



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

EPA Reg. Number:
 84374-1

Date of Issuance:
 MAR 27 2008

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

- Registration
- Reregistration

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:
 Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
 Duomax

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Green Trees and Plants II LLC
250 Lawrence Street
Marietta, Georgia 30060

Mailed to: Matthew Brooks/Ag-Chem Consulting, Agent for Green Trees and Plants, 12208 Quinque Lane, Clifton, VA 20124


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

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

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 conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(A) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration of your product under FIFRA Section 3(c)(5) when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data; and submit acceptable responses required for reregistration of your product under FIFRA Section 4.
2. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
 - a. Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 84374-1."
 - b. In the Ingredient Statement change "Cynamide" to "Cyanamide".

Signature of Approving Official:

 Tony Kish, Product Manager (Team 22)
 Fungicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

Date:
 MAR 27 2008

- c. In the Spanish-language sentence on page 1 change “etiquette” to “etiqueta”.
- d. In the Spanish-language sentence on page 1 change “detaile” to “detalle”.
- e. In the “NOTES:” component of the “FIRST AID” section change “National pesticide Information Center” to “National Pesticide Information Center”. Also in the “If In Eyes”, change “Help eye” to “Hold eye”.
- f. In the fifth sentence in the “HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS” section on the second page change “...avoid exposure to the material or its spray drift, some people may develop a sensitivity...” to “...avoid exposure to the material or its spray drift. Some people may develop a sensitivity...”.
- g. On the second page change the heading “PERSONAL, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT” to “PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT”.
- h. In the fifth bulleted item after the heading “APPLICATORS AND OTHER HANDLERS MUST WEAR:” on the second page change “...for overhear exposure.” to “...for overhead exposure.”
- i. In the last sentence in the second bulleted item after the heading “ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS:” on the second page change “...may be reduced for modified as specified...” to “...may be reduced or modified as specified...”.
- j. Remove the lonesome bullet at the end of the “USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS” section near the top of the third page. Also, in the “Environmental Hazards” section add the missing NPDES statement for containers > 5 gallons (see EPA label review manual).
- k. Move the “AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS” section (still in a box) down into the “DIRECTIONS FOR USE” section, positioning it immediately after the one-sentence paragraph which reads “Do not apply this product through any type or irrigation.”
- l. In the second bulleted item in the bottom half of the “AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS” section change “Nitriel Rubber” to Nitrile Rubber”.
- m. Change the start of the second sentence in the second paragraph after the “DIRECTIONS FOR USE” heading from “Dur4ing the application...” to “During the application...”.
- n. In the first sentence in the second paragraph before the heading “EQUIPMENT CONTAMINATION” on the fourth page change “...plant growth regulator with will stimulate...” to “...plant growth regulator that will stimulate...”.
- o. In the last sentence in the second paragraph before the heading “EQUIPMENT CONTAMINATION” on the fourth page change “...benefits and ow to avoid...” to “...benefits and how to avoid...”.

