85488-1 02105/2009 1/87

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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

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

EPA Reg. Number:	Date of Issuance:
85488-1	FEB 5 2009

Term of Issuance:
Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
RDL-29 480 g/L SC

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):
Wagner Regulatory Associates
P.O. Box 640
Hockessin, DE 19707

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

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

Signature of Approving Official:

Mary L. Waller

Mary L. Waller, Product Manager (21)
Fungicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

2/5/2009

EPA Form 8570-6

2/27

2. You must submit the following conditional data within 18 months of the date of this registration:

    a. Storage Stability (830.6317) and Corrosion Characteristics (830.6320) studies.

    b. Dermal Sensitization (870.2600) study

3. Submit a revised CSF listing the actual registered manufacturing site in box 2.

4. Make the following changes to the label:

    a. Change the product registration number to "EPA Reg. No. 85488-1"

    b. In the section **Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals** add the following sentence immediately after "Causes moderate eye irritation": "Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals."

    c. In the last paragraph on page 3, in the section **CONDITIONS OF SALE…..,** Delete the phrase "or under abnormal conditions,"

    d. On page 5 revise the entire **STORAGE AND DISPOSAL** section in accordance with the requirements of Pesticide Registration Notice 2007-4.

    e. In the last paragraph on page 5, under **GENERAL INFORMATION,** change "All applications should be…." to "All applications must be…."

    f. On page 14 add the following to column 3 for both **Damping-off** and **Nematodes**: "Apply in a minimum of 2.5 gallons of water per acre."

    g. On page 21 in the first column under **Chinese Mustard** change "(Florida only)" to "(For use in Florida only)"

    h. On page 24 change the company address to the official address listed with the Agency: "P.O. Box 640, Hockessin, DE 19717"

5. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record before the product is released 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.

A copy of the label stamped "Accepted with Comments" is enclosed for your records.

Mary L. Waller

Mary L. Waller
Product Manager (21)
Fungicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

Enclosure:

Label stamped "Accepted with Comments"
Acute toxicity review DP355417 dated December 17, 2009
Product Chemistry Review DP355419 dated January 14, 2009

4/27

RDL-29 480 g/L SC

Fungicide and Nematacide

Active Ingredient:
Iprodione: 3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-N-(1-methylethyl)-2,4-dioxo-1-imidazolidinecarboxamide*.....41.6%
Other Ingredients:.....58.4%
Total: 100%
*Equivalent to 4 Lbs. Iprodione per gallon.

EPA Reg No.
EPA Est. No.

Net Contents: 2.5 Gallons

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

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 by a poison control center or doctor. - Do not give anything 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.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
HOT LINE NUMBER For 24 Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) call **1-800-222-1222**. For Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident), Call ChemTrec at **1-800-424-9300**.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

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

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ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated
FEB 5 2009
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 85488-1

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Mixers, loaders, others exposed to the concentrate, cleaners/repairers of equipment, and applicators applying as a dip treatment must wear:

- long-sleeve shirt and long pants
- chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber (> 14 mils), nitrite rubber (> 14 mils), neoprene rubber (> 14 mils), polyvinyl chloride (PVC) (> 14 mils), or viton(> 14 mils)
- chemical-resistant apron, and
- chemical-resistant footwear plus socks.

Applicators using hand held equipment must wear:

- coveralls over long-sleeve shirt and long pants
- chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber (> 14 mils), nitrile rubber (> 14 mils), neoprene rubber (> 14 mils), polyvinyl chloride (PVC) (> 14 mils), or viton(> 14 mils)
- chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposures, and
- a dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C), or a NIOSH approved respirator with any N, R, P or HE filter.

Applicators using aircraft or mechanical ground equipment (groundboom, airblast, etc.), and flaggers for aerial applications must wear:

- long-sleeve shirt and long pants
- shoes plus socks

Applicators and all other handlers not specified above must wear

- long-sleeve shirt and long pants
- chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber (> 14 mils), nitrile rubber (> 14 mils), neoprene rubber (> 14 mils), polyvinyl chloride (PVC) (> 14 mils), or viton(> 14 mils), and
- shoes plus socks.

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

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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.

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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.

Environmental Hazards

This chemical can contaminate surface water through aerial and ground spray applications. Under some conditions, it may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water after application. 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 with vegetated filter strips, and areas overlaying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

This pesticide is toxic to invertebrates. For terrestial uses, do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

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. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Wagner Regulatory Associates, Inc. ("WRA") 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 WRA and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

WRA 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 the product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or WRA, and, Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, WRA, INC. MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR

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IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, in no event shall WRA or Seller 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 WRA. 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 WRA, INC. OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in any manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read entire label before using this product.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE USE DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN PLANT INJURY OR POOR DISEASE/NEMATODE CONTROL.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or indirectly 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.

