **DO NOT** use on crops intended for food or feed use.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation equipment to turfgrass, except on sod farms.
- **DO NOT** apply by air in turf uses other than sod farms.
- **DO NOT** apply by air in New York State.
- **DO NOT** use this product to formulate or reformulate any other pesticide product.

Turfgrass Uses and Tolerance
Due to variability within turfgrass species, application techniques and possible tank mixes, neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined if **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** can safely be used on all turfgrasses under all conditions.

The user is responsible for determining if **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** can be used safely before broad use. Apply the specified labeled use rate of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** on a small test area under conditions expected to be encountered. Monitor for any adverse effects during a 14-day period after application.

Rate
Use the application rates specified for each disease as listed in **Table 1**. Apply **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** in 2 - 4 gals. of water per 1,000 square feet (87 - 174 gals. per acre). See **Table 2** for equivalent spray dilutions (fl. oz./100 gals. spray solution) to achieve rates specified in **Table 1**.

For aerial application (sod farms only), apply product in no less than 10 gals. of spray solution per acre.

Table 1 - Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II Application Rates and Intervals on Turfgrass

Disease/Pathogen	Use Rate (Fl. Oz. Product/ 1,000 Sq. Ft.)	Use Rate (Fl. Oz. Product/A)	Application Interval (Days)	Application Instructions
Anthracnose* (*Colletotrichum graminicola*)	0.4 - 0.7	17.4 - 30.5 (0.28 – 0.50 lb. a.i.)	14 - 28	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Bentgrass Dead Spot (*Ophiosphaerella agrostis*)	0.4 - 0.7	17.4 - 30.5 (0.28 – 0.50 lb. a.i.)	14 - 28	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Bermudagrass Decline (*Gaeumannomyces graminis* var. *graminis*)	0.7	30.5 (0.50 lb. a.i.)	N/A (see **Application Instructions**)	Aids in control of Bermudagrass decline when integrated with appropriate cultural practices including raised mowing height, proper fertilization, and core aeration. Make 1 application in the spring following green-up and a second application in the fall when air temperatures remain above 80°F and humidity is 75% or higher. Apply in 4 gals. of water per 1,000 sq. ft.
Brown Patch	0.4 - 0.7	17.4 - 30.5	14 - 28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease

