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:**
83529-316	1/30/26

Term of Issuance:
Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Sharda USA, LLC
c/o Wagner Regulatory Associates, Inc.
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:

Kristy Crews

Kristy Crews, Ph.D., Product Manager 22
Fungicide Branch, Registration Division (7505T)

Date:
1/30/26

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. 83529-316.”

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

- Basic CSF dated 07/15/2024

If you have any questions, please contact Thomas Harty at 202-566-0394 or at harty.thomas@epa.gov.

Enclosure- Stamped Label

[MASTER LABEL]

[Master Label consists of:
Sub-Label A: For Use in Disease Control in the Following Crops: Berries, Brassica Leafy Vegetables, Bulb Vegetables, Cucurbit Vegetables, Fruiting Vegetables, Grapes, Hops, Leafy Vegetables, Leaves of Root and Tuber Vegetables, Low-Growing Berry, Pistachios, Pome Fruit, Root Vegetables, Small Fruit (Vine Climbing), Stone Fruits, Strawberries, and Tree Nuts.
Sub-Label B: For Disease Control in Turfgrass and Ornamentals.]

ACCEPTED
01/30/2026
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 83529-316

PYRACLOSTROBIN	GROUP	11	FUNGICIDE

Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG
ABN: Priest
ABN: Ribbon

For Use in Disease Control in the Following Crops: Berries, Brassica Leafy Vegetables, Bulb Vegetables, Cucurbit Vegetables, Fruiting Vegetables, Grapes, Hops, Leafy Vegetables, Leaves of Root and Tuber Vegetables, Low-Growing Berry, Pistachios, Pome Fruit, Root Vegetables, Small Fruit (Vine Climbing), Stone Fruits, Strawberries, and Tree Nuts.

For Disease Control in Turfgrass and Ornamentals.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**WT. BY %**
Pyraclostrobin: (carbamic acid, [2-[[[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl]oxy]methyl]phenyl]methoxy-,methyl ester).....	20.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	80.0%
TOTAL:	**100.0%**

*This product contains 0.200 oz. (0.0125 lb.) of pyraclostrobin in 1 oz.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION/PRECAUCION

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

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person 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 by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
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].]

EPA Reg. No. 83529-165 **EPA Est. No. XXXXX-XX-XXX**

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

Net Contents: _____ [Lbs. [Kg.]

[Sub-Label A]

PYRACLOSTROBIN	GROUP	11	FUNGICIDE

Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG
ABN: Priest
ABN: Ribbon

For Use in Disease Control in the Following Crops: Berries, Brassica Leafy Vegetables, Bulb Vegetables, Cucurbit Vegetables, Fruiting Vegetables, Grapes, Hops, Leafy Vegetables, Leaves of Root and Tuber Vegetables, Low-Growing Berry, Pistachios, Pome Fruit, Root Vegetables, Small Fruit (Vine Climbing), Stone Fruits, Strawberries, and Tree Nuts.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**WT. BY %**
Pyraclostrobin: (carbamic acid, [2-[[[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl]oxy]methyl]phenyl]methoxy-,methyl ester).....	20.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	80.0%
TOTAL:	**100.0%**

*This product contains 0.200 oz. (0.0125 lb.) of pyraclostrobin in 1 oz.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION/PRECAUCION

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

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person 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 by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
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].]

EPA Reg. No. 83529-165 **EPA Est. No. XXXXX-XX-XXX**

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

Net Contents: _____ [Lbs. [Kg.]

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof 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, or Viton ≥14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

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.

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. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.
- 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 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, areas where surface water is present, or intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory

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

This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. This product has a potential for runoff for several months or more after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features 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.

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.

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:

- In case of spill on floor or paved surfaces, mop and remove to chemical waste storage area until proper disposal can be made if product cannot be used according to label.
- Dike and contain the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal.
- Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected skin areas with soap and water.
- Wash clothing before reuse.
- Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of **12 hours** for all crop uses except when performing cane tying, cane turning or cane girdling on grapes. The REI is **5 days** for treated grapes when conducting cane tying, cane turning or cane girdling.

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
- Waterproof 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, or Viton ≥14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear (googles, face shield, or safety glasses.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

This product is **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG**, a water-dispersible granule (WG). The active ingredient in this product, pyraclostrobin, is derived from a natural antifungal substance and is a member of the strobilurin class of chemistry. This product optimizes disease control (including fungal diseases listed in the **CROP-SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS**). To maximize disease control, use **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** in a regularly scheduled protective spray program and apply in a rotation program with other fungicides. **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** has good residual activity against target fungi because of its high specific activity.

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

Restrictions (All Crops):

- For aerial application in New York State, **DO NOT** use within 100 feet of aquatic habitats (including, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fishponds).
- This product is not for use in transplant production or in greenhouses.
- Follow crop specific label instructions carefully and **DO NOT** exceed listed maximums (rate per year; rate per application; number of applications) or pre-harvest interval.

Aerial application is not permitted for use of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** in hops.

Crop Rotation Restrictions:

- Any crop may be planted immediately following the last application of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** if the crop is listed on the label (or on the label of other fungicide products containing the active ingredient pyraclostrobin).
- For crops not listed on this or other products containing pyraclostrobin, wait at least 14 days from last application before planting.

FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

PYRACLOSTROBIN	GROUP	11	FUNGICIDE

Pyraclostrobin, the active ingredient in **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** is a QoI (Group 11) fungicide. It is efficacious against fungal diseases that have shown resistance to other (non-Group-11) fungicides (including benzimidazoles, dicarboximides, phenylamides, or sterol inhibitors). However, fungal populations can also contain fungal isolates resistant to Group 11 fungicides, and repeated and favored use of Group 11 fungicides (including azoxystrobin fluoxastrobin, kresoxim-methyl, pyraclostrobin or trifloxystrobin) as the primary means of control for successive years can allow these resistant isolates to flourish and build up in the general fungal population, and can lessen fungicidal activity by Group 11 fungicides including **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG**.

To help combat resistance management, exercise some or all of the following steps in your fungal control program:

- Observe all use rates and restrictions for **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** as indicated in crop specific directions for use. Follow label instructions carefully and **DO NOT** exceed listed maximum rates or applications.
- Follow label instructions listed in crop specific directions pertaining to consecutive applications of this product. **DO NOT** exceed maximum listed consecutive applications for specific crops.
- When observing label instructions regarding specific consecutive applications, alternate use of this product (and other Group 11 fungicides) with a minimum of an equal number of applications of a non-group 11 fungicide before using a Group 11 fungicide again on a listed crop.
- When using a Group 11 fungicide alone, it must not comprise more than ⅓ of the total number of fungicide treatments per year to a certain crop or use site.

- When using Group 11 fungicides with other tank mix partners, or in a fungicide spraying program with other solo products or mixtures, the Group 11 fungicide must not comprise more than ½ of the total number of fungicide treatments per year to a certain crop or use site.

To help slow the development of resistant fungal isolates, exercise some or all of the following:

- Apply **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** with fungicide tank mix partners having different modes of action.
- Make certain that minimum labeled rates of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** and other fungicides are used.
- Develop and implement an IPM (Integrative Pest Management) program for overall disease control. IPM programs include use of fungicides, adherence to cultural practices known to diminish fungal occurrence, timing of fungicide applications based on environmental conditions favorable for occurrence of fungal diseases (check for agricultural extension advisory programs in your area to help determine application timing).
- Monitor and document the effectiveness of fungicides used against fungal diseases, along with any other environmental conditions or other influential factors. If efficacy of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** or other Group 11 (or non-group 11) fungicide appears to be reduced, consult with and provide this information to a certified crop advisor, extension specialist, or Sharda USA LLC representative.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

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

Airblast Applications:

- Sprays must be directed into the canopy.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- User must turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying outer row.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

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

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see **Wind**, **Temperature and Humidity**, and **Temperature Inversions** sections).

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.
- **Number of Nozzles –** Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation –** Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is recommended practice. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Boom Height – Ground Boom

For ground equipment, the boom must remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft
- **Adjust Nozzles –** Follow nozzle manufacturers' recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles must be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.
- **Spray Nozzle –** Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.
- **Number of Nozzles –** Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation –** Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is recommended practice. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type –** Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid-stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

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.

Handheld Technology Applications
Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

Wind
Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Drift potential is lowest when wind speed does not exceed 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Avoid applications below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity
Low humidity and high temperatures increase the evaporation of spray droplets and, therefore, the likelihood of increased spray drift. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures. When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry. 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.

Sensitive Areas
The pesticide must only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., bodies of water or non-target crops) is minimal and when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Use **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** at the specified rates listed within each specific crop section (see the **CROP-SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS**). Use **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** with aerial equipment, ground sprayer or through sprinkler irrigation equipment. Check equipment frequently for calibration.

Under low-level disease conditions, use minimum application rates. Use the maximum application rates and shortened spray intervals for severe or threatening disease conditions.

Cleaning Spray Equipment
Clean spray equipment thoroughly before and after applying this product, particularly if a product with potential to injure crops was sprayed prior to **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG**.

Ground Application
To ensure thorough coverage of foliage, blooms, and fruit, spray **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** in sufficient water. Thorough coverage is required for optimum disease control. For suppression of soilborne diseases of the stem, complete coverage of the stem, all the way down to the soil, is required.

Aerial Application
Use no less than 5 gallons of spray solution per acre. Use no less than 10 gallons of spray solution per acre for aerial application to tree crops. **DO NOT** apply when conditions favor drift from target area.

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

Ground Application Directed or Banded Sprays
The application rates shown in the following tables pertain to both aerial and ground (broadcast) methods of application. **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** can also be applied as a directed or banded spray over the rows or plant beds, with alleys or row middles left unsprayed. For such uses, reduce the rate of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** in proportion to the area actually sprayed. Use this adjustment to prevent applying the product at use rates higher than permitted on this label.