- p. In the one-sentence immediately before the heading "EQUIPMENT CONTAMINATION" on the fourth page change "...at the time or Duomax application." to "...at the time of Duomax application."
- q. In the last sentence in the "POTENTIAL CROP LOSS" section on the fourth page change "...since sever damage and crop loss..." to "...since severe damage and crop loss..."
- r. Delete the second sentence in the second paragraph in the "SPRAY DRIFT" section (near the bottom of the fourth page). It reads "Do not exceed 40 psi for dilute boom sprayers and 100 psi for air fan sprayers, and spray only to wet." It is redundant to the previous sentence.
- s. In the first sentence in the "DORMANCY REQUIREMENTS" section on the fifth page change "To promote the maximum effective of Duomax..." to "To promote the maximum effectiveness of Duomax..."
- t. In the first sentence in the "ENVIRONMENTAL AND DISEASE STRESS" section on the fifth page change "...soils affect5ed by..." to "...soils affected by..."
- u. In the second sentence in the second sentence in the "CHERRIES" subsection on the sixth page change "polloination" to "pollination".
- v. In the second sentence in the second to last paragraph in the "DESERT GRAPES" subsection on the sixth page change "...susceptible to forst and..." to "...susceptible to frost and..."
- w. In the last sentence in the "NON-DESEART GRAPES" subsection on the seventh page change "...reduced yield is conditions..." to "...reduced yield if conditions..."
- x. In the last sentence in the "KIWI (California Only)" subsection on the seventh page change "...are susceptible to forst and may be killed..." to "...are susceptible to frost and may be killed..."
- y. In the first sentence in the "PEACHES/NECTARINES" subsection on the seventh page change "1-1.5\$ (v/v)" to "1-1.5% (v/v)".
- z. In the second sentence in first paragraph in the "PEACHES/NECTARINES" subsection on the seventh page change "...made 30 ore more days..." to "...made 30 or more days..."
- aa. In the third sentence in the first paragraph in the "PEACHES/NECTARINES" subsection on the seventh page change "...may result in reduced yield." to "may result in reduced yield."
- ab. In the last sentence in the third paragraph in the "PEACHES/NECTARINES" subsection near the bottom of the seventh page change "...based on a threshold temperatures of 43°F to 45°F)." to "...based on a threshold temperature of 43°F to 45°F)."

ac. In the "STORAGE AND DISPOSAL" section move the "PROHIBITIONS:" subsection up so that it immediately follows the "STORAGE AND DISPOSAL" heading.

ad. Change the name of the "STORAGE:" section to "PESTICIDE STORAGE:".

ae. In the "PROHIBITIONS:" subsection of the "STORAGE AND DISPOSAL" section move the sentence that reads "Open dumping is prohibited." to the "PESTICIDE DISPOSAL" subsection.

af. In the "PROHIBITIONS:" subsection of the "STORAGE AND DISPOSAL" section move the sentence that reads "Keep pesticide in original container." to the "PESTICIDE STORAGE" subsection.

ag. Change the first sentence in item 2. in the "CONDITION OF SALE " section to read as follows:

"To the extent allowed by law, because the time place, rate of application, weather conditions and normal or abnormal conditions of use or storage are beyond Green Trees and Plants' control, Green Trees and Plants' liability is limited to replacement of product or refund of purchase price."

ah. Change the second sentence in item 2. in the "CONDITION OF SALE " section to read as follows:

"To the extent allowed by law, in no event shall Green Trees and Plants be liable for indirect or consequential damages."

3. Submit, by no later than one year following the date of this letter, a study or studies that fulfill the requirements for Storage Stability (Guideline Requirement Number 830.6317) and Corrosion Characteristics (Guideline Requirement Number 830.6320) of the subject product.

4. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the Agency's records before you release the product for shipment.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation, in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

Attachments: Product label stamped "ACCEPTED with COMMENTS"
Two Technical Review Branch reviews

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE
Due to corrosive effects to eyes and skin.

For Retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's Certification.

A growth regulator for stimulating uniform budbreak:

DUOMAX

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	BY WEIGHT
Hydrogen Cyanamide	50.00%
OTHER INGREDIENTS	50.00%
TOTAL	100.00%

4.3 LBS. ACTIVE INGREDIENT PER GALLON

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER – PELIGRO

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.)

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated
MAR 27 2008
 Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 24874-1

FIRST AID

If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

NOTES:

- Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.
- In the event of a medical emergency, you may also contact the National pesticide Information Center at 1-800-858-7378.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

- Immediate lavage of stomach.
- Hydrogen cyanamide is not hydrogen cyanide and does not degrade to hydrogen cyanide. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

EPS REG No.

EPA EST. No

NET CONTENTS XX GALS.