(*Rhizoctonia solani*)		(0.28 – 0.50 lb. a.i.)		development.
Brown Ring Patch (*Rhizoctonia circinata* var. *circinata* aka 'Waitea patch')	0.7	30.5	14 - 28	Apply when early yellow ring development is symptomatic. Late curative applications will not be effective. Brown ring patch symptoms may take 2- to 3-weeks to disappear following application. Use 2 - 4 gals. of spray volume per 1,000 sq. ft. and appropriate soil wetting agent at time of application. Reapplication after 28 days may be required. Provide short irrigation cycle directly following treatment to move fungicide through thatch.
Dollar Spot* (*Sclerotinia homoeocarpa*) Suppression Only	0.7	30.5 (0.50 lb. a.i.)	14	**Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** provides significant suppression but not complete control of dollar spot. When used to control other diseases and dollar spot pressure is moderate to severe, tank mix **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** with another effective dollar spot fungicide including vinclozolin, boscalid, or triticonazole. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Fairy Ring - Various (*Basidiomycete fungi*)	0.7	30.5 (0.50 lb. a.i.)	28	Apply as soon as possible after fairy ring symptom development. Fairy ring symptoms may take 2- to 3-weeks to disappear following application. Use 2 - 4 gals. of spray volume per 1,000 sq. ft. and appropriate soil wetting agent at time of application. Reapplication after 28 days may be required. Provide short irrigation cycle directly following treatment to move fungicide through thatch.
Fusarium Patch (*Microdochium nivale*)	0.4 - 0.7	17.4 - 30.5 (0.28 – 0.50 lb. a.i.)	14 - 28	In the absence of snow cover, use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Gray Leaf Spot* (*Pyricularia grisea*)	0.4 - 0.7	17.4 - 30.5 (0.28 – 0.50 lb. a.i.)	14 - 28	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Gray Snow Mold (*Typhula incarnata*)	0.7	30.5 (0.50 lb. a.i.)	14 - 28	Make 2 applications 14 to 28 days apart in late fall just prior to snow cover. For optimum control before extended periods of snow cover, make 1 or 2 applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** at 0.55 to 0.70 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. tank mixed with another effective (nonstrobilurin) fungicide including vinclozolin or triticonazole.
Large Patch Brown Patch of Warm Season Turfgrasses (*Rhizoctonia solani*)	0.4 - 0.7	17.4 - 30.5 (0.28 – 0.50 lb. a.i.)	14 - 28	Apply prior to or directly at initial signs of infection in fall and make at least 2 sequential applications until turfgrass goes into dormancy. Reapplication in spring at time of green-up can be made if necessary. For control of brown patch of St. Augustinegrass, centipedegrass, kikuyugrass, seashore paspalum and zoysiagrass (aka zoysia patch).
Leaf Spot (*Bipolaris* spp., *Drechslera* spp., and *Exserohilum* spp.)	0.4 - 0.7	17.4 - 30.5 (0.28 – 0.50 lb. a.i.)	14 - 28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. Rotate with other effective fungicides including vinclozolin.
Melting Out (*Drechslera poae*)	0.4 - 0.7	17.4 - 30.5 (0.28 – 0.50 lb. a.i.)	14 - 28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. Rotate with other effective fungicides including vinclozolin.
Necrotic Ring Spot (*Leptosphaeria korrae*)	0.7	30.5 (0.50 lb. a.i.)	14 - 28	Aids in control of necrotic ring spot when combined with a nonstrobilurin fungicide including triticonazole, thiophanate methyl or chlorothalonil. Make applications in spring, fall or winter when conditions are present for outbreaks.
Pink Patch (*Limonomyces roseipellis*)	0.4 - 0.7	17.4 - 30.5 (0.28 – 0.50 lb. a.i.)	14 - 28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink Snow Mold (*Microdochium nivale*)	0.7	30.5 (0.50 lb. a.i.)	14 - 28	Make 2 applications, 14 to 28 days apart in late fall just prior to snow cover. For optimum control before extended periods of snow cover, make 1 or 2 applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** at 0.55 to 0.70 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. tank mixed with another effective (nonstrobilurin) fungicide including vinclozolin or triticonazole.
Powdery Mildew (*Blumeria graminis*)	0.4 - 0.7	17.4 - 30.5 (0.28 – 0.50	14 - 28	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom

		lb. a.i.)		development.
Pythium Blight* (*Pythium aphanidermatum*, *Pythium* spp.)	0.7	30.5 (0.50 lb. a.i.)	10 - 14	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development. Tank mix **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** with another (nonstrobilurin) fungicide labeled for Pythium blight control during severe disease pressure or when symptoms are already present.
Pythium Root Dysfunction* (*Pythium volutum*, *Pythium* spp.)	0.7	30.5 (0.50 lb. a.i.)	14 - 28	Apply preventively or early curative for control. Following sequential application, rotate to other effective fungicides for this disease prior to additional **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** application. Irrigate immediately following application.
Rapid Blight (*Labyrinthula terrestris*)	0.4 - 0.7	17.4 - 30.5 (0.28 – 0.50 lb. a.i.)	14 - 28	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development. Follow the shorter spray interval when using the lower application rate.
Red Thread (*Laetisaria fuciformis*)	0.4 - 0.7	17.4 - 30.5 (0.28 – 0.50 lb. a.i.)	14 - 28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Rhizoctonia Leaf or Sheath Spot (*R. oryzae*, *R. zea*)	0.4 - 0.7	17.4 - 30.5 (0.28 – 0.50 lb. a.i.)	14 - 28	Rhizoctonia infection can occur under warm, humid conditions on both cool-season turfgrass and warm-season turfgrass. This disease has been associated with localized dry spots, and necrotic (brown) ring symptoms can form. Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. Use of soil-wetting agent may be appropriate.
Rust (*Puccinia* spp. and *Uromyces* spp.)	0.4 - 0.7	17.4 - 30.5 (0.28 – 0.50 lb. a.i.)	14 - 28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Summer Patch (*Magnaporthe poae*)	0.4 - 0.7	17.4 - 30.5 (0.28 – 0.50 lb. a.i.)	14 - 28	Initiate applications in the spring when soil temperatures reach 60°F to 65°F at a 2-inch soil depth, or as dictated by local recommendations.
Take-All Patch (*Gaeumannomyces graminis* var. *avenae*)	0.7	30.5 (0.50 lb. a.i.)	28	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development. Make 2 applications 28 days apart in the fall, and 2 applications 28 days apart in the spring.
Yellow Tuft (Downy Mildew) (*Sclerophthora*)	0.4 - 0.7	17.4 - 30.5 (0.28 – 0.50 lb. a.i.)	14 - 28	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.
*__DO NOT__ apply more than 2 sequential applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** for anthracnose, dollar spot, gray leaf spot or Pythium. For all other diseases, when anthracnose, dollar spot or Pythium are not present, **DO NOT** apply more than 3 sequential applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II**; then alternate to an effective nonstrobilurin fungicide before reapplying **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II**.				