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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 48 hours for grapes. The restricted entry interval for all other WPS uses is 24 hours.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber (≥ 14 mils), nitrile rubber (≥ 14 mils), neoprene rubber (> 14 mils) polyvinyl chloride (PVC) (≥ 14 mils), or viton (≥ 14 mils)
- Shoes plus socks

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Prohibitions: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

Pesticide Storage: Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill on floor or paved surfaces, sweep and remove to chemical waste storage area until proper disposal can be made if product cannot be used according to the label.
Pesticide Disposal: Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative of the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.
Container Disposal: Triple rinse (or equivalent); then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

GENERAL INFORMATION

RDL-29 is a water-soluble liquid that can be used to control many plant diseases and nematodes on crops listed on this label. RDL-29 is classified as a dicarboximide.

RDL-29 has preventative properties recommended for the control of many important plant diseases. For disease control, RDL-29 may be applied as a foliar spray in alternating spray programs or in tank mixes with other registered, crop protection products. All applications should be made according to the use directions that follow.

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GENERAL INFORMATION (Continued)

RDL-29 should be used where nematode populations are low to moderate. If nematode populations are high, the use of a registered soil fumigant or contact nematicide prior to or at planting is recommended for most crops. Application may be made via drip irrigation, sprinkler chemigation, or soil surface band followed by incorporation (mechanical or water). Refer to crop section for complete use directions.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE THROUGH SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

Apply this product only through sprinkler irrigation systems including microjet, solid set, wheel lines and center pivot. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

SPRAY PREPARATION: Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS: First prepare a suspension of RDL-29 in a mix tank. Fill tank with 1/2 to 3/4 the desired amount of water. Start mechanical or hydraulic agitation. Add the required amount of RDL-29, and then the remaining volume of water. (Suspension concentrations using the appropriate dosage per acre recommended on this label of RDL-29 per 1 to 4 gallons of water are recommended). The spray solution should be buffered to a pH of 5.0-7.0. Then set sprinkler to deliver 0.1 to 0.4 inch of water per acre. Start sprinkler and uniformly inject the suspension of RDL-29 into the irrigation water line so as to deliver the desired rate per acre. The suspension of RDL-29 should be injected with a positive displacement pump into the main line ahead of a right angle turn to insure adequate mixing. If you should have any other questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

NOTE: When treatment with RDL-29 has been completed, further field irrigation over the treated area should be avoided for 24 hours to prevent washing the chemical off the crop.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS FOR APPLICATIONS THROUGH SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

Maintain continuous agitation in mix tank during mixing and application to assure a uniform suspension. Greater accuracy in calibration and distribution will be achieved by injecting a larger volume of a more dilute solution per unit time. 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 shutdown. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e. g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. If you are unsure of wind conditions, contact your local extension agent.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift, when system connection or fittings leak, when nozzles do not provide uniform distribution or when lines containing the product must be dismantled and drained. Crop injury,

lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop may result from nonuniform distribution of treated water.

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 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 label-prescribed safety devices for public water supplies are in place.

AERIAL SPRAY DRIFT

SENSITIVE AREAS: The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitats for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulation.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements)

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions below).

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements)

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of Nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

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- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from 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.

BOOM LENGTH: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements)

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

APPLICATION HEIGHT: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements)

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

SWATH ADJUSTMENT: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements)

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.)

WIND: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements)

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 - 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements)

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.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements)

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified 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.

GENERAL USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

- Use of RDL-29 at residential sites is prohibited.
- Crop rotation restrictions: For Beans, Broccoli, Carrots, Chinese Mustard, Cotton, Dry Bulb Onions, Garlic, Lettuce, Peanuts, and Potatoes
    - The following crops may be rotated after harvest: Beans, Broccoli, Carrots, Chinese Mustard, Cotton, Dry Bulb Onions, Garlic, Lettuce, Peanuts, and Potatoes
- Grazing restrictions: Do not graze animals in treated orchards (Stone Fruit, Almonds and Grapes).
    - Do not feed cover crops grown in treated orchards to livestock.
- Contact your local extension agent if you are unsure of disease conditions in your area.
- If applying RDL-29 adjacent to a water body (estuary, commercial fish pond, lake, permanent stream, marsh or natural pond, reservoir, or river) there must be at least a 25-foot vegetative buffer strip between the water body and the point of application.
    - Do not apply RDL-29 when the wind direction is toward aquatic areas as listed above.