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER**

Corrosive, causes eye and skin damage. May be fatal if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe spray mist. If a skin rash develops as a result of exposure to DUOMAX, avoid exposure to the material or its spray drift, some people may develop a sensitivity to DUOMAX. Avoid contamination of food and feed.

PERSONAL, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category C on the EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

APPLICATORS AND OTHER HANDLERS MUST WEAR:

- Chemical-resistant protective suit
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as Barrier Laminate, or Butyl rubber ≥14 mils, or Nitrile Rubber ≥14 mils, or Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) ≥14 mils, or Vitron ≥14 mils.
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear – persons who mix, load or transfer must wear goggles. A full-faced respirator may be substituted for goggles.
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhear exposure
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing, or loading
- A respirator with either an organic-vapor-removing cartridge with a prefilter approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C), or a canister approved for pesticides (MSHA.NIOSH approval number prefix TC-14G)

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS:

- No Alcoholic beverages. Do not consume alcoholic beverages prior to, during, and following (24 hours) handling this product.
- Dispose of Contaminated Clothing. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with liquid from this product. Do not reuse them.
- Clean and maintain PPE: Follow manufacturer’s instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. Wash PPE after each day’s use.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS:

- Closed Systems: This product must be mixed, loaded, and transferred only in a closed system.
- Closed Systems and Enclosed Cab Requirements (if applicable): This product must be applied only with the applicator in an enclosed cab. The closed system and enclosed cab must be used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides {40 CFR 120.240(d)(4-6)}. The handler PPE requirements may be reduced for modified as specified in the WPS.
- The operating pressure of the spray rig shall be no more than 40 psi with the use of low pressure nozzles on dilute boom sprays and no more than 100 psi on airfan sprayers. Airfan sprayers should have the fan adjusted so that the spray mist does not greatly exceed the top of the vines being sprayed.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing 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.
- Avoid contact with spray contaminated surfaces.
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ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

Do not apply this product to any area in which an endangered species has been identified or in such a manner that drift from applications of this product could result in destroying an endangered species. This limitation applies only to areas that have been identified by and are protected by State and Federal agencies. Do not apply closer than 300 yards to the mean high water mark for intertidal areas or closer than 300 yards to surface water. Do not apply to crops growing closer than 300 yards to rivers, streams, or their flowing tributaries. Do not contaminate water by the cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment washwater or rinsate. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas or where runoff is likely to occur. Do not spray when bees are active in the field.

This chemical can contaminate surface water through ground spray applications. Under some conditions it may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water after applications. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlaying extremely shallow ground water, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters by vegetated filter strips, and areas overlaying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water. This pesticide is highly toxic to freshwater invertebrates and moderately toxic to birds and mammals. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR 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 intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 72 hours.

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

- Chemical-resistant protective suit
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as Barrier Laminate, or Butyl Rubber ≥ 14 mils, or Nitrile Rubber ≥ 14 mils, or Neoprene Rubber ≥ 14 mils, or Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils.
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear – persons who mix, load or transfer must wear goggles. A full-faced respirator may be substituted for goggles.

Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure.

Notify workers of the application by warning them orally and by posting warning signs at entrances to treated areas.

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 or protected supervisors may be in the area during applications. During the application no person shall be within 100 yards of the area to be treated unless involved in application or mix/load operations. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Aerial application of Duomax is prohibited.

Do not apply this product through any type or irrigation system.

Duomax is a plant growth regulator with will stimulate more uniform budbreak on many deciduous plants. More uniform budbreak will occur in plants that have received their full chill hour requirement or somewhat less than their full dormancy. Promoting more uniform budbreak in the spring can have significant benefit in promoting more uniform flowering and more uniform maturity at harvest. The following provides directions on how to achieve these benefits and ow to avoid possible difficulties in the use or Duomax.

This label must be in possession of the user at the time or Duomax application.