Table 2 - Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II Dilution Spray Solutions on Turfgrass

Use Rate (Fl. Oz. Product/1,000 Sq. Ft.)	**To obtain 2 Gals./1,000 Sq. Ft. Spray Volume:**	**To obtain 3 Gals./1,000 Sq. Ft. Spray Volume:**	**To obtain 4 Gals./1,000 Sq. Ft. Spray Volume:**
	(Fl. Oz. Product/100 Gals. Spray Solution)		
0.40	20	13.33	10
0.55	27.5	18.33	13.75
0.70	35	23.33	17.50

ORNAMENTALS IN LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE

Use **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** for control of certain pathogens causing foliar, aerial, and crown rot diseases, including scab, blights, leaf spots, powdery and downy mildews, anthracnose, and rust of ornamental plants and flower bulbs.

Begin **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** applications prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at specified intervals following resistance management guidelines. **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** works best when used as part of a preventive disease management program. **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** used as a late curative or eradicant treatment may not always result in satisfactory disease control.

Integrate **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** into an overall disease and pest management program that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, pruning, plant residue management, proper timing and placement of irrigation, and manipulation of environmental conditions to prevent fungal development where possible.

Restrictions:

- Not registered for use in ornamental plants in California.
- For outdoor uses, **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 13.37 lbs. or 1.5 gals. of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** per acre per year.
- Retreatment interval is 7-14 days (see **Application Interval**).
- **DO NOT** apply to plants that show injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by prior pesticide applications.
- **DO NOT** use on crops intended for food or feed use.
- **DO NOT** apply by air to landscape ornamentals.
- **DO NOT** apply by air in New York State.
- **DO NOT** use in vegetables grown in greenhouses for crop production, or in vegetable production of transplants for outdoor use.
- **DO NOT** expose Wintercreeper (*Euonymus vegetus*) and Nine bark (*Physocarpus opulifolius*) to spray or drift containing **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II**, as injury can result (see **Table 6**).
- **DO NOT** expose grapes of varieties Concord, Fredonia, Niagara, Noiret (NY73.0136.17), Rougeon, Steuben, and Worden to spray or drift containing **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II**, or injury can result.
- Be cautious when applying **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** to impatiens (*Impatiens* spp.) and petunia (*Petunia* spp.) when flowering, as discoloration can occur.
- **Resistance Management -** To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than 2 sequential applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II**; then alternate to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

Plant Tolerance
The phytotoxic potential of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** has been assessed on a wide variety of common ornamental plants with no phytotoxicity observed. Refer to **Table 5** for the list of plants shown to be tolerant to **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II**. Not all plant species and their varieties and cultivars have been tested for tolerance to **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II**, possible tank mix combinations of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II**, pesticide treatments preceding or following those of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II**, and combinations of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** with adjuvants or surfactants. Local conditions can also influence plant tolerance and may not match those under which Sharda USA LLC has conducted testing. Before **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** use, test the product on a sample of the plant to be treated to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur prior to large-scale use.

Use with Additives
Label directions are based on data without additives. Additives or spray adjuvants are usually not necessary for use with **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II**. If additives or spray adjuvants are included, use only surfactants approved for ornamental plants in combination with **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II**. Test the product on a sample of the plant to be treated to ensure that injury will not occur prior to large-scale use. **DO NOT** use organosilicone-based adjuvants with **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** because injury can result on certain ornamental species. Always test tank mixes on a small group of representative plants prior to broadscale use.