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

Sprayed Bed Width + Unsprayed Row Middle Width = Total Row Width

$$\frac{\text{Sprayed Bed Width (in Inches)}}{\text{Total Row Width (in Inches)}} \quad X \quad \frac{\text{Broadcast Rate}}{\text{Treated Acre}} \quad = \quad \frac{\text{Band Rate}}{\text{Field Acre}}$$

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

45” Sprayed Bed Width + 15” Unsprayed Row Middle = 60” Total Row Width

The calculations to determine the appropriate equivalent rate of product to use for this situation based on a label broadcast rate of 12 oz. per acre follows:

$$\frac{\text{45-Inch Sprayed Bed Width}}{\text{60-Inch Total Row Width}} \quad X \quad \frac{\text{12 oz. product}}{\text{Treated Acre}} \quad = \quad \frac{\text{9 oz. product}}{\text{Field Acre}}$$

DIRECTIONS FOR USE THROUGH SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS
Use **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** at rates and timings as required in this label. Thoroughly clean chemical tank and injector system. Flush system with clean water.

Use this product only through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. **DO NOT** apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Add this product to the pesticide supply tank containing sufficient water to maintain a continuous flow by the injection equipment. In continuous moving systems, inject this product-water mixture continuously, applying the labeled rate per acre for that crop. **DO NOT** exceed 0.5 inch (13,577 gallons) per acre. In stationary or non-continuous moving systems, inject the product-water mixture in the last 15 - 30 minutes of each set allowing sufficient time for all of the required pesticide to be applied by all the sprinkler heads and applying the labeled rate per acre for that crop. **DO NOT** use when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. For good control, thorough coverage of foliage is required. Maintain good agitation during the entire application period. Contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts for calibration questions.

System Requirements:
- 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 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:

- 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.
- Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, back-flow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system must be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
- 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 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, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, 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.

TANK MIXING INFORMATION

Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG can be tank mixed with most recommended fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, liquid fertilizers, biological control products, adjuvants, and additives as specified within each specific crop section (see the **CROP-SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS**).

The use of additives or adjuvants may improve the performance of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** under some conditions. However, all varieties and cultivars have not been tested with possible tank mix combinations. Local conditions can also influence crop tolerance and may not match those under which Sharda USA LLC has conducted testing. Mixing **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** with other products may result in physical incompatibility, reduced disease control, or crop injury. Therefore, before using any tank mix (fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, liquid fertilizers, biological control products, adjuvants, and additives), test the combination on a small portion of the crop to be treated to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur as a result of application.

Sharda USA LLC advises the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified adjuvant when an adjuvant is to be used with this product. Consult a Sharda USA LLC representative or local agricultural authorities for more information concerning additives. 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.

Mixing Order

1. **Water -** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank ¾ full of clean water.
2. **Agitation -** Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
3. **Inductor -** If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added.
4. **Products in PVA Bags -** Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
5. **Water-Dispersible Products** (including **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG**, dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions)
6. **Water-Soluble Products**
7. **Emulsifiable Concentrates** (including oil concentrates when applicable)
8. **Water-Soluble Additives** (including AMS or UAN when applicable)
9. **Remaining quantity of water.**

Make sure each component is thoroughly mixed and suspended before adding tank mix partners. Maintain constant agitation during application. See each specific crop section (under the **CROP-SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS**) for more details.

CROP-SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

Berry Subgroups

Bushberry Subgroup: Aronia Berry, Black Currant, Blueberry (Highbush and Lowbush), Buffalo Currant, Chilean Guava, Currant, Elderberry, European Barberry, Gooseberry, Highbush Cranberry, Honeysuckle (Edible), Huckleberry, Jostaberry, Juneberry, Lingonberry, Native Currant, Red Currant, Salal, and Sea Buckthorn.

Caneberry Subgroup: Blackberry (All Varieties), Loganberry, Raspberry (Black and Red), and Wild Raspberry.

Target Disease	Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG Rate per Application (Oz./A)
Alternaria Leaf Spot and Fruit Rot (*Alternaria* spp.) Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp., *Elsinoe* spp.) Leaf Spot and Blotch (*Mycosphaerella* spp., *Septoria* spp.) Phomopsis Leaf Spot, Twig Blight, and Fruit Rot (*Phomopsis* spp.) Powdery Mildew (*Microsphaera* spp., *Oidium* spp., *Sphaerotheca* spp.) Spur Blight (*Didymella* spp., *Phoma* spp.)	14 (2.8 a.i.)

Suppression Only: Botrytis Gray Mold (*Botrytis cinerea*) Monilinia Blight (*Monilinia* spp.) Rust (*Arthuriomyces* spp., *Kuehneola* spp., *Phragmidium* spp., *Pucciniastrum* spp.)	

Application Directions:
Start applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** prior to onset of disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval. Follow the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

Restrictions:
- **DO NOT** use more than 56 oz. (0.7 lb. pyraclostrobin) of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per year.
- Minimum Retreatment Interval: 7 days
- Pre-Harvest Interval: 0 days
- **Resistance Management:** To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than 2 sequential applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

Berry Subgroups
Low Growing Berry (Except Cranberry and Strawberry): Bearberry, Bilberry, Cloudberry, Muntries, and Partridgeberry.

Target Disease	Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG Rate per Application (Oz./A)
Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp.) Leaf Spot *(Mycosphaerella fragariae)* Powdery Mildew *(Sphaerotheca macularis)* **Suppression Only:** Botrytis Gray Mold *(Botrytis cinerea)*	12 – 14 (2.4 - 2.8 oz. a.i.)

Application Directions:
Start applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** no later than bloom, or prior to disease development, and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval. Follow the higher rate and the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

Restrictions:
- **DO NOT** use more than 70 oz. (0.875 lb. pyraclostrobin) of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 5 applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per year.
- Minimum Retreatment Interval: 7 days
- Pre-Harvest Interval: 0 days
- **Resistance Management:** To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than 2 sequential applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

Berry Subgroups
Small Fruit, Vine Climbing (Except Fuzzy Kiwifruit and Grapes): Amur River Grape, Gooseberry, Kiwifruit (Hardy), Maypop, and Schisandra Berry.

Target Disease	Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG Rate per Application (Oz./A)
Angular Leaf Spot *(Mycosphaerella angulata)* Anthracnose *(Elsinoe ampelina)* Black Rot *(Guignardia bidwellii)* Downy Mildew *(Plasmopara viticola)* Mycosphaerella Leaf Blight *(Pseudocercospora vitis)* Phomopsis *(Phomopsis viticola)* Powdery Mildew *(Uncinula necator)* Ripe Rot *(Colletotrichum gloeosporioides)* **Suppression Only:** Botrytis Gray Mold *(Botrytis cinerea)*	8 – 12 (1.6 – 2.4 oz. a.i.)

Application Directions:
For Powdery Mildew Control: Start applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** at pre-bloom on a 10- to 21-day interval. Use 10 - 12.5 oz. per acre on a 14- to 21-day interval. Follow the higher rate and the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

For Black Rot and Downy Mildew Control: Start applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** at pre-bloom on a 10- to 14-day interval. Follow the higher rate and the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

For All Other Diseases listed above: Start applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** prior to disease development and continue applications on a 10- to 14-day interval. Use the higher rate and the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

Restrictions:
- **DO NOT** Use more than 72 oz. (0.9 lb. pyraclostrobin) of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 6 applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per year.
- Minimum Retreatment Interval: 10 days
- Pre-Harvest Interval: 14 days

- **Resistance Management:** To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than 2 sequential applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

Brassica, Head and Stem
Broccoli, Broccoli (Chinese), Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cabbage (Chinese), Cabbage (Chinese Mustard), Cauliflower, Cavalo Broccolo, and Kohlrabi.

Target Disease	Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG Rate per Application (Oz./A)
Alternaria Leaf Spot (*Alternaria* spp.) Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp.) Black Leg *(Phoma lingam)* Cercospora Leaf Spot (*Cercospora brassicicola*) Downy Mildew (*Peronospora parasitica*) Powdery Mildew (*Erysiphe polygoni*) Rhizoctonia Blight *(Rhizoctonia solani)* Ring Spot (*Mycosphaerella brassicicola*) White Leaf Spot (*Pseudocercosporella capsellae*) White Rust (*Albugo candida*)	12 – 16 (2.4 – 3.2 oz. a.i.)

Application Directions:
Start applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval. Use the higher rate and the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

Restrictions:
- **DO NOT** use more than 64 oz. (0.8 lb. pyraclostrobin) of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per year.
- Minimum Retreatment Interval: 7 days
- Pre-Harvest Interval: 0 days
- **Resistance Management:** To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than 2 sequential applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

Brassica, Leafy Greens
Broccoli Raab, Chinese Cabbage (Bok Choy), Collards, Kale, Mizuna, Mustard Greens, Mustard Spinach, and Rape Greens.

Target Disease	Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG Rate per Application (Oz./A)
Alternaria Leaf Spot (*Alternaria* spp.) Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp.) Cercospora Leaf Spot (*Cercospora brassicicola*) Downy Mildew (*Peronospora parasitica*) Powdery Mildew (*Erysiphe polygoni*) Ring Spot (*Mycosphaerella brassicicola*) White Rust (*Albugo candida*) **<u>Suppression Only:</u>** Rhizoctonia Blight *(Rhizoctonia solani)* Sclerotinia Stem Rot (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*) Southern Blight (*Sclerotium rolfsii*)	12 – 16 (2.4 – 3.2 oz. a.i.)

Application Directions:
Start applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 10-day interval. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

Restrictions:
- **DO NOT** use more than 64 oz. (0.8 lb. pyraclostrobin) of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per year.
- Minimum Retreatment Interval: 7 days
- Pre-Harvest Interval: 3 days
- **Resistance Management:** To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than 1 application of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action. or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

Bulb Vegetables
Chive (Fresh Leaves), Chive (Chinese, Fresh Leaves), Daylily (Bulb), Elegans Hosta, Fritillaria (Bulb), Fritillaria (Leaves), Garlic (Bulb), Garlic (Great-Headed, Bulb), Garlic (Serpent, Bulb), Kurrat, Lady's Leek, Leek, Leek (Wild), Lily (Bulb), Onion (Beltsville Bunching), Onion (Bulb), Onion (Chinese, Bulb), Onion (Fresh), Onion (Green), Onion (Macrostem), Onion (Pearl), Onion (Potato, Bulb), Onion (Tree, Tops), Onion (Welsh, Tops), Shallot (Bulb), Shallot (Fresh Leaves), and Cultivars, Varieties and/or Hybrids of These.