EQUIPMENT CONTAMINATION – Spray equipment used for Duomax application should be thoroughly cleaned of residual spray materials. Residual spray in the tank or sprayer plumbing may react with Duomax, potentially reducing the effective concentration of Duomax. Sprays containing metal ions, particularly copper, will form a black insoluble salt that will coat the sprayer and be difficult to remove. More importantly, this reaction will reduce the available active ingredient concentration.

DORMANT SPRAY EFFECTIVENESS – Early dormant sprays containing copper should not be followed by Duomax by less than 30 days or the effect of the copper spray may be reduced.

DORMANT SPRAYS CONTAINING OIL – Dormant sprays containing oil should not be made closer than 14 days before or after Duomax application (delayed dormant applications are preferred). Some new wood dieback may result if oil is applied closer than this interval. When oil and copper spray mixtures must be used for insect and/or disease control, Duomax should be applied 30 or more days before normal budbreak and the oil and/or copper spray should be made as a delayed dormant spray, which coincides with early budbreak. This practice will give three or more weeks separation.

COVER CROPS - When spraying Duomax in areas of vineyards or orchards with cover crops, injury may occur from spray applications to the target crop. This injury is usually temporary, but some crops may be sensitive and be defoliated. If there is concern about the cover crop, a test spray of a small area over the cover crop to test the plant sensitivity to Duomax using the intended surfactant is recommended.

POTENTIAL CROP LOSS – Users of Duomax are advised that drift to crops that are in bloom may completely remove or damage all of the flowers, resulting in complete crop loss. When spraying close to susceptible crops, for example, lemons, crops in bloom, sensitive foliage, etc., a buffer zone is suggested to be used. Extreme care must be used to avoid contact of the spray or drift with foliage, green stems, or fruit of desirable crops since sever damage and crop loss may result.

SPRAY DRIFT – Avoid spraying under conditions of a temperature inversion when drift hazard is increased. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift and are recommended to be used in Duomax applications. Do not use nozzles or nozzle configurations which promote fine spray droplets. Do not increase spray volume by increasing nozzle pressure, since this will increase the number of fine droplets in the spray. It is important to understand that the responsibility for control of spray drift is the responsibility of the person making the use recommendation, the applicator and the grower. Read the “Conditions of Sale” on the Duomax label before using this product. If the terms in the “Conditions of Sale” are not acceptable, return the product unopened at once.

To limit drift, use a coarse droplet nozzle with nozzle pressure not to exceed 40 psi for dilute boom sprayers and 100 psi for air fan sprayers, and spray only to wet. Do not exceed 40 psi for dilute boom sprayers and 100 psi for air fan sprayers, and spray only to wet. Do not exceed 4 gallons per acre of Duomax per application and make only one application per crop cycle. Do not tank mix with other materials except as listed on this label. If applied less than 30 days (35 to 40 days

for apples) prior to natural budbreak, yield may be reduced. Use the minimum spray volume to achieve adequate wetting of all buds. Do not use concentrate spray.

The use of Duomax may result in the formation of ethylene gas. When the Duomax is applied to grapes growing close to certain lemon varieties the ethylene gas may in turn result in some leaf drop in lemon leaves. This defoliation is characterized by the leaf lamina falling off leaving the leaf petiole still attached to the stem. Application of lime at 125 lbs. in 250-300 gal. water per acre (having a high pH, i.e. 10+), applied 2 to 24 hours after Duomax application, may result in reduced formation of ethylene gas. Again, control of spray drift is the responsibility of the person making the use recommendation, the applicator and the grower.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST USE OF DUOMAX AS A BLOSSOM THINNER – Duomax is not to be used as a blossom thinner under any conditions because the outcome is unpredictable.

FROST OCCURRENCE PRECAUTION – For earlier than normal budbreak, make the application sooner than 30 days prior to normal budbreak. In determining whether or not to apply Duomax to promote earlier than normal budbreak, the user should be aware that growing buds and shoots are susceptible to frost and may be killed or damaged by freezing temperatures. Following application, some yellowing on the first leaves may appear but the developing growth will be normal.