Application Directions
Apply **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** according to the rate, timing, resistance management and adjuvant use instructions in **Table 3**. **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** can be applied by ground sprayer.

Foliar-Directed and Crown-Directed
Apply **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** at use rates and intervals stated in **Table 3**. Under light-to-moderate disease pressure, use the lower rates on a 7-day interval or the higher rates on a 14-day interval. Under environmental conditions that promote severe disease development, use the higher rates on a 7-day interval. Apply **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** as a broadcast or banded spray targeted at the foliage or crown of the plant. Apply to runoff in sufficient water to ensure complete coverage of the target plant. Thorough coverage and wetting of foliage and crown of the plant is necessary for best control. Refer to **Table 3** for specific use directions for control of specific diseases. Repeat applications at specified intervals (plus alternations for resistance management) for as long as required.

Table 3 - Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II Application Rates and Intervals on Ornamentals in Landscape Maintenance for Foliar and Crown Diseases

Disease Pathogen	Use Rate/ Application (Fl. Oz. Product/100 Gals.)	Application Interval (Days)*	Application Instructions
Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp., *Gloeosporium* spp.)	6.1 - 12.2 (0.10 – 0.20 lb. a.i.)	7 - 14	Use preventively. Begin application when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Blossom Blight Monilinia Blossom Blight (*Monilinia* spp.)	6.1 - 12.2 (0.10 – 0.20 lb. a.i.)	7 - 14	Use preventively. Begin application when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Crown and Basal Rot (*Fusarium* spp., *Phytophthora* spp., *Pythium* spp., *Rhizoctonia solani*)	6.1 - 12.2 (0.10 – 0.20 lb. a.i.)	7 - 14	Use preventively. Begin application when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development. The crown of the plant must be thoroughly covered. Use 6.1 - 9.1 fl. oz. on herbaceous plants, including bedding

			plants. Use 6.1 - 12.2 fl. oz. on woody ornamentals.
Downy Mildew (*Peronospora* spp.)	3 - 6.1 (0.05 – 0.10 lb. a.i.)	7 - 14	Use preventively. Begin application when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Leaf Spot (*Alternaria* spp., *Cercospora* spp., *Mycosphaerella* spp., *Myrothecium* spp., *Phyllosticta* spp.)	1.5 - 6.1 (0.02 – 0.10 lb. a.i.)	7 - 14	Use preventively. Begin application when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to or at the first disease symptom development. For control of *D. rosae*, tank mix with a triazole or mancozeb-containing fungicide.
(*Didymellina* spp., *Ramularia* spp., *Septoria* spp.)	3 - 6.1 (0.05 – 0.10 lb. a.i.)		
(*Diplocarpon rosae*, *Entomosporium* sp.)	6.1 - 12.2 (0.10 – 0.20 lb. a.i.)		
Phytophthora Aerial Blight and Pythium (*Phytophthora* spp., *Pythium* spp.)	6.1 - 12.2 (0.10 – 0.20 lb. a.i.)	7 - 14	Use preventively. Begin application when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development. Use 6.1 - 9.1 fl. oz. on herbaceous plants, including bedding plants. Use 6.1 - 12.2 fl. oz. on woody ornamentals. For management of S.O.D, make a preventive application as a foliar spray providing good coverage of foliage and stems. A wetting agent, including a spreader-sticker, is recommended on plants with hard-to-wet leaf surfaces and coverage of stems. **DO NOT** apply this product in a curative manner or post-infection situation.
Sudden Oak Death (S.O.D) (*Phytophthora ramorum*)	12.2 (0.20 lb. a.i.)		
Powdery Mildew (*Erysiphe* sp., *Microsphaera* sp., *Oidium* sp., *Phyllactinia* sp., *Podosphaera* sp., *Sphaerotheca* sp., *Uncinula* sp.)	3 - 6.1 (0.05 – 0.10 lb. a.i.)	7 - 14	Use preventively. Begin application when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to or at the first disease symptom development.
Rhizoctonia Blight (*Rhizoctonia solani*)	6.1 - 12.2 (0.10 – 0.20 lb. a.i.)	7 - 14	Use preventively. Begin application when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development. Use 6.1 - 9.1 fl. oz. on herbaceous plants, including bedding plants. Use 6.1 - 12.2 fl. oz. on woody ornamentals.
Rot Botrytis Rot (*Botrytis cinerea*, *B. tulipae*) Sclerotinia Rot (*Sclerotinia* spp.)	6.1 - 12.2 (0.10 – 0.20 lb. a.i.)	7 - 14	Use preventively. Begin application when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Rust (*Puccinia* spp.)	3 - 6.1 (0.05 – 0.10 lb. a.i.)	7 - 14	Use preventively. Begin application when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development. Use higher rates on *Gymnosporangium* spp. and *Melampsora* spp.
(*Gymnosporangium* spp., *Melampsora* spp.)	6.1 - 12.2 (0.10 – 0.20 lb. a.i.)		
Scab (*Venturia* spp., *Cladosporium* spp.)	3 - 6.1 (0.05 – 0.10 lb. a.i.)	7 - 14	Use preventively. Begin application when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.
*The stated interval applies to conditions under which moderate-to-high disease pressure is expected. If conditions are unfavorable for infection, or if disease pressure is absent, the interval may be extended up to 28 days.			