INTEGRATED PEST (DISEASE) MANAGEMENT

RDL-29 should be integrated into an overall disease and pest management strategy whenever the use of a fungicide is required. Cultural practices known to reduce disease development should be followed. Consult your local agricultural authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area. RDL-29 may be used in State Agricultural Extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs, which recommend application timing based on environmental factors favorable for disease development.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

A disease management program that includes alternation or tankmixes between RDL-29 and other labeled fungicides that have a different mode of action is essential to prevent pathogen populations from developing resistance to RDL-29. RDL-29 should not be alternated or tankmixed with fungicides to which resistance has already developed. Resistance developed to other dicarboximide fungicides, such as Rovral® may result in resistance to RDL-29. Do not tankmix or extend the total number of applications per crop on this label with Rovral®

Consult your local or state agricultural authorities for resistant management strategies that are complementary to those in this label. RDL-29 is not cross resistant with other classes of fungicides which have different modes of action.

SPRAYING/MIXING

RDL-29 may be applied with all types of spray equipment commonly used for making ground and aerial applications. Proper adjustments and calibration of spraying equipment to give good canopy penetration and coverage is essential for good disease control. The higher rates in the rate range and/or shorter spray intervals may be required under conditions of heavy infection pressure, highly susceptible varieties, or when disease conducive environmental conditions exist.

To prepare spray solution, partially fill the spray tank with clean water and begin agitation. Add the specified amount of RDL-29 to the tank, allowing time for good dispersion. If tankmixes are required, product should be

added to the spray tank in the following order: RDL-29, other WG or dry flowable formulations, wettable powders and flowable (aqueous suspensions) products. Finish filling the tank to the desired volume to obtain the proper spray concentration. Maintain agitation throughout the spraying operation. Do not allow spray mixture to stand overnight or for prolonged periods, as some chemical breakdown may occur, particularly in water with a high pH. Spray solution should be buffered to a pH of 5.0- 7.0. A high quality, nonionic spreader can be used as a spray tank additive for every application with the exception of in-furrow sprays or drip chemigation. RDL-29 should be added to the tank prior to the addition of any adjuvant. When using an adjuvant consult the label or manufacturer for crop tolerance and safety information when using with RDL-29. Mixing RDL-29 with very acidic products may result in precipitation of RDL-29. Make up only the amount of spray required for immediate use. Sprayers should be thoroughly cleaned immediately after application.

RDL-29 is compatible with many commonly used fungicides, liquid fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides and biological control products. If tank mixes are desired, observe all directions, precautions, and limitations on labeling of all products used. Consult compatibility charts or your local or state agricultural authorities for compatibility information.

Directions for Use Through Sprinkler and Drip Chemigation System

Spray Preparation: Chemical tank and injector system should be thoroughly cleaned (remove pesticide residues, scale, and any other foreign matter from chemical tank and injector system). Flush system with clean water.

Application Instructions: Apply RDL-29 at rates and timings as described in this label.

Sprinkler Application Instructions: Prepare a suspension of RDL-29 in a mix tank. Fill tank with ½ - ¾ desired amount of water. Start mechanical or hydraulic agitation. Add the required amount of RDL-29, per use directions, and then add remaining water. The spray solution should be buffered to a pH of 5.0-7.0. For foliar applications set sprinkler to deliver 0.1 to 0.4 gallons of water per acre. Start sprinkler and uniformly inject the suspension of RDL-29 into the irrigation water line so as to deliver the desired rate per acre. The suspension of RDL-29 should be injected with a positive displacement pump into the main line ahead of a right angle turn to insure adequate mixing. NOTE: When treatment of RDL-29 (used as a fungicide) is completed, further field irrigation over the treated area should be avoided for 24 hours to prevent washing the chemical off the crop.

Chemigation: Application should be in sufficient water and of sufficient duration to apply the recommended rate evenly to the entire treated area. When applying RDL-29 as a nematicide, sufficient water should be used after application to move product into the root zone. Do not allow irrigation water to collect or run-off during chemigation. RDL-29 should not be applied at the same time a drip/irrigation line clean out product is being used. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated 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.