Target Disease	Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG Rate per Application (Oz./A)
Powdery Mildew (*Leveillula taurica*) Purple Blotch and Leaf Blight (*Alternaria porri*, *Stemphylium vesicarium)* Rust (*Puccinia porri*)	8 – 12 (1.6 – 2.4 oz. a.i.)

Downy Mildew *(Peronospora destructor)* **Suppression Only:** Botrytis Leaf Blight (*Botrytis squamosa*)	12 (2.4 oz. a.i.)

Application Directions:
Start applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** prior to disease development Make each application of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** in rotation with at least 1 application of another labeled non-Group 11 fungicide on a 7-day interval. Use the higher rate when disease pressure is high.

Applications made to control powdery mildew, purple blotch, and rust will also suppress downy mildew. If downy mildew occurs during a **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** application for these diseases, immediately follow the **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** application with another downy mildew fungicide with a different mode of action.

For Downy Mildew: Rotate each application of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** with an application of a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

Restrictions:
- **DO NOT** use more than 72 oz. (0.9 lb. pyraclostrobin) of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 6 applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per year.
- Minimum Retreatment Interval: 7 days
- Pre-Harvest Interval: 7 days
- **Resistance Management:** To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than 1 application of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

Cucurbit Vegetables
Includes All Types and Hybrids of: Chayote, Chinese Waxgourd, Citron Melon, Cucumber, Gherkin, Pumpkin, and Watermelon.
Edible Gourd: Chinese Okra, Cucuzza, Hechima, and Hyotan.
***Momordica* spp.:** Balsam Apple, Balsam Pear, Bitter Melon, and Chinese Cucumber.
Muskmelon: Cantaloupe, Casaba, Crenshaw Melon, Golden Pershaw Melon, Honey Balls, Honeydew Melon, Mango Melon, Persian Melon, Pineapple Melon, Santa Claus Melon, and Snake Melon.
Summer Squash: Crookneck Squash, Scallop Squash, Straightneck Squash, Vegetable Marrow, and Zucchini.
Winter Squash: Acorn Squash, Butternut Squash, Calabaza, Hubbard Squash, and Spaghetti Squash.

Target Disease	Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG Rate per Application (Oz./A)
Downy Mildew (*Pseudoperonospora cubensis*)	8 – 12 (1.6 – 2.4 oz. a.i.)
Alternaria Blight *(Alternaria cucumerina)* Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum orbiculare)* Cercospora Leaf Spot *(Cercospora citrulina)* Gummy Stem Blight *(Didymella bryoniae)* Plectosporium Blight (*Plectosporium tabacinum*) Powdery Mildew *(Erysiphe cichoracearum, Sphaerotheca fuliginea)* Target Leaf Spot (*Corynespora cassiicola*)	12 – 16 (2.4 – 3.2 oz. a.i.)

Application Directions:
Start applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** prior to onset of disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval. Use the higher rate and the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

Tank Mixes with Adjuvants and Other Products:
Sharda USA LLC evaluations indicate that tank mixes of additives, adjuvants, and/or other products with **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** on cucurbit vegetables may result in injury. This is particularly true for muskmelon crops including cantaloupe and honeydew. Users need to be aware of this, proceed with caution, and test for crop safety when tank mixing, as stated below.

Applications of additives, adjuvants, and/or other products that increase penetration may cause injury when mixed with **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG**. Injury potential from these kinds of tank mixes may decrease with lower rates of the tank mix partner. Users are advised to test for crop safety, as stated below.

Sharda USA LLC has not tested all varieties and cultivars with all possible tank mix combinations and rates of additives, adjuvants, and/or other products. Local environmental conditions also influence crop response and may not match those under which Sharda USA LLC has conducted testing. Physical incompatibility, reduced disease control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** with other products.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, the user assumes all risks associated with adding products to the **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** spray solution.

To minimize the likelihood of crop injury, Sharda USA LLC advises testing **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** in combination with additives, adjuvants, and/or other products for crop safety on a small portion of the crop. However, environmental variability precludes direct and consistent projection of small area test results to future use.

Consult a Sharda USA LLC representative for more information concerning additives or adjuvants.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use more than 64 oz. (0.8 lb. pyraclostrobin) of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per year.
- Minimum Retreatment Interval: 7 days
- Pre-Harvest Interval: 0 days
- **DO NOT** use **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** for control of gummy stem blight where resistance to QoI (Group 11) fungicides exists.
- **DO NOT** tank mix **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** with malathion, Kelthane agricultural miticide, Thiodan insecticide, Phaser insecticide, Lannate insecticide, Lorsban insecticide, M-Pede insecticide/fungicide, or Botran fungicide as crop injury may result.
- **Resistance Management:** To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than 1 application of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

Fruiting Vegetables
African Eggplant, Bell Pepper, Bush Tomato, Cocona, Currant Tomato, Eggplant, Garden Huckleberry, Goji Berry, Groundcherry, Martynia, Naranjilla, Okra, Pea Eggplant, Pepino, Pepper (All Varieties), Non-Bell Pepper, Roselle, Scarlet Eggplant, Sunberry, Tomatillo, Tomato, Tree Tomato, and Cultivars, Varieties and/or Hybrids of These.

Target Disease	Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG Rate per Application (Oz./A)
Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp.) Black Mold (*Alternaria alternata*) Early Blight (*Alternaria solani*) Septoria Leaf Spot (*Septoria lycopersici*) Target Spot (*Corynespora cassiicola*)	8 – 12 (1.6 – 2.4 oz. a.i.) or 8 - 12 oz. per 100 gals. of spray volume (dilute)**
Late Blight (*Phytophthora infestans*) Powdery Mildew (*Leveillula taurica*)	8 – 16 (1.6 – 3.2 oz. a.i.)
Suppression Only: Botrytis Gray Mold* (*Botrytis cinerea*) Rhizoctonia Stem Rot* (*Rhizoctonia solani*) Sclerotinia Stem Rot* (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*) Southern Blight* (*Sclerotium rolfsii*)	12 – 16 (2.4 – 3.2 oz. a.i.)

Application Directions:
Start **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** applications prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval for anthracnose, black mold, early blight, powdery mildew, Septoria leaf spot, and target spot. For control of late blight, begin applications prior to disease development, then follow each application of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** with a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action 5 - 7 days later. Use the higher rate and the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

Use of Adjuvants:
Use of additive or adjuvant may improve the performance of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** on fruiting vegetables. However, Sharda USA LLC evaluations also indicate that under some conditions (particularly high temperatures and/or high additive rates), **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** use in combination with certain rates of silicone-based or oil-containing (petroleum or crop) additives or adjuvants can cause injury.

Sharda USA LLC has not tested all varieties and cultivars with all possible tank mix combinations and rates of additives or adjuvants. Local environmental conditions also influence crop response and may not match those under which Sharda USA LLC has conducted testing. Physical incompatibility, reduced disease control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** with other products.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, the user assumes all risks associated with adding products to the **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** spray solution. Sharda USA LLC cannot be held responsible for crop injury, reduced disease control or incompatibility because of additives, adjuvants or other products used in combination with **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG**.

Test **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** in combination with other products for crop safety on a small portion of the crop to minimize the likelihood of crop injury. However, environmental variability precludes direct and consistent projection of small area test results to future use.
Consult a Sharda USA LLC representative for more information concerning additives or adjuvants.

Restrictions:
- **DO NOT** use more than 96 oz. (1.2 lbs. pyraclostrobin) of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 6 applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per year.
- Minimum Retreatment Interval: 7 days
- Pre-Harvest Interval: 0 days
- **Resistance Management:** To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than 1 application of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action. In Tomato, **DO NOT** make more than 2 sequential applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

*Not registered for use by California.
**For applications based on dilute volume, spray plants to runoff. Apply a minimum of 20 gals. of spray volume per acre, and increase the spray volume as the plants grow. Spray proportional volume to the amount of plant tissue to be covered such that 100 gals. of spray per acre is used on mature plants.

Grapes

Vitis vinifera and *rotundifolia* (Muscadine varieties only)

Target Disease	Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG Rate per Application (Oz./A)
Angular Leaf Spot *(Mycosphaerella angulata)* Anthracnose *(Elsinoe ampelina)* Black Rot *(Guignardia bidwellii)* Downy Mildew *(Plasmopara viticola)* Mycosphaerella Leaf Blight *(Pseudocercospora vitis)* Phomopsis *(Phomopsis viticola)* Powdery Mildew *(Uncinula necator)* Ripe Rot *(Colletotrichum gloeosporioides)* **Suppression Only:** Botrytis Gray Mold *(Botrytis cinerea)*	8 – 12 (1.6 – 2.4 oz. a.i.)

Application Directions:
For Powdery Mildew Control: Start applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** at pre-bloom on a 10- to 21-day interval.

For Black Rot and Downy Mildew Control: Start applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** at pre-bloom on a 10- to 14-day interval.

For All Other Diseases listed above: Start applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** prior to disease development and continue on a 10- to 14-day interval. Use the higher rate and the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

Restrictions:
- **DO NOT** use more than 72 oz. (0.9 lb. pyraclostrobin) of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 6 applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per year.
- Minimum Retreatment Interval: 10 days
- Pre-Harvest Interval: 14 days
- **Resistance Management:** To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than 2 sequential applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.
- **DO NOT** enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours except when performing cane tying, cane turning, or cane girdling. The REI is 5 days for treated grapes when conducting cane tying, cane turning, or cane girdling.
- **DO NOT** use on Concord, Worden, Fredonia, or related varieties due to possible foliar injury.