Table 4 - Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II Dilution Spray Solutions on Ornamentals in Landscape Maintenance

Use Rate (Fl. Oz. Product/100 Gals.)	Spray Volume (mL Product/2 Gals.)	Spray Volume (mL Product/3 Gals.)	Spray Volume (mL Product/4 Gals.)
3.0	1.77	2.66	3.58
6.1	3.61	5.41	7.22
9.1	5.38	8.07	10.77
12.2	7.22	10.82	14.43

Table 5 - Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II Tolerant Plant Species

Plants in this table have been found to be tolerant to **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** when it is applied according to the use instructions stated in this label.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
African Violet	*Saintpaulia ionantha*	Ivy, Common, California, English	*Hedera* sp.
Ajuga	*Ajuga reptans*	Jasmine, Star	*Trachelospermum jasminoides*
Almond, Non-Bearing	*Prunus dulcis*	Jessamine	*Gelsemium sempervirens*

Aloe Vera	*Aloe vera*	Juniper, Creeping, Chinese	*Juniperus - J. horizontalis, J. chinensis*
Apple, Non-Bearing	*Malus* sp.	Lamb's Ear	*Stachys byzantina*
Apricot, Non-Bearing	*Prunus armeniaca*	Lantana	*Lantana montevidensis*
Arborvitae	*Thuja* sp.	Larkspur	*Delphinium elatum*
Ardisia	*Ardisia* sp.	Leopard's Bane	*Doronicum cordatum*
Arrowwood	*Viburnum dentatum*	Leucophyllum	*Leucophyllum* sp.
Ash, Red	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	Lilac, Common	*Syringa* sp.
Asian Trache	*Trachelospermum* sp.	Lily	*Lilium* sp.
Asparagus Fern	*Asparagus densiflorus*	Liriope, Variegated	*Liriope muscari variegata*
Astilbe	*Astilbe* sp.	Lisianthus	*Eustoma grandiflora*
Aucuba	*Aucuba japonica*	Lobelia	*Lobelia* sp.
Avens	*Geum chiloense*	Loropetalum	*Loropetalum chinense*
Azalea	*Rhododendron* sp.	Lupine	*Lupinus* spp.
Baby's Breath	*Gypsophila repens*	Magnolia, Star, Saucer	*Magnolia - M. stellata, M. soulangiana*
Bachelor Button	*Centaurea montana*	Maidenhair Tree	*Gingko biloba*
Balloon Flower	*Platycodon grandiflorus*	Mandevilla	*Mandevilla* sp.
Barbados Lily	*Hippeastrum vittatum*	Maple, Amur, Japanese, Norway, Sugar, Soft, Negundo	*Acer - A. ginnala, A. palmatum, A. platanoides, A. saccharum, A. saccharinum, A. negundo*
Barberry, Japanese	*Berberis thunbergii*	Marigold	*Tagetes* sp.
Basket-Of-Gold	*Aurinia saxatilis*	Maudlin, Blue	*Ageratum houstonianum*
Bayberry, Wax Myrtle	*Myrica cerifera*	Meadow Sage	*Salvia x superba*
Bee Balm	*Monarda didyma*	Monkey Grass	*Ophiopogon japonicus*
Begonia	*Begonia x superflorens-cultorum*	Morningglory	*Ipomoea* sp.
Bellflower	*Campanula glomerata*	Moss, Rose	*Portulaca grandiflora*