DORMANCY REQUIREMENTS – To promote the maximum effective of Duomax and to avoid phytotoxicity (i.e., new wood dieback, blossom thinning), deciduous crops must be completely dormant. Duomax is not a substitute for a lack of dormancy. Care should be taken to monitor dormancy. This is most easily accomplished by monitoring chill hour accumulation. **USER NOTE:** negative chill hour accumulation, climatologically induced incomplete dormancy must be considered, both to promote the effectiveness of Duomax at the recommended rates of application and to avoid phytotoxicity.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND DISEASE STRESS - Plants grown in heavy soils, or in other soils affected by poor drainage, or soil borne diseases, such as phytophthora root rot may die back as a result of treatment with Duomax. This is due to increased uniform budbreak and the inability of the plant to sustain growth. Plants usually appear healthy and begin to grow normally, then collapse. Plants designated for treatment with Duomax need a healthy, viable root system.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT CALIBRATION – When calibrating spray equipment, especially speed sprayers, it is critical that equipment be calibrated for the row spacing to be treated. Double spraying and excessive drift through the vineyard/orchard will result in phytotoxicity. Proper speed sprayer calibration and/or reduction of rate will provide a good result.

CROP RECOMMENDATIONS:

APPLES – To promote more uniform budbreak, after all pruning activities are completed, apply a 4% (v/v) spray in not more than 200 gallons spray per acre using a nonionic surfactant not to exceed 0.5% (v/v), 30 days before normal budswell, or 35 days before normal budbreak. In orchards having more than one variety, spray according to anticipated budbreak timing of the earliest variety in an interplanted orchard, unless each variety can be sprayed separately without significant drift or overspray contacting previously sprayed varieties or nontarget varieties. When budbreak begins to occur, the bloom period can be compressed to a few days depending upon the weather. In order to assure proper pollination, a sufficient number of beehives of suitable strength to assure adequate pollination must be set in the orchard before first blossom activity is observed. Artificial pollination may be advised when bee activity is limited. Increased budbreak uniformity will also facilitate chemical thinning of fruit and promote greater uniformity of fruit maturity at harvest.

Duomax is a budbreak stimulant and will promote more uniform normal and/or earlier budbreak even when the maximum chill hour requirements are met.

Duomax is not a substitute for chill hours, however, a 4% (v/v) spray will stimulate more uniform bud emergence following a minimum amount of chilling (approximately 375-500 chill hours based on the threshold temperature of 43°F to 45°F).

BLUEBERRIES – To promote more uniform budbreak, particularly in areas of marginal chilling, to reduce the period of fruit disease susceptibility and to promote more uniform harvest, use 1.5% (v/v) Duomax in 50 to 100 gallons of spray

per acre using a nonionic surfactant not to exceed 0.5% v/v with applications made 30 or more days prior to natural budbreak.

(In the State of Florida – use of Duomax in Alachua County, Florida is restricted from the area west of Route 441, except that north of the intersection of Route 441 and 175, use is also restricted west of 175 because of possible effects on the squirrel chimney cave shrimp *Palaemonetes cummingsi*).

CHERRIES – For more uniform natural budbreak, or for earlier budbreak, leading to more uniform maturity or earlier maturity, apply after all pruning activities are complete, a 4% (v/v) spray in not more than 200 gallons of spray per acre using a nonionic surfactant not to exceed 0.5% v/v. If sufficient spray coverage cannot be achieved on very large trees with 200 gallons spray per acre, do not use Duomax. Applications should be made 30 or more days prior to normal budbreak. Spray applications should be made according to the anticipated budbreak timing required by the earliest variety within an interplanted orchard, unless each variety can be sprayed separately without significant drift or over-spray contacting previously sprayed varieties or non-target varieties. Maintain fungicide/bactericide spray activities, including dormant sprays, and protect bud growth as it occurs.