Hops

Target Disease	Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG Rate per Application (Oz./A)
Downy Mildew (*Pseudoperonospora humuli*) Powdery Mildew (*Erysiphe cichoracearum, Sphaerotheca* spp.)	8 - 12 oz. per 100 gals. of diluted spray (1.6 – 2.4 oz. a.i.) (**DO NOT** use more than 16 oz. per acre.)*

Application Directions:
Begin applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** prior to disease development and continue on a 10- to 21-day interval. Prior to trellising, use 8 oz. per 100 gals. dilute rate. Use the shorter interval when disease pressure is high. Application rates are based on 100 gals. of dilute spray. Adjust water volume to maintain thorough coverage up to a maximum of 200 gals. per acre. Use 25 - 50 gals. of dilute spray per acre prior to trellising and 100 - 200 gals. of dilute spray per acre thereafter. **DO NOT** use more than 200 gals. per acre of this mixture.

Restrictions:
- **DO NOT** use more than 48 oz. (0.6 lb. pyraclostrobin) of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per year.
- Minimum Retreatment Interval: 10 days
- Pre-Harvest Interval: 0 days
- **Resistance Management:** To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than 2 sequential applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.
- Aerial application is not permitted for use of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** in hops.

*If additional spray volume is needed for thorough coverage, use 16 oz. of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per acre in the required spray volume.

Leafy Vegetables Group (except Brassica)
Amaranth, Arugula, Cardoon, Celery, Celery (Chinese), Celtuce, Chervil, Chrysanthemum (Edible-Leaved and Garland), Corn Salad, Cress (Garden and Upland), Dandelion, Dock, Endive, Fennel (Florence), Lettuce (Head and Leaf), Orach, Parsley, Purslane (Garden and Winter), Radicchio (Red Chicory), Rhubarb, Spinach, Spinach (New Zealand and Vine), and Swiss Chard.

Target Disease	Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG Rate per Application (Oz./A)
Alternaria Leaf Spot (*Alternaria* spp.) Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp.) Ascochyta Leaf Spot (*Ascochyta* spp.) Cercospora Leaf Spot (*Cercospora* spp.)	12 – 16 (2.4 – 3.2 oz. a.i.)

Downy Mildew (*Peronospora* spp.) Powdery Mildew (*Erysiphe* spp., *Phyllactinia* spp., *Sphaerotheca* spp.) Rust (*Puccinia* spp., *Uromyces* spp.) Septoria Leaf Spot (*Septoria* spp.)	
Lettuce Downy Mildew (*Bremia* spp.)	16 (3.2 oz. a.i.)
White Rust (*Albugo* spp.)	8 – 12 (1.6 – 2.4 oz. a.i.)

Application Directions:
Start applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

Tank Mixes:
- **Spinach (All Varieties) - Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** has been reported to injure spinach under certain conditions. **DO NOT** apply **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** to spinach as a tank mix with any other pesticide products, adjuvants, additives, nutrients, or anything other than water.
- **Leafy Vegetables (Except Spinach) -** It is impossible for Sharda USA LLC to test all varieties of leafy vegetables for sensitivity to **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** under all environments and all potential product mixture combinations. Local conditions can also influence crop tolerance and may not match those under which Sharda USA LLC has conducted testing. Proceed with caution with regard to **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** use, particularly in tank mixes and/or adjuvant combinations on leafy vegetables. To reduce the risk of leafy vegetable injury, Sharda USA LLC advises testing **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** or **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** tank mixtures on a small portion of the crop before broadscale use.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, the user assumes all risks associated with adding products to the **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** spray solution.

Restrictions:
- **DO NOT** use more than 64 oz. (0.8 lb. pyraclostrobin) of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per year.
- Minimum Retreatment Interval: 7 days
- Pre-Harvest Interval: 0 days
- **Resistance Management:** To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than 2 sequential applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

Leaves of Root and Tuber Vegetables (Except Sugar Beet)
Beet (Garden), Burdock (Edible), Carrot, Cassava (Bitter and Sweet), Celeriac, Chervil (Turnip-Rooted), Chicory, Dasheen, Parsnip, Radish, Radish (Oriental), Rutabaga, Salsify (Black), Sweet Potato, Tanier, Turnip, and Yam (True).

Target Disease	Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG Rate per Application (Oz./A)
Alternaria Leaf Spot (*Alternaria* spp.) Cercospora Leaf Spot (*Cercospora* spp.) Powdery Mildew (*Erysiphe* spp.)	8 – 12 (1.6 – 2.4 oz. a.i.)
White Rust (*Albugo* spp.)	8 – 16 (1.6 – 3.2 oz. a.i.)

Application Directions:
Start applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval. Use the higher rate and the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

No restriction on livestock grazing or feeding for carrot culls.

Restrictions:
- **DO NOT** use more than 48 oz. (0.6 lb. pyraclostrobin) of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per year.
- Minimum Retreatment Interval: 7 days
- Pre-Harvest Interval: 0 days
- **Resistance Management:** To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than 1 application of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

Pistachios

Target Disease	Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG Rate per Application (Oz./A)
Late Blight (*Alternaria alternata*) Shoot Blight (*Botryosphaeria dothidea)*	16 (3.2 oz. a.i.)

Application Directions:
Start applications prior to disease development and continue on a 10- to 30-day interval.

For aerial application to pistachio trees, use no less than 10 gals. of spray solution per acre.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use more than 64 oz. (0.8 lb. pyraclostrobin) of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per year.
- Minimum Retreatment Interval: 10 days
- Pre-Harvest Interval: 14 days
- **Resistance Management:** To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than 2 sequential applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

Pome Fruit

Apple, Azarole, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Medlar, Pear, Pear (Asian),Pear (Oriental), Quince, Quince (Chinese),Quince (Japanese), Tejocote, and Cultivars, Varieties and/or Hybrids of These.

Target Disease	Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG Rate per Application (Oz./A)
Alternaria Blotch *(Alternaria mali)* Apple Scab *(Venturia inaequalis)* Bitter Rot (*Colletotrichum* spp.) Black Rot/Frogeye Leaf Spot *(Botryosphaeria obtusa)* Cedar Apple Rust (*Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae*) Flyspeck *(Zygophiala jamaicensis)* Pear Scab *(Venturia pirina)* Powdery Mildew *(Podosphaera leucotricha)* Quince Rust *(Gymnosporangium clavipes)* Sooty Blotch (Fungal Disease Complex) White Rot *(Botryosphaeria dothidea)*	9 – 12 (1.8 – 2.4 oz. a.i.)

Application Directions:

For Scab, Powdery Mildew, Frogeye Leaf Spot, and Rust: Start applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 10-day interval. Use the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

For Sooty Blotch, Flyspeck, White Rot, Black Rot, Bitter Rot, and Alternaria Blotch: Start applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval. Use the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

No restriction on livestock grazing or feeding.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use more than 48 oz. (0.6 lb. pyraclostrobin) of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per year.
- Minimum Retreatment Interval: 7 days
- Pre-Harvest Interval: 0 days
- **Resistance Management:** To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than 2 sequential applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

Root Vegetables (Except Sugar Beet)

Beet (Garden), Burdock (Edible), Carrot, Celeriac, Chervil (Turnip-Rooted), Chicory, Ginseng, Horseradish, Parsley (Turnip-Rooted), Parsnip, Radish, Radish (Oriental), Rutabaga, Salsify, Salsify (Black), Salsify (Spanish), Skirret, and Turnip.

Target Disease	Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG Rate per Application (Oz./A)
Alternaria Leaf Spot (*Alternaria* spp.) Cercospora Leaf Spot (*Cercospora* spp.) Powdery Mildew (*Erysiphe* spp.)	8 – 12 (1.6 – 2.4 oz. a.i.)
White Rust (*Albugo* spp.)	8 – 16 (1.6 – 3.2 oz. a.i.)

Application Directions:

Start applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval. Use the higher rate and the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

No restriction on livestock grazing or feeding for carrot culls.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use more than 48 oz. (0.6 lb. pyraclostrobin) of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per year.
- Minimum Retreatment Interval: 7 days
- Pre-Harvest Interval: 0 days
- **Resistance Management:** To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than 1 application of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

Stone Fruit

Apricot, Cherry (Sweet), Cherry (Tart), Nectarine, Peach, Plum (All Varieties), Plumcot, and Prune.

Target Disease	Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG Rate per Application (Oz./A)
Alternaria Leaf Spot (*Alternaria* spp.) Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp.) Monilinia Blossom Blight (*Monilinia* spp.)	9.5 (1.9 oz. a.i.)

Powdery Mildew (*Podosphaera* spp., *Sphaerotheca* spp.) Scab *(Cladosporium carpophilum)* Shothole *(Wilsonomyces carpophilus)*	

Application Directions:
Start application of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** at pink bud or prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval. Use the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

For aerial application to stone fruit trees, use no less than 10 gals. of spray solution per acre.

Restrictions:
- **DO NOT** use more than 47.5 oz. (0.6 lb. pyraclostrobin) of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 5 applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per year.
- Minimum Retreatment Interval: 7 days
- Pre-Harvest Interval: 0 days
- **Resistance Management:** To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than 2 sequential applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

Strawberry

Target Disease	Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG Rate per Application (Oz./A)
Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp.) Leaf Spot *(Mycosphaerella fragariae)* Powdery Mildew *(Sphaerotheca macularis)* **<u>Suppression Only:</u>** Botrytis Gray Mold *(Botrytis cinerea)*	12 – 14 (2.4 – 2.8 oz. a.i.)

Application Directions:
Start applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** no later than bloom, or prior to disease development, and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval. Use the higher rate and the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

Restrictions:
- **DO NOT** use more than 70 oz. (0.875 lb. pyraclostrobin) of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 5 applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per year.
- Minimum Retreatment Interval: 7 days
- Pre-Harvest Interval: 0 days
- **Resistance Management:** To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than 2 sequential applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

Tree Nuts
Almond, Beechnut, Brazil Nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Hazelnut (Filbert), Hickory Nut, Macadamia Nut, Pecan, Walnut (Black), and Walnut (English).