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Use Precautions for Irrigation Applications:

Apply this product only through drip chemigation (for nematicide control only) or sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, microjet, wheel lines, and solid set. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Apply 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, this product should be injected into no more than the last 20-30 minutes of the set. Do not apply when winds are greater than 10-15 mph to avoid drift or wind skips. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform treated water. Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control. Good agitation should be maintained during the entire application period.

If you have questions about calibration you should contact 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.

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.

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15/27

AERIAL SPRAY DRIFT

Sensitive Areas: The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitats for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement form aerial application to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulation.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements)

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Apply larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions below).

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirement)

- Volume – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturers recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of nozzles – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation – Orienting nozzles so tat the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from 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.

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16/27

BOOM LENGTH: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirement)

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than ¾ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

APPLICATION HEIGHT: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirement)

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

SWATH ADJUSTMENT: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirement)

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

WIND: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirement)
Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirement)

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.

TERMPERATURE INVERSIONS: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirement)

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small-suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets are often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified 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.

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17/27

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply RDL-29 at rates and timings as described in this label.

FIELD AND ROW CROPS

CROP	TARGET DISEASE OR INSECT	APPLICATION RATE	APPLICATION TIMING AND METHOD	FURTHER USE DIRECTIONS	USE RESTRICTIONS
Cotton	**Damping-off " Sore Shin"** (*Rhizoctonia solani*)	0.25 – 0.5 fluid ounces per 1000 feet of row	Apply at planting using spray nozzles mounted on planter. Nozzles should be directed to deliver the spray solution to an open seed furrow. Direct the spray in-furrow immediately behind the seed drop tube and before the furrow closure devices. Total ounces per row spacing per acre: 40" = 3.2 – 6.5 38" = 3.4 – 6.9 36" = 3.6 – 7.3 30" = 4.4 – 8.7	If field has a history of high disease pressure or if weather conditions favor seedling disease development (i.e. cool and wet) apply the higher rate of RDL-29. Use sprayer equipment calibrated to deliver the registered dose rate of product.	Maximum of one application of RDL-29 per season. Do not allow grazing or feeding of cotton forage to livestock.
	Nematodes	0.5 fluid ounces per 1000 feet or row	Apply as spray or drench. Spray or drench application should be made at planting using spray nozzles mounted on planter. Nozzles should be directed to deliver the spray solution to an open seed furrow. Direct the spray in-furrow immediately behind the seed drop tube and before the furrow closure devices. Total ounces per row spacing per acre: 40" = 6.5 38" = 6.9 36" = 7.3 30" = 8.7	Apply when field has history of low to moderate infestations of nematodes. Do not use if nematode pressure is high. Use sprayer equipment calibrated to deliver the registered dose rate of product.	

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18/27

CROP	TARGET DISEASE OR INSECT	APPLICATION RATE	APPLICATION TIMING AND METHOD	FURTHER USE DIRECTIONS	USE RESTRICTIONS
Peanuts*	**Sclerotinia Blight** (*Sclerotinia minor*)	2.0 pints per acre Ground - Use 40 gallons minimum water per acre	For best results apply using a preventative program. Make 1st application when conditions first become favorable for disease development. Up to 2 subsequent applications should be made at 14 to 21 day intervals. Apply using a tractor mounted spray boom equipped with hollow cone or low-pressure nozzles (e.g. 8008LP, 8001LP or TK7.5 that produce large droplets). Adjust nozzles to provide complete coverage of the row.	Applications may also be made by chemigation. Vine spreaders may be used in combination with flat fan nozzles for banding. Use the two-pint per acre rate in the band. Last spray application should be at least 2.0 pints (1 quart) per acre	Do not make more than 3 applications (6.0 pints total) per season. If using high rate for nematode control do not make more than 2 applications (6 pints total) per season. PHI = 10 days, the final application can be made up to 10 days of harvest. Do not apply by air. Do not feed peanut hay to livestock. *Not currently registered for use in California.

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19/27

	Nematodes ***Rhizoctonia sp.***	2.0 – 3.0 pints per acre Apply in a minimum of 2.5 gallons of water per acre.	Make the at-planting application using spray nozzles mounted on the planter to deliver the spray solution to the open seed furrow. Direct the spray in-furrow, immediately behind the seed drop tube and before the furrow closure devices. Make the post-plant application as a directed spray to the soil at the base of the plant, on either side. Irrigate within 1.0 hour. Make 2nd application ~30 days after planting. Apply RDL-29 to an acre of plants without adjusting for band application or row spacing.	Apply when field has history of low to moderate infestations of nematodes. Do not use if nematode pressure is high. Use higher rate for moderate infestations. When using RDL-29 as a nematicide make one application at planting (in-furrow) and one application ~ 30 days after planting. One additional foliar application can be made for disease control if low rate (2.0 pints per acre) is used (see directions above). Do not exceed 6 pints total applications (disease and nematode) per season.	