Blackberry	*Vaccinium myrtillus*	Mountain Laurel	*Kalmia latifolia*
Black-Eyed Susan	*Rudbeckia* sp.	Myrica Cerifera	*Myrica cerifera*
Blanket Flower	*Gaillardia grandiflora*	Myrtle	*Myrtus* sp.
Blue Lily Turf	*Liriope* sp.	Narcissus	*Narcissus pseudonarcissus*
Boxwood, Japanese, Common	*Buxus - B. japonica, B. sempervirens*	Nectarine, Non-Bearing	*Prunus persica*
Brachycome, Blue	*Brachycome* sp.	Oak, Bur, Red	*Quercus* sp. - *Q. macrocarpa, Q. rubra*
Bridal Wreath	*Spiraea vanhouttei*	Oleander	*Nerium oleander*
Butterfly Bush	*Buddleia* sp.	Olive, Fragrant Tea	*Osmanthus fragrans*
Caladium	*Caladium* sp.	Pansy	*Viola* sp.
Camellia, Japanese	*Camellia japonica*	Peach, Non-Bearing	*Prunus persica*
Canna	*Canna x generalis*	Pear, Non-Bearing	*Pyrus* sp.
Carnation	*Dianthus caryophyllus*	Pecan, Non-Bearing	*Carya illinoensis*
Cedar, Japanese	*Cryptomeria japonica*	Periwinkle, Madagascar	*Catharanthus roseus*
Chamaecyparis	*Chamaecyparis pisifera*	Periwinkle, Perennial	*Vinca major, V. minor*
Cherry, Non-Bearing	*Prunus avium, P. cerasus*	Petunia* (Non-Flowering)	*Petunia* spp. (non-flowering)
Cherry, Flowering, Kwanzan	*Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan'*	Phlox	*Phlox* sp.
Cherry, Flowering, Mt. Fuji (Shirotae)	*Prunus serrulata 'Mt. Fuji' (Shirotae)*	Pine, Black, White, Blue, Mugo	*Pinus - P. thunbergiana, P. strobus, P. pinea, P. mugo*
Chestnut, American	*Castanea dentata*	Pine, European	*Abies alba*
China, Rose	*Hibiscus* sp.	Pistachio, Non-Bearing	*Pistacia vera*
Chinquapin	*Castanea pumila*	Pittosporum, Japanese	*Pittosporum tobira*
Chrysanthemum	*Chrysanthemum* sp.	Plum, Non-Bearing	*Prunus domestica*
Citrus, Non-Bearing	*Citrus* spp.	Plum, Purple Leaf	*Prunus cerasifera*
Columbine	*Aquilegia* sp.	Poinsettia	*Euphorbia pulcherrima*
Cone Flower	*Rudbeckia hirta*	Poplar	*Populus trichocarpa, P. deltoides*
Coral Bells	*Heuchera* sp.	Primrose	*Oenothera speciosa*
Cortaderia	*Cortaderia* sp.	Privet	*Ligustrum* sp.
Cotoneaster, Cranberry	*Cotoneaster apiculatus*	Purple Ornamental Grass	*Pennisetum alopecuroides*
Crabapple	*Malus* sp.	Purslane	*Portulaca* sp.
Cranberry, American	*Vaccinium macrocarpon*	Quince	*Chaenomeles* sp.
Crape Myrtle	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Ranunculus	*Ranunculus* sp.
Cryptomeria	*Cryptomeria* sp.	Rhaphiolepis	*Rhaphiolepis* sp.
Cupid's Dart	*Catananche cerulea*	Redbud	*Cercis* sp.
Cyclamen	*Cyclamen* sp.	Redtip Photinia	*Photinia fraseri*
Daffodil	*Narcissus pseudonarcissus*	Redvein Enkianthus	*Enkianthus campanulatus*
Dahlia	*Dahlia* sp.	Rhododendron	*Rhododendron* sp.