Target Disease	Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG Rate per Application (Oz./A)
Alternaria Leaf Spot (*Alternaria* spp.) Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp.) Blossom Blight (*Monilinia* spp.) Eastern Filbert Blight *(Anisogramma anomala)* Leaf Rust *(Tranzschelia discolor)* Scab (*Cladosporium carpophilum, C. caryigenum)* Shothole *(Wilsonomyces carpophilus)*	9.5 (1.9 oz. a.i.)

Application Directions:
For Almond: Start applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** at pink bud and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval. In all cases, use the shorter interval when shoot growth is very rapid.

For Filbert: Start applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** at budswell to budbreak, prior to infection and disease development. Continue on a 7- to 14-day interval to cover and protect new growth. In all cases, use the shorter interval when shoot growth is very rapid.

For Pecan: Start applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 21-day interval. In all cases, use the shorter interval when shoot growth is very rapid.

For All Other Crops listed above: Apply **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 28-day interval. In all cases, use the shorter interval when shoot growth is very rapid.

No restriction on livestock feeding for almond hulls.

For aerial application to tree nuts, use no less than 10 gals. of spray solution per acre.

Restrictions:
- **DO NOT** apply more than 38 oz. (0.475 lb. pyraclostrobin) of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per acre per year.

- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per year.
- Minimum Retreatment Interval: 7 days
- Pre-Harvest Interval: 14 days (for almond - 25 days)
- **Resistance Management:** To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than 2 sequential applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container 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 must 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 representatives at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:
[[Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds):] Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by State and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.]
[[Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds):] Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 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. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by State and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.]
[[Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down):] Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom, and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.]
[[Nonrefillable Paper or Plastic Bags, Fiber Sacks including Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC) or Fiber Drums with Liners:] Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by State and local ordinances.]
[[Refillable Fiber Drums with Liners: Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum:] Refill this fiber drum with this pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Liner: **DO NOT** reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by State and local ordinances. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. To clean the fiber drum before final disposal, completely empty the fiber drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by State and local ordinances.]
[[All Other Refillable Containers:] Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with this pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage including cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. If damage is found, **DO NOT** use the container, contact CHEMTREC at the number below for instructions. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If leaks are found, **DO NOT** reuse or transport container, contact CHEMTREC at the number below for instructions. Disposing of Container: **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that

the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom, and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by State and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.]

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF 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.

Sharda USA LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or Sharda USA LLC and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. To the extent consistent with applicable law, SHARDA USA LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither Sharda USA LLC nor Seller shall be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SHARDA USA LLC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SHARDA USA LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

Sharda USA LLC and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of Sharda USA LLC.

[All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.]

[OPTIONAL MARKETING LANGUAGE]

1	[https://www.shardausa.com/]  [ ]
2	[Handle with Care]
3	[This side Up]

[Sub-Label B]

PYRACLOSTROBIN	GROUP	11	FUNGICIDE

Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG
ABN: Priest
ABN: Ribbon

For Disease Control in Turfgrass and Ornamentals.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**WT. BY %**
Pyraclostrobin: (carbamic acid, [2-[[[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl]oxy]methyl]phenyl]methoxy-,methyl ester).....	20.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	80.0%
TOTAL:	**100.0%**

*This product contains 0.200 oz. (0.0125 lb.) of pyraclostrobin in 1 oz.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION/PRECAUCION

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

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person 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 by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
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].]

EPA Reg. No. 83529-165 **EPA Est. No. XXXXX-XX-XXX**

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

Net Contents: _____ [Lbs. [Kg.]

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof 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, or Viton ≥14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

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.

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 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, areas where surface water is present, or intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory

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

This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. This product has a potential for runoff for several months or more after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features 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.

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 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 use 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.

For use only by commercial applicators or persons under their direct supervision.

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 to workers, and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of **12 hours**.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, including plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls
- Waterproof 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, or 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 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

This product is **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG**, a water-dispersible granule (WG). The active ingredient in this product, pyraclostrobin, is derived from a natural antifungal substance and is a member of the strobilurin class of chemistry. Use **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** in a regularly scheduled protective spray program and use in a rotation program with other fungicides to maximize disease control. **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** has good residual activity against target fungi because of its high specific activity.

Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG is a broad-spectrum fungicide for the control of many important diseases of turfgrass and ornamentals. Use **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** preventively for maximum efficacy. **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** may be used as a solo treatment 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 **Restrictions** and **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT** sections. All applications must be made according to the use directions that follow. Failure to follow directions and precautions on this label may result in injury and/or inferior disease control.

Use Sites:

- **Turfgrass - Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** may be applied for disease control in the following turf use sites: Lawns, Parks, Recreational areas including sports and athletic fields, Cemeteries, Golf courses, Residential, institutional, commercial, and municipal, and Sod farms.
- **Ornamental Plants - Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** may be applied for disease control on ornamentals, including flower bulbs, forest and conifer nurseries and plantations. Use sites include: Outdoor nurseries, Lathhouses and shadehouses, Containers, Residential and commercial landscapes, Retail nurseries, Greenhouses, Interiorscapes, and Recreational areas including golf courses.

Restrictions (Turfgrass):

- **Maximum seasonal Use Rate - DO NOT** use more than a total of 5.5 ounces of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per 1,000 sq. ft. per year (15 pounds **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per acre per year).
- Refer to **Table 1** for sequential application intervals for **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG**.
- **DO NOT** apply on crops intended for food or feed use.
- **DO NOT** use through any type of irrigation equipment to turfgrass.
- **DO NOT** use by air in turf uses other than sod farms.
- **DO NOT** apply this product to formulate or reformulate any other pesticide product.
- **Resistance Management - DO NOT** make more than 2 sequential applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** for Pythium blight, gray leaf spot, dollar spot, or anthracnose. Then alternate to an effective nonstrobilurin fungicide before reapplying **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG**. **DO NOT** make more than 3 consecutive applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** for all other turfgrass diseases. Then alternate to an effective nonstrobilurin fungicide before reapplying **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG**.

Restrictions (Ornamental Plants):

- For outdoor uses, **DO NOT** use more than a total of 15 pounds of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per acre per year.
- For greenhouse uses, **DO NOT** use more than 8 applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per year.
- **DO NOT** use on plants that show injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by prior pesticide use.
- **DO NOT** apply on crops intended for food or feed use.
- **DO NOT** spray by air in ornamental uses other than production ornamentals. Use sites permitted include: Container and field nurseries, Flower bulb production, and Forest and conifer nurseries.
- **DO NOT** apply 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 20% WG** or injury may result.
- **DO NOT** expose Concord, Worden, Fredonia or Niagara grapes, or related varieties, to spray or drift containing **Sharda**

Pyraclostrobin 20% WG or injury may result.
- Be cautious when applying **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** to impatiens (*Impatiens* spp.) and petunia (*Petunia* spp.) during flowering as discoloration may occur.
- **Resistance Management - DO NOT** make more than 2 sequential applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG**. Then alternate with a fungicide of a different mode of action before reapplying **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG**. **DO NOT** alternate **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** with other Group 11 fungicides.

FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

PYRACLOSTROBIN	GROUP	11	FUNGICIDE

Pyraclostrobin, the active ingredient in **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** is a QoI (Group 11) fungicide. It is efficacious against fungal diseases that have shown resistance to other (non-Group-11) fungicides (including benzimidazoles, dicarboximides, phenylamides, or sterol inhibitors). However, fungal populations can also contain fungal isolates resistant to Group 11 fungicides, and repeated and favored use of Group 11 fungicides (including azoxystrobin fluoxastrobin, kresoxim-methyl, pyraclostrobin or trifloxystrobin) as the primary means of control for successive years can allow these resistant isolates to flourish and build up in the general fungal population, and can lessen fungicidal activity by Group 11 fungicides including **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG**.

To help combat resistance management, exercise some or all of the following steps in your fungal control program:
- Observe all use rates and restrictions for **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** as indicated in directions for use. Follow label instructions carefully and **DO NOT** exceed listed maximum rates or applications.
- Follow label instructions listed pertaining to consecutive applications of this product. **DO NOT** exceed maximum listed consecutive applications.
- When observing label instructions regarding specific consecutive applications, alternate use of this product (and other Group 11 fungicides) with a minimum of an equal number of applications of a non-group 11 fungicide before using a Group 11 fungicide again on a listed use site.
- When using a Group 11 fungicide alone, it must not comprise more than ⅓ of the total number of fungicide treatments per year to a certain use site.
- When using Group 11 fungicides with other tank mix partners, or in a fungicide spraying program with other solo products or mixtures, the Group 11 fungicide must not comprise more than ½ of the total number of fungicide treatments per year to a certain use site.

To help slow the development of resistant fungal isolates, exercise some or all of the following:
- Use **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** with fungicide tank mix partners having different modes of action.
- Ensure that minimum labeled rates of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** and other fungicides are used.
- Develop and implement an IPM (Integrative Pest Management) program for overall disease control. IPM programs include application of fungicides, adherence to cultural practices known to diminish fungal occurrence, timing of fungicide applications based on environmental conditions favorable for occurrence of fungal diseases (check for agricultural extension advisory programs in your area to help determine application timing).
- Monitor and document the effectiveness of fungicides used against fungal diseases, along with any other environmental conditions or other influential factors. If efficacy of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** or other Group 11 (or non-group 11) fungicide appears to be reduced, consult with and provide this information to a certified advisor, extension specialist, or Sharda USA LLC representative.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

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

Ground Boom Applications:
- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.

- Applicators are required to select nozzle and pressure that deliver a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see **Wind**, **Temperature and Humidity**, and **Temperature Inversions** sections).

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.
- **Number of Nozzles –** Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation –** Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is recommended practice. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Boom Height – Ground Boom

For ground equipment, the boom must remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

Boomless Ground Applications

Setting nozzles at the lowest effective heigh will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- **Adjust Nozzles –** Follow nozzle manufacturers' recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles must be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.
- **Spray Nozzle –** Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.
- **Number of Nozzles –** Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation –** Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is recommended practice. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type –** Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid-stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

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.