When budbreak begins to occur following application of Duomax, the bloom can be compressed to a few days, depending upon the weather. In order to assure proper pollination, a sufficient number of beehives of suitable strength to assure adequate pollination must be set in the orchard before first bloom activity is observed. Artificial pollination may be advised when bee activity is limited.

Duomax is a budbreak stimulant and will promote more uniform normal and/or earlier budbreak even when the maximum chill hour requirements are met. However, Duomax is not a substitute for chill hours. A 4% (v/v) spray will stimulate growth following a minimum amount of chilling (approximately 350-500 chill hours based on the threshold temperature of 43°F to 45°F).

GRAPES – WINE AND RAISIN – For promoting increased budbreak uniformity, and to promote more uniform harvest, apply a 4% spray in not more than 100 gallons per acre applied 30 or more days prior to normal natural budbreak. This use will help overcome blind bud disorder on such wine varieties as Cabernet Sauvignon. Low vigor vines may not be able to support the amount of budbreak and shoot growth that occurs as a result of Duomax use.

DESERT GRAPES – For use in desert grown grapes in California Counties of Imperial, Riverside and San Bernardino and in Arizona Counties of Maricopa, Pinal and Yuma. To promote uniform budbreak apply Duomax as a 4% (v/v) solution in water using a nonionic surfactant not to exceed 0.5% v/v. prior to budbreak after all pruning activities are complete, including tying of canes. Use a coarse droplet spray with nozzle pressure not to exceed 40 psi. use a minimum number of spray nozzles to achieve adequate wetting. Three to four nozzles are usually sufficient.

Do not exceed 100 gallons of spray per acre and do not use more than 4 gallons Duomax per acre. Make only one application per crop cycle. Do not tank mix with other materials except as listed above. If applied less than four weeks prior to natural budbreak, yield may be reduced.

For earlier than normal budbreak, make the application earlier than 4 weeks prior to normal budbreak but not later than January 31 and not before December 1.

Some yellowing on the first leaves may appear but the developing growth will be normal. In determining to apply Duomax to promote earlier than normal budbreak, the user should be aware that growing buds and shoots are susceptible to frost and may be killed or damaged by freezing temperatures.

To avoid possible exposure to the endangered Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard in the vineyards located within boundaries of the Coachella Valley Preserve, applications may not be made within 50 feet of the boundary of the Coachella Valley Preserve.

NON-DESERT GRAPES – For use in California Counties of Kern, Tulare, Fresno, and Madera. To promote uniform budbreak apply Duomax as a 4% (v/v) solution in water using a nonionic surfactant not to exceed 0.5% v/v, prior to budbreak after all pruning activities are completed, including tying of canes. Use a coarse droplet spray with nozzle pressure not to exceed 40 psi, and a minimum number of spray nozzles to achieve adequate wetting.

Three to four nozzles are usually sufficient. Do not exceed 100 gallons of total spray per acre and do not use more than 4 gallons Duomax per acre. Make only one application per crop cycle. Do not tank mix with other materials except as listed above. If applied less than four weeks prior to natural budbreak, yield may be reduced.

For earlier than normal budbreak, make the application earlier than 4 weeks prior to normal budbreak but not later than February 28 and not before January 1.

Some yellowing on the first leaves may appear but the developing growth will be normal. In determining to apply Duomax to promote earlier than normal budbreak, the user should be aware that growing buds and shoots are susceptible to frost and may be killed or damaged by freezing temperatures.

In areas where chill hour accumulation is marginal, Duomax should be applied as late as possible to permit maximum chill hour accumulation, but not later than 25 days before budbreak. Duomax will be most effective using the 4% (v/v) spray solution after the vines have accumulated a minimum of 50 hours of chilling.