Daylily	*Hemerocallis* sp.	Rock Cress	*Arabis caucasica*
Deutzia	*Deutzia* sp.	Rose	*Rosa* sp.
Dietes	*Dietes vegeta*	Rose Mallow	*Hibiscus moscheutos*
Dogwood	*Cornus* sp.	Ruellia	*Ruellia* sp.
Douglas Fir	*Pseudotsuga* sp.	Russian Arborvitae	*Microbiota decussata*
Dusty Miller	*Centaurea cineraria*	Sage, Silverado	*Leucophyllum* sp.
Echinacea	*Echinacea purpurea*	Sago	*Cycas revoluta*
Elaeagnus, Russian Olive	*Elaeagnus angustifolia*	Salvia	*Salvia coccinea*
Elder, Water	*Sambucus* sp.	Scabious, Sweet	*Scabiosa atropurpurea*
Euonymus	*Euonymus alata*	Sedum	*Sedum* sp.
Fern, Kimberly Queen	*Nephrolepis obliterata*	Snapdragon	*Antirrhinum* sp.
Fern, Wood	*Dryopteris* sp.	Speedwell	*Veronica spicata*
Forsythia	*Forsythia* sp.	Spindle Tree, Burning Bush	*Euonymus* sp.
Foxglove	*Digitalis* sp.	Spirea	*Spiraea* sp.
Gardenia	*Gardenia jasminoides*	Spruce	*Picea* sp.
Gayfeather	*Liatris* sp.	Spurge, Japanese	*Pachysandra terminalis*
Gazania	*Gazania* sp.	St. John's Wort	*Hypericum calycinum*
Geranium	*Pelargonium* sp.	Stonecrop	*Sedum* sp.
Gerbera	*Gerbera* sp.	Sweetspire	*Itea* sp.
Gladiolus	*Gladiolus* sp.	Sweet William	*Dianthus barbatus*
Globe Thistle	*Echinops ritro*	Thrift	*Armeria maritima*
Goldbell Tree, Chinese	*Forsythia viridissima*	Tick Seed	*Coreopsis* sp.
Grape, European, Non-Bearing	*Vitis vinifera*	Tulip	*Tulipa* sp.
Hawthorn, Indian	*Rhaphiolepis* sp.	Verbena	*Verbena* sp.
Hazel	*Corylopsis* sp.	Viburnum, Water Elder	*Viburnum* sp.
Heavenly Bamboo	*Nandina domestica*	Vinca, Annual	*Catharanthus roseus*
Hemlock, Canada	*Tsuga Canadensis*	Viola	*Viola* sp.
Holly, Chinese, Japanese, Yaupon	*Ilex - I. cornuta, I. crenata, I. vomitoria*	Wall Germander	*Teucrium chamaedrys*
Hosta	*Hosta* sp.	Walnut Tree, Black, Common	*Juglans - J. nigra, J. regia*
Hydrangea	*Hydrangea* sp.	Wormwood	*Artemisia* sp.
Impatiens*, New Guinea, Balsam, (Non-Flowering)	*Impatiens* spp. (non-flowering)	Yarrow	*Achillea* sp.
Iris	*Iris* sp.	Zinnia	*Zinnia* sp.

*Impatiens and petunia occasionally have shown discoloration on the flowers following applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** made directly onto the flowers. Be cautious with application of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** when these species are flowering. Not all cultivars and flower colors have been evaluated. Before making applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II** on the entire area, a small area must be treated first to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur.

Table 6 - Plant Species NOT Tolerant to Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II
DO NOT expose these species or varieties to **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 23.5% SC II**.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Grape - Concord, Fredonia, Niagara, Noiret (NY73.0136.17), Rougeon, Steuben, and Worden	*Vitis* sp.
Impatiens - Flowering	*Impatiens* spp.
Nine Bark	*Physocarpus opulifolius*
Petunia - Flowering	*Petunia* spp.
Wintercreeper	*Euonymus vegetus*

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility. If these wastes cannot be disposed of 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:
[Less Than or Equal to 5 Gallons] [Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) 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 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.]

[Greater Than 5 Gallons] [Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application

equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 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 end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill.]

[For Bulk and Mini-Bulk Containers] [Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** use this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. 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.]

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