Handheld Technology Applications

Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

Wind

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Drift potential is lowest when wind speed does not exceed 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Avoid applications below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

Low humidity and high temperatures increase the evaporation of spray droplets and, therefore, the likelihood of increased spray drift. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures. When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry. 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.

Sensitive Areas
The pesticide must only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., bodies of water or non-target crops) is minimal and when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply the specified rate of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** as instructed in the **USE DIRECTIONS** sections with ground or aerial spray equipment. When prolonged favorable disease conditions exist, use the shorter specified application interval and/or the higher specified rate.

Spray **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** using sufficient water volume and pressure for adequate coverage of the foliage.

Calibrate spray equipment prior to use.

Use **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** prior to or in the early stages of disease development for maximum efficacy. Use of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** as a late curative or eradicant treatment may not result in satisfactory disease control.

After spraying, allow foliage to dry prior to mowing or irrigating (exceptions: see brown ring patch, fairy ring and Pythium root dysfunction).

Actual length of disease control will vary depending on disease pressure, environmental conditions, and management practices.

Ground Application
Spray **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** 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, and Forest and conifer nurseries.

Spray **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** 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.

DO NOT apply by air in New York State except as permitted under FIFRA Section 24(c), Special Local Need Registration.

SPRINKLER AND DRIP IRRIGATION APPLICATIONS

Drip Irrigation
Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG may be used through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field-grown ornamentals for soilborne disease control. Apply 8 - 16 oz. **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per acre as a preventive disease application. The soil or potting media must have adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application.
Stop drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, subsequent irrigation (water only) must be delayed for at least 24 hours following drip application.

Sprinkler Irrigation
Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG may be used through sprinkler irrigation to turf, to potted ornamentals, or to bedded, field-grown ornamentals. 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.

Use with center pivot or continuous-move equipment distributing ½ 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 - 30 minutes of the set. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. Non-uniform treated water may result in plant injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop.

For good control, thorough coverage of foliage is required. 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, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock. Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place**, DO NOT** connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system.

Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems

- 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.
- Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional reduced-pressure zone back-flow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system must be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
- 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 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, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- **DO NOT** use when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

TANK MIXING INFORMATION

Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG is compatible with most fungicide, insecticide, and fertilizer products. Adhere to rate restrictions, label recommendations and requirements, and precautions on all labels if tank mixtures are used.

Mixing **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** with fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, additives, or fertilizers may result in physical incompatibility, reduced disease control, or plant injury. **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** may be tank mixed with other effective (nonstrobilurin) fungicides to improve control of certain diseases.

Addition of Additives

DO NOT use with organosilicate-based adjuvants or injury may occur. Due to the large number of additives or adjuvants that may be used, neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** can be used safely with all additives.

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 gals. 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 suspoemulsions) **-** 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 half 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 including **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG**, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions)

4. **Water-Soluble Products**
5. **Emulsifiable Concentrates** (oil concentrate or methylated seed oil when applicable)
6. **Water-Soluble Additives** (AMS or 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 20% WG**.

TURFGRASS - USE DIRECTIONS

Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG 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 ringspot, 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 20% WG 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 20% WG** with another effective (nonstrobilurin) fungicide. For optimum control of gray snow mold and pink snow mold, tank mix **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** with another effective (nonstrobilurin) fungicide.

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 20% WG** can safely be used on all turfgrasses under all conditions.

Therefore, it is recommended that the user determine if **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** can be used safely before broad use. Apply the specified labeled use rate of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** 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 20% WG** in 2 - 4 gals. of water per 1,000 square feet (87 - 174 gals. per acre).

Restrictions:
- **Maximum Seasonal Use Rate - DO NOT** apply more than a total of 5.5 oz. of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per 1,000 sq. ft. per year (15 lbs. **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per acre per year, 3 lbs. pyraclostrobin).
- Refer to **Table 1** for sequential application intervals for **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG**.
- **DO NOT** use on crops intended for food or feed use.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation equipment to turfgrass.
- **DO NOT** apply by air in turf uses other than sod farms.
- **DO NOT** use this product to formulate or reformulate any other pesticide product.

Table 1. Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG Application Rates and Intervals on Turfgrass

Disease/Pathogen	Use Rate (Oz. Product/1,000 Sq. Ft.)	Use Rate (Oz. Product/A)	Application Interval (Days)	Directions
Anthracnose* *Colletotrichum graminicola*	0.5 - 0.9	22 - 40	14 - 28	Apply preventively. Begin application when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Bentgrass Dead Spot *Ophiosphaerella agrostis*	0.5 - 0.9	22 - 40	14 - 28	Apply preventively. Begin application when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Bermudagrass Decline *Gaeumannomyces graminis* var. *graminis*	0.9	40	Not Applicable (see **Directions**)	Helps 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 *Rhizoctonia solani*	0.5 - 0.9	22 - 40	14 - 28	use when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Brown Ring Patch *Rhizoctonia circinata* var. *circinata* aka Waitea patch	0.9	40	14 - 28	Use when early yellow ring development is symptomatic. Late curative applications will not be effective. Brown ring patch symptoms may take 2 - 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**	0.9	40	14	**Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** provides significant suppression but not complete control of dollar spot. When applied to control other diseases and dollar spot pressure is moderate to severe, tank mix **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** with another effective dollar spot fungicide including Curalan® EG fungicide, Emerald® fungicide, Iprodione Pro 2SE fungicide, or Trinity™ fungicide. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Fairy Ring various *Basidiomycete fungi*	0.9	40	28	Use as soon as possible after fairy ring symptom development. Fairy ring symptoms may take 2 - 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*	0.5 - 0.9	22 - 40	14 - 28	In the absence of snow cover, apply preventively. Start applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Gray Leaf Spot* *Pyricularia grisea*	0.5 - 0.9	22 - 40	14 - 28	apply preventively. Start applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Gray Snow Mold *Typhula incarnata*	0.9	40	14 - 28	Make 2 applications 14 - 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 20% WG** at 0.7 - 0.9 oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. tank mixed with another effective (nonstrobilurin) fungicide including Curalan® EG fungicide, Iprodione Pro 2SE fungicide, or Trinity™ fungicide.
Large Patch (Brown Patch of Warm Season Turfgrasses) *Rhizoctonia solani*	0.5 - 0.9	22 - 40	14 - 28	Use prior to or directly at initial signs of infection in Fall. Make 1 sequential application prior to turf dormancy with Honor™ fungicide or other effective fungicide including Trinity. 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.	0.5 - 0.9	22 - 40	14 - 28	Use when conditions are favorable for disease development. Rotate with other effective fungicides including Curalan EG or Iprodione Pro.
Melting Out *Drechslera poae*	0.5 - 0.9	22 - 40	14 - 28	Use when conditions are favorable for disease development. Rotate with other effective fungicides including Curalan EG or Iprodione Pro.
Necrotic Ringspot *Leptosphaeria korrae*	0.9	40	14 - 28	Helps in control of necrotic ring spot when combined with a nonstrobilurin fungicide including Trinity, thiophanate-methyl, or chlorothalonil. Make applications in Spring, Fall, or Winter when conditions are present for outbreaks.
Pink Patch *Limonomyces roseipellis*	0.5 - 0.9	22 - 40	14 - 28	use when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink Snow Mold *Microdochium nivale*	0.9	40	14 - 28	Make 2 applications, 14 - 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 20% WG** at 0.7 - 0.9 oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. tank mixed with another effective (nonstrobilurin) fungicide including Curalan EG, Iprodione Pro, or Trinity.
Powdery Mildew *Blumeria graminis*	0.5 - 0.9	22 - 40	14 - 28	Apply preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Pythium Blight* *Pythium aphanidermatum, Pythium* spp.	0.9	40	10 - 14	Apply preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development. Tank mix **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** 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*	0.9	40	14 - 28	Use preventively or early curative for control. Following sequential application, rotate to other effective fungicides

spp.				for this disease prior to additional **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** application. Irrigate immediately following application.
Rapid Blight *Labyrinthula terrestris*	0.5 - 0.9	22 - 40	14 - 28	Apply 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*	0.5 - 0.9	22 - 40	14 - 28	Use when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Rhizoctonia Leaf or Sheath Spot *R. oryzae, R. zea*	0.5 - 0.9	22 - 40	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. *Uromyces* spp.	0.5 - 0.9	22 - 40	14 - 28	Use when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Summer Patch *Magnaporthe poae*	0.5 - 0.9	22 - 40	14 - 28	Initiate applications in the Spring when soil temperatures reach 60°F - 65°F at a 2-inch soil depth, or as dictated by local recommendations.
Take-All Patch *Gaeumannomyces graminis* var. *avenae*	0.9	40	28	Apply preventively. Start 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*	0.5 - 0.9	22 - 40	14 - 28	Apply preventively. Start applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.
***DO NOT** apply more than 2 sequential applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** 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 20% WG**. Then alternate to an effective nonstrobilurin fungicide before reapplying **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG**.				

Table 2. Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG Dilution Spray Solutions on Turfgrass

Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG (Oz. Product/100 gallons spray solution)			
Use Rate (Oz. Product/1,000 Sq. Ft.)	**Spray Volume (2 gallons/1,000 Sq. Ft.)**	**Spray Volume (3 gallons/1,000 Sq. Ft.)**	**Spray Volume (4 gallons/1,000 Sq. Ft.)**
0.5	25	16.7	12.5
0.7	35	23.3	17.5
0.9	45	30.0	22.5

PRODUCTION ORNAMENTALS AND LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE - USE DIRECTIONS

Spray **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** 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. Start applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at specified intervals following resistance management guidelines. **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** works best when used as part of a preventive disease management program. Use of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** as a late curative or eradicant treatment may not always result in satisfactory disease control.

Integrate **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** 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.