Low vigor and low capacity vines should not have Duomax applied any earlier than 30 days prior to anticipated normal budbreak. Vines treated too soon risk reduced yield in conditions affecting growth following application are not favorable for a sustained period.

KIWI (California Only) – To promote more uniform natural budbreak or earlier budbreak, particularly in areas of marginal chilling, to reduce the period of fruit susceptibility to disease, and to promote more uniform harvest, apply a 4% spray, making only one application per crop cycle, in not to exceed 100 gallons per acre. This application will also reduce the canes' susceptibility to apical dominance, therefore increasing bud fruitfulness. Do not tank mix with other materials except up to 0.5% (v/v) of a non-ionic surfactant. If applied less than four weeks prior to natural budbreak, yield may be reduced.

For earlier than normal budbreak, make the application earlier than four wks prior to normal budbreak.

To limit drift, use a coarse droplet nozzle, nozzle pressure must not exceed 40 psi, and spray to wet. Do not exceed 4 gallons per acre of Duomax per application.

Some yellowing on the first leaves may appear but the developing growth will be normal. In determining to apply Duomax to promote earlier than normal budbreak the user should be aware that growing buds and shoots are susceptible to frost and may be killed or damaged by freezing temperatures.

PEACHES/NECTARINES – (Not For Use in California) – For more uniform natural budbreak, or for earlier budbreak, leading to sharper bloom, more uniform maturity or earlier maturity, apply after all pruning activities are completed, use 1-1.5% (v/v) Duomax spray in not more than 200 gallons spray per acre using a nonionic surfactant not to exceed 0.5% v/v. Application should be made 30 or more days prior to normal budbreak. Application less than 30 days prior to normal budbreak may result in reduced yield. In some areas, it may be possible to use lower rates if it is possible to monitor closely the accumulation of chill hours. If rates are too low and made too close to normal budbreak no results may occur.

Spray according to the anticipated budbreak timing of the earliest variety within an interplanted orchard, unless each variety can be sprayed separately without significant drift or overspray contacting previously sprayed varieties or nontarget varieties. If handgun spray applications are used, care must be taken not to over wet the lower portions of the tree because reduced fruitfulness will occur in the lower part of the tree as a result of phytotoxicity from increased spray dripping from the top of the tree. More uniform spray applications occur from speed sprayer treatment, resulting in more uniform distribution of material through the tree.

Duomax is a budbreak stimulant and will promote more uniform and/or earlier budbreak even when maximum chill hour requirements are met. However, Duomax is not a substitute for chill hours. A 1.5% (v/v) spray will stimulate growth following a minimum amount of chilling (approximately 300-500 chill hours based on a threshold temperatures of 43°F to 45°F).

Duomax use on any orchard historically damaged by frost, such as in Southeastern states must be done with the knowledge that Duomax treated trees are equally as frost sensitive as non-treated trees. If Duomax is used to start growth even a few days early, resulting flowers and/or fruit can be subject to frost damage.

Note to User: Application at rates in excess of those stated above may reduce emergence of primary buds, causing secondary bud growth which can reduce yield in the immediate crop cycle.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Keep under cool conditions, not to exceed 20°C (68°F). Do not store in direct sunlight.

PROHIBITIONS: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. Keep pesticide in original container

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

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

CONDITION OF SALE

1. Green Trees and Plants II LLC warrants that this product consists of the ingredients specified and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated on this label when used in accordance with the directions under normal conditions of use. No one other than an officer of Green Plants and Trees II LLC is authorized (and such authorization must be in writing) to make any other warranty, guarantee or direction concerning this product.
2. Because the time, place, rate of application, weather conditions and normal or abnormal conditions of use or storage are beyond Green Trees and Plant's control, Green Trees and Plant's liability is limited to replacement of product or refund of purchase price. In no event shall Green Trees and Plants be liable for indirect or consequential damages.

**MANUFACTURED FOR
Green Trees and Plants II LLC.
250 Lawrence St.
Marietta GA 30060**