FRUIT TREE AND NUTS

CROP	TARGET DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE	APPLICATION TIMING AND METHOD	FURTHER USE DIRECTIONS	USE RESTRICTIONS
Almonds	**Alternaria leaf and fruit spot** (*Alternaria alternata*) **Shothole** (*Wilsonomyces carpophilus*) **Brown Rot Blossom Blight** (*Monilinia laxa*) **Jacket Rot** (*Botrytis cinerea*)	1.0 pints per acre Ground - Use 20-400 gallons water per acre Air – Use 15 gallons minimum per acre	Apply as a foliar spray in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of blossoms, foliage, and/or fruit. Spray Schedule 1st application should be applied at pink bud, if conditions favor disease development or recur, make up to 3 subsequent applications at: - full bloom - petal fall - up to 5 weeks after petal fall. Optimal timing for jacket rot control is full bloom.	RDL-29 should be used as an integral part of a complete disease control program. Reduced control due to lack of canopy penetration may occur when using aerial applications after petal fall. ***Alternaria*** **–** Applications can be made up to 5 weeks after petal fall. If *Alternaria* leaf spot is present beyond 5 weeks after petal fall, use of an alternative fungicide effective against	Do not make more than 4 applications per season. Do not apply RDL-29 beyond 5 weeks after petal fall.

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				Alternaria is necessary.	
Stone Fruit Apricots Cherries Nectarines Peaches Plums Plumcots Prunes	**Brown Rot Blossom blight** (*Monilinia spp.*) **Shot Hole** (*Wilsonomyces carpophilus*) **Scab** (*Cladosporium carpophilum*) **Jacket Rot** (*Botrytis cinerea, Monilinia spp.*)	1.0 – 2.0 pints per acre Ground - Use 20-400 gallons water per acre Air – Use 15 gallons minimum per acre	Apply as a foliar spray in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of blossoms and foliage. Apply when bud tissue is susceptible to disease development (i.e., pink, white or red bud). If conditions favorable for development of disease persist or recur, apply at full bloom or petal fall. Optimal timing for jacket rot control is full bloom.	RDL-29 should be used as an integral part of a complete disease control program. When severe disease conditions exist, use of the higher rate and shorter spray interval is recommended. During bloom period, the alternation of other registered fungicides may be required.	Do not make more than 2 applications per season. Do not apply RDL-29 after petal fall.

SMALL FRUIT

CROP	TARGET DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE	APPLICATION TIMING AND METHOD	FURTHER USE DIRECTIONS	USE RESTRICTIONS
Caneberries: Blackberry Loganberry Red raspberry Black raspberry Cultivars and/or hybrids of these **Bushberries*:** Currant Elderberry Gooseberry Huckleberry * RDL-29 is not registered for use on blueberries.	**Botrytis Fruit Rot** (*Botrytis cinerea*)	1.0 – 2.0 pints per acre Ground - Use 100 gallons water minimum per acre	Apply as a foliar spray with ground equipment in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of blossoms and fruit. Make first application at early bloom (5-10% bloom) and repeat at full bloom. Two additional applications can be applied at 14 day intervals or as required.	RDL-29 should be used as an integral part of a complete disease control program.	Do not make more than 4 applications per season. PHI = 0 day, the final application can be made up to and including the day of harvest. Do not use on any variety of blueberries.
Strawberries	**Botrytis Fruit Rot** (*Botrytis cinerea*)	2.0 pints per 100 gallons (DIP)	Apply as a preplant dip immediately prior to planting. Dip transplants in solution for 1-5 minutes and plant immediately.		Do not make more than 1 application.

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Product of the _____

21/27

	Gray Mold (Botrytis cinerea) **Stem End Rot** (*Gnomonia comari*) **Phomopsis Soft Rot** (*Phomopsis obscurans*) **Purple Leaf Spot** (*Mycosphaerella spp.*) **Anthracnose*** (*Colletotrichum spp,*)	1.5 – 2.0 pints per acre Ground - Use 100 gallons water minimum per acre Air – Use 10 gallons water minimum per acre	For disease control, thorough coverage is essential. The higher use rate is recommended under severe disease conditions. * RDL-29 will suppress or give partial control of this disease.	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.	Do not make more than 1 application per season. Do not apply RDL-29 after first fruiting flower.