Plant Tolerance

The phytotoxic potential of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** has been assessed on a wide variety of common ornamental plants with no phytotoxicity observed. Refer to **Table 6** for the list of plants shown to be tolerant to **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG**. Not all plant species and their varieties and cultivars have been tested for tolerance to **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG**, possible tank mix combinations of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG**, pesticide treatments preceding or following those of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG**, and combinations of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** with adjuvants or surfactants. Local conditions can also influence plant tolerance and may not match those under which Sharda USA LLC has conducted testing. Therefore, before using **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG**, 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 20% WG**. If additives or spray adjuvants are included, use only surfactants approved for ornamental plants in combination with **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG**. 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 20% WG** or injury may result on certain ornamental species. Always test tank mixes on a small group of representative plants prior to broadscale use.

Restrictions:

- For outdoor uses, **DO NOT** use more than a total of 15 pounds (3 lbs. a.i.) of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per acre per year.

- For greenhouse uses, **DO NOT** make more than 8 applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per year.
- **DO NOT** use on plants that show injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by prior pesticide applications.
- **DO NOT** apply on crops intended for food or feed use.
- **DO NOT** spray by air in ornamental uses other than production ornamentals. Use sites permitted include: Container and field nurseries, Flower bulb production, and Forest and conifer nurseries.
- **DO NOT** apply 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 20% WG** or injury may result.
- **DO NOT** expose Concord, Worden, Fredonia or Niagara grapes, or related varieties, to spray or drift containing **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** or injury may result.
- Be cautious when applying **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** to impatiens (*Impatiens* spp.) and petunia (*Petunia* spp.) during flowering as discoloration may occur.
- **Resistance Management -** To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than 2 sequential applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG**. Then alternate to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

Application Information
Use **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** according to the rate, timing, resistance management and adjuvant use recommendations in **Tables 3** and **4** in this label. **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** may be applied by ground sprayer, aerial equipment, or through sprinkler and drip irrigation systems.

Foliar-directed and Crown-Directed
Use **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** at use rates and intervals stated in **Tables 3** and **4**. 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. Use **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** 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, crown and base of the plant and growth media surrounding the crown 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.

Drench
Spray **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** preventively as a drench treatment for control of certain soilborne, seedling and crown diseases in production ornamentals. For control of *Rhizoctonia solani* and *Phytophthora* spp., drench the soil with a solution of 8 - 16 oz. of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per 100 gals. Thorough coverage and wetting of root zone, crown and base of the plant, and surrounding growth media is necessary for best control. Repeat applications as needed within 7 - 21 days. See **Table 4** for more information regarding drench treatments. Sharda USA LLC does not recommend using **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** after symptoms of soilborne disease have become evident because control may not be satisfactory.

Table 3. Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG Application Rates and Intervals on Ornamentals and in Landscape Maintenance for Foliar and Crown Diseases

Disease/Pathogen	Use Rate/Application (Oz. Product/100 Gals.)	Application Interval (Days)*	Directions
Anthracnose *Colletotrichum* spp. *Gloeosporium* spp.	8 – 16 (1.6 – 3.2 oz. a.i.)	7 - 14	Apply preventively. Start application when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Blossom Blight Monilinia blossom blight *Monilinia* spp.	8 – 16 (1.6 – 3.2 oz. a.i.)	7 - 14	Apply preventively. Start application when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Crown and Basal Rot *Rhizoctonia solani* *Pythium* spp. *Phytophthora* spp. *Fusarium* spp.	8 – 16 (1.6 – 3.2 oz. a.i.)	7 - 14	Apply preventively. Start application when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development. The crown and base of the plant and the soil or potting medium surrounding the crown must be thoroughly covered. Apply 8 - 12 oz. on herbaceous plants, including bedding plants. Apply 8 - 16 oz. on woody ornamentals.
Downy Mildew *Peronospora* spp.	4 – 8 (0.8 – 1.6 oz. a.i.)	7 - 14	Apply preventively. Start 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.	2 – 8 (0.4 – 1.6 oz.)	7 - 14	Apply preventively. Start 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.	4 – 8 (0.8 – 1.6 oz. a.i.)		
Diplocarpon rosae *Entomosporium* sp.	8 – 16 (1.6 – 3.2 oz. a.i.)		
Phytophthora and	8 – 16	7 - 14	Apply preventively. Start application when conditions are favorable

Pythium Aerial Blight *Phytophthora* spp. *Pythium* spp.	(1.6 – 3.2 oz. a.i.)		for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development. Apply 8 - 12 oz. on herbaceous plants, including bedding plants. Apply 8 - 16 oz. on woody ornamentals. For management of sod, make a preventive spray 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. Following 2 applications of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG**, rotate to Stature® SC fungicide or Subdue Maxx® fungicide.
Sudden Oak Death (Sod) *Phytophthora ramorum*	16 (3.2 oz. a.i.)		
Powdery Mildew *Erysiphe* sp. *Microsphaera* sp. *Oidium* sp. *Phyllactinia* sp. *Podosphaera* sp. *Sphaerotheca* sp. *Uncinula* sp.	4 – 8 (0.8 – 1.6 oz. a.i.)	7 - 14	Apply preventively. Start application when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to or at the first disease symptom development.
Rhizoctonia Blight *Rhizoctonia solani*	8 – 16 (1.6 – 3.2 oz. a.i.)	7 - 14	Apply preventively. Start application when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development. Apply 8 - 12 oz. on herbaceous plants, including bedding plants. Apply 8 - 16 oz. on woody ornamentals.
Rot **Botrytis Rot** *Botrytis cinerea* *B. tulipae* **Sclerotinia Rot** *Sclerotinia* spp.	8 – 16 (1.6 – 3.2 oz. a.i.)	7 - 14	Apply preventively. Start application when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Rust *Puccinia* spp.	4 – 8 (0.8 – 1.6 oz. a.i.)	7 - 14	Apply preventively. Start application when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development. Apply higher rates on *Gymnosporangium* spp. and *Melampsora* spp.
Gymnosporangium spp. *Melampsora* spp.	8 – 16 (1.6 – 3.2 oz. a.i.)		
Scab *Venturia* spp. *Cladosporium* spp.	4 – 8 (0.8 – 1.6 oz. a.i.)	7 - 14	Apply preventively. Start 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 20% WG Drench Treatment Rates to Control Specified Soilborne Disease

Disease/Pathogen	Use Rate/Application (Oz. Product/100 Gals.)	Comments
Soilborne Disease *Fusarium* spp. *Phytophthora* spp. *Pythium* spp. *Rhizoctonia solani*	8 – 16 (1.6 – 3.2 oz. a.i.)	Apply as a preventive treatment. Drench the soil with a solution of 8 - 16 oz. of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** per 100 gals. Thorough coverage and wetting of root zone, crown and base of the plant, and surrounding growth media is necessary for best control. **Suggested Drench Volume:** 200 - 250 mL per 6-inch pot. Repeat applications as needed within 7 - 21 days.

Table 5. Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG Dilution Spray Solutions on Ornamentals and in Landscape Maintenance

Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG (Oz. Product/100 Gals. of spray solution)			
Use Rate (Oz. Product/100 Gals.)	**Spray Volume (Grams product/2 Gals.)**	**Spray Volume (Grams product/3 Gals.)**	**Spray Volume (Grams product/4 Gals.)**
2 (0.4 oz. a.i.)	1.13	1.70	2.26
4 (0.8 oz. a.i.)	2.26	3.4	4.52
8 (1.6 oz. a.i.)	4.52	6.8	9.04
12 (2.4 oz. a.i.)	6.80	10.2	13.61
16 (3.2 oz. a.i.)	9.04	13.6	18.14

Table 6. Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG Tolerant Plant Species

Plants in this table have been found to be tolerant to **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** when it is applied according to the use instructions stated in this label.

The phytotoxic potential of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** has been assessed on a wide variety of common ornamental plants with no phytotoxicity observed. Not all plant species and their varieties and cultivars have been tested for tolerance to **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG**, possible tank mix combinations of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG**, pesticide treatments preceding or following those of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG**, and combinations of **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** with adjuvants or surfactants. Local conditions can also influence plant tolerance and may not match those under which Sharda USA LLC has conducted testing. Therefore, before using **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG**, 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.

Additives or spray adjuvants are usually not necessary for use with **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG**. If they are needed, use only surfactants approved for ornamental plants in combination with **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG**. Test the product combination on a sample of the plant to be treated to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur prior to large-scale use. **DO NOT** use organosilicone-based adjuvants with **Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG** or plant phytotoxicity may result on certain ornamental species.

Host Common Name	Scientific Name
African Violet	*Saintpaulia ionantha*
Ajuga	*Ajuga reptans*
Almond (Non-Bearing)	*Prunus dulcis*
Aloe Vera	*Aloe vera*
Apple (Non-Bearing)	*Malus* sp.
Apricot (Non-Bearing)	*Prunus armeniaca*
Arborvitae	*Thuja* sp.
Ardisia	*Ardisia* sp.
Arrowwood	*Viburnum dentatum*
Ash, Red	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*
Asian Trache	*Trachelospermum* sp.
Asparagus Fern	*Asparagus densiflorus*
Astilbe	*Astilbe* sp.
Aucuba	*Aucuba japonica*
Avens	*Geum chiloense*
Azalea	*Rhododendron* sp.
Baby's Breath	*Gypsophila repens*
Bachelor Button	*Centaurea montana*
Balloon Flower	*Platycodon grandiflorus*
Basket-Of-Gold	*Aurinia saxatilis*
Barbados Lily	*Hippeastrum vittatum*
Barberry, Japanese	*Berberis thunbergii*
Bayberry (Wax Myrtle)	*Myrica cerifera*
Bee Balm	*Monarda didyma*
Begonia	*Begonia* x *semperflorens cultorum*
Bellflower	*Companula glomerata*
Blackberry	*Vaccinium myrtillus*
Black-Eyed Susan	*Rudbeckia* sp.
Blanket Flower	*Gaillardia grandiflora*
Blue Lily Turf	*Liriope* sp.
Boxwood (Japanese, Common)	*Buxus - B. japonica, B sempervirens*
Brachycome, Blue	*Brachycome* sp.
Bridal Wreath	*Spiraea vanhouttei*
Butterfly Bush	*Buddleia* sp.
Caladium	*Caladium* sp.
Canna	*Canna* x *generalis*
Camellia, Japanese	*Camellia japonica*
Carnation	*Dianthus caryophyllus*
Cedar, Japanese	*Cryptomeria japonica*
Chamaecyparis	*Chamaecyparis pisifer*
Chestnut, American	*Castanea dentata*
China (Rose)	*Hibiscus* sp.
Chinquapin	*Castanea pumila*
Cherry (Non-Bearing)	*Prunus avium, P. cerasus*
Cherry, Flowering (Kwanzan)	*Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan'*
Cherry, Flowering (Mt. Fuji [Shirotae])	*Prunus serrulata 'Mt. Fuji' (Shirotae)*
Chrysanthemum	*Chrysanthemum* sp.
Citrus (Non-Bearing)	*Citrus* spp.
Columbine	*Aquilegia* sp.
Cone Flower	*Rudbeckia hirta*
Coral Bells	*Heuchera* sp.
Cortaderia	*Cortaderia* sp.
Cotoneaster, Cranberry	*Cotoneaster apiculatus*

Crabapple	*Malus* sp.
Cranberry, American	*Vaccinium macrocarpon*
Crape Myrtle	*Lagerstroemia indica*
Cryptomeria	*Cryptomeria* sp.
Cupid's Dart	*Catananche cerulea*
Cyclamen	*Cyclamen* sp.
Daffodil	*Narcissus pseudonarcissus*
Dahlia	*Dahlia* sp.
Daylily	*Hemerocallis* sp.
Deutzia	*Deutzia* sp.
Dietes	*Dietes vegeta*
Dogwood	*Cornus* sp.
Douglas Fir	*Pseudotsuga* sp.
Dusty Miller	*Centaurea cineraria*
Echinacea	*Echinacea purpurea*
Elaeagnus (Russian Olive)	*Elaeagnus angustifolia*
Elder, Water	*Sambucus* sp.
Euonymus	*Euonymus alata*
Fern, Kimberly Queen	*Nephrolepis obliterata*
Fern, Wood	*Dryopteris* sp.
Forsythia	*Forsythia* sp.
Foxglove	*Digitalis* sp.
Gardenia	*Gardenia jasminoides*
Gayfeather	*Liatris* sp.
Gazania	*Gazania* sp.
Geranium	*Pelargonium* sp.
Gerbera	*Gerbera* sp.
Gladiolus	*Gladiolus* sp.
Globe Thistle	*Echinops ritro*
Goldbell Tree, Chinese	*Forsythia viridissima*
Grape, European (Non-Bearing)	*Vitis vinifera*
Hawthorn (Indian)	*Rhaphiolepis* sp.
Hazel	*Corylopsis* sp.
Heavenly Bamboo	*Nandina domestica*
Hemlock, Canada	*Tsuga Canadensis*
Holly (Chinese, Japanese, Yaupon)	*Ilex (I. cornuta, I. crenata, I. vomitoria)*
Hosta	*Hosta* sp.
Hydrangea	*Hydrangea* sp.
Impatiens (New Guinea, Balsam [Non-Flowering])	*Impatiens* spp. (Non-Flowering)
Iris	*Iris* sp.
Ivy (Common, California, English)	*Hedera* sp.
Jasmine, Star	*Trachelospermum jasminoides*
Jessamine	*Gelsemium sempervirens*
Juniper (Creeping, Chinese)	*Juniperus - J. horizontalis, J. chinensis*
Lamb's Ear	*Stachys byzantina*
Lantana	*Lantana montevidensis*
Larkspur	*Delphinium elatum*
Leopard's Bane	*Doronicum cordatum*
Leucophyllum	*Leucophyllum* sp.
Lilac, Common	*Syringa* sp.
Lily	*Lilium* sp.
Liriope (Variegated)	*Liriope muscari variegata*
Lisianthus	*Eustoma grandiflora*
Lobelia	*Lobelia* sp.
Loropetalum	*Loropetalum chinense*
Lupine	*Lupinus* spp.
Magnolia (Star, Saucer)	*Magnolia (M. stellata, M. soulangiana)*
Maidenhair Tree	*Gingko biloba*
Mandevilla	*Mandevilla* sp.
Maple (Amur, Japanese, Norway, Sugar, Soft, Negundo)	*Acer (A. ginnala, A. palmatum, A. platanoides, A. saccharum, A. saccharinum, A. negundo)*
Marigold	*Tagetes* sp.
Maudlin, Blue	*Ageratum houstonianum*
Meadow Sage	*Salvia* x *superba*
Monkey Grass	*Ophiopogon japonicus*
Morningglory	*Ipomoea* sp.
Moss, Rose	*Portulaca grandiflora*

Mountain Laurel	*Kalmia latifolia*
Myrica Cerifera	*Myrica cerifera*
Myrtle	*Myrtus* sp.
Narcissus	*Narcissus pseudonarcissus*
Nectarine (Non-Bearing)	*Prunus persica*
Oak (Bur, Red)	*Quercus* sp. *(Q. macrocarpa, Q. Rubra)*
Oleander	*Nerium oleander*
Olive, Fragrant Tea	*Osmanthus fragrans*
Pansy	*Viola* sp.
Peach (Non-Bearing)	*Prunus persica*
Pear (Non-Bearing)	*Pyrus* sp.
Pecan (Nonbearing)	*Carya illinoensis*
Periwinkle, Madagascar	*Catharanthus roseus*
Periwinkle, Perennial	*Vinca major, V. minor*
Petunia (Non-Flowering)	*Petunia* spp. (Non-Flowering)
Phlox	*Phlox* sp.
Pine (Black, White, Blue, Mugo)	*Pinus (P. thunbergiana, P. strobus, P. pinea, P. mugo)*
Pine, European	*Abies alba*
Pistachio (Non-Bearing)	*Pistacia vera*
Pittosporum (Japanese)	*Pittosporum tobira*
Plum (Non-Bearing)	*Prunus domestica*
Plum, Purple Leaf	*Prunus cerasifera*
Poinsettia	*Euphorbia pulcherrima*
Poplar	*Populus trichocarpa, P. deltoides*
Primrose	*Oenothera speciosa*
Privet	*Ligustrum* sp.
Purple Ornamental Grass	*Pennisetum alopecuroides*
Purslane	*Portulaca* sp.
Quince	*Chaenomeles* sp.
Ranunculus	*Ranunculus* sp.
Raphiolepis	*Raphiolepis* sp.
Redbud	*Cercia* sp.
Redtip Photinia	*Photinia fraseri*
Redvein Enkianthus	*Enkianthus campanulatus*
Rhododendron	*Rhododendron* sp.
Rock Cress	*Arabis caucasica*
Rose	*Rosa* sp.
Rose Mallow	*Hibiscus moscheutos*
Ruellia	*Ruellia* sp.
Russian Arborvitae	*Microbiota decussata*
Sage, Silverado	*Leucophyllum* sp.
Sago	*Cycas revoluta*
Salvia	*Salvia coccinea*
Scabious, Sweet	*Scabiosa atropurpurea*
Sedum	*Sedum* sp.
Snapdragon	*Antirrhinum* sp.
Speedwell	*Veronica spicata*
Spindle Tree (Burning Bush)	*Euonymus* sp.
Spirea	*Spiraea* sp.
Spruce	*Picea* sp.
Spurge, Japanese	*Pachysandra terminalis*
St. John's Wort	*Hypericum calycinum*
Stonecrop	*Sedum* sp.
Sweetspire	*Itea* sp.
Sweet William	*Dianthus barbatus*
Thrift	*Armeria maritima*
Tick Seed	*Coreopsis* sp.
Tulip	*Tulipa* sp.
Verbena	*Verbena* sp.
Viburnum (Water Elder)	*Viburnum* sp.
Vinca, Annual	*Catharanthus roseus*
Viola	*Viola* sp.
Wall Germander	*Teucrium canadense*
Walnut Tree (Black, Common)	*Juglans (J. nigra, J. regia)*
Wormwood	*Artemisia* sp.
Yarrow	*Achillea* sp.
Zinnia	*Zinnia* sp.

Table 7. Plant Species NOT Tolerant to Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG*:
DO NOT expose these species or varieties to Sharda Pyraclostrobin 20% WG.

Grape - Concord, Worden, Fredonia, Niagara, or related varieties	*Vitis* sp.
Nine bark	*Physocarpus opulifolius*
Wintercreeper	*Euonymus vegetus*
*See **Restrictions** for precautions regarding use on impatiens and petunia during flowering.	

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only. **DO NOT** contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food, or feed in storage. Store in a cool, dry place.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:
[[Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds):] Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 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, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by State and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.]
[[Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds):] Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 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. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by State and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.]
[[Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down):] Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom, and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.]
[[Nonrefillable Paper or Plastic Bags, Fiber Sacks including Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC) or Fiber Drums with Liners:] Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by State and local ordinances.]
[[Refillable Fiber Drums with Liners: Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum:] Refill this fiber drum with this pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Liner: **DO NOT** reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by State and local ordinances. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. To clean the fiber drum before final disposal, completely empty the fiber drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by State and local ordinances.]
[[All Other Refillable Containers:] Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with this pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage including cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. If damage is found, **DO NOT** use the container, contact CHEMTREC at the number below for instructions. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If leaks are found, **DO NOT** reuse or transport container, contact CHEMTREC at the number below for instructions. Disposing of Container: **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that

the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom, and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by State and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.]

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF 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.

Sharda USA LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or Sharda USA LLC and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. To the extent consistent with applicable law, SHARDA USA LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither Sharda USA LLC nor Seller shall be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SHARDA USA LLC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SHARDA USA LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

Sharda USA LLC and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of Sharda USA LLC.

[All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.]

[OPTIONAL MARKETING LANGUAGE]

1	[https://www.shardausa.com/] [ ]
2	[Handle with Care]
3	[This side Up]