GINSENG*

CROP	TARGET DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE	APPLICATION TIMING AND METHOD	FURTHER USE DIRECTIONS	USE RESTRICTIONS
Ginseng*	**Alternaria Blight** (*Alternaria panax*)	1.5 - 2.0 pints per acre Use 10 gallons water minimum per acre	Apply as a foliar spray in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage. Apply first application as conditions become favorable for disease development. As long as conditions favor disease development, continue applications on a 7-14 day interval.	RDL-29 should be used as a part of a complete spray program. Under severe disease conditions the shorter spray interval and higher rate should be used.	*Not currently registered for use in California. Do not make more than 5 applications per season. PHI = 36 days, the final application can be made up to 36 days of harvest.

GRAPES

CROP	TARGET DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE	APPLICATION TIMING AND METHOD	FURTHER USE DIRECTIONS	USE RESTRICTIONS
Grapes	**Bunch Rot** (*Botrytis cinerea*)	**Wine and Sherry Grapes** 1.0 – 2.0 pints per acre (see timing for rate related to timing) Use 50 gallons water minimum per acre	Apply as a foliar spray in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage. Application equipment should be calibrated and adjusted to direct the spray at the bunches to insure thorough coverage. **Wine and Sherry Grapes Rate &**	RDL-29 should be used as an integral part of a complete disease control program. **Thorough coverage of the bunches is essential.** When severe disease conditions are present, the higher rate is	Wine and Sherry Grapes - Do not make more than 4 applications per season. Wine and Sherry Grapes - PHI = 7 days, the final application may be made up to 7 days before harvest.

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			Spray Schedule: Early to mid bloom: 1.0 – 2.0 pints per acre Prior to bunch closing: 1.5 – 2.0 pints per acre Beginning of fruit ripening (veraison): 1.5 – 2.0 pints per acre Final application prior to harvest (as needed): 1.5 – 2.0 pints per acre	recommended. Use good cultural practices (in conjunction with RDL-29) designed to minimize conditions conducive for Bunch Rot development. Application may be made by chemigation except in the state of New York.	
		Table and Raisin Grapes 1.0 – 2.0 pints per acre Use 50 gallons water minimum per acre	**Table and Raisin Grapes Spray Schedule:** Early to mid-bloom (one application per season)	Applications should be based on local disease and growing conditions. Contact your local extension agent for regional recommendations.	**Table and Raisin Grapes:** Do not make more than one application per season.

VEGETABLES

CROP	TARGET DISEASE OR PEST	APPLICATION RATE	APPLICATION TIMING AND METHOD	FURTHER USE DIRECTIONS	USE RESTRICTIONS
Beans: Snap Dry Lima	**Gray Mold** (*Botrytis cinerea*) **White Mold** (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*)	1.5 – 2.0 pints per acre Ground - Use 40 gallons water minimum per acre Air* – Use 10 gallons water minimum per acre	Apply as a foliar spray at 1st bloom to when 10% of the plants have one open bloom. When conditions are favorable for disease development, repeat application again 5-7 days later or up to peak bloom. When using ground equipment apply with a spray pressure of 50-100 PSI. Use a three-nozzle/row boom arranged with one nozzle directed over the row and a drop nozzle on each side of the row. For disease control, thorough coverage is essential.	RDL-29 should be used as an integral part of a complete disease control program. Under severe disease conditions the shorter spray interval and higher rate should be used. Application can also be made by chemigation or air*.	Two applications maximum per season, with last application made no later than peak bloom. Do not allow foraging for 14 days after last application. Do not feed snap or succulent bean hay to livestock. Do not feed dry bean hay to livestock until 45 days after last application. Do not use RDL-29 on cowpeas. *** Aerial application not currently registered for use in California.**

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23/27

Broccoli	**Black Leg** (*Leptosphaeria maculans*)	2.0 pints per acre Ground - Use 40 gallons water minimum per acre	Apply as a directed spray to the base of the plant and the adjacent soil surface immediately after thinning (2-4 leaf stage). Apply with a tractor-mounted boom sprayer with 2 flat fan nozzles per row. Direct nozzles at base of plant and the adjacent soil surface. Nozzles should be position to ensure coverage of the stem.	Application can also be made by chemigation. A second application may be made up to the day of harvest, if disease conditions persist or recur.	Do not make more than 2 applications per crop. PHI = 0 day, the final application can be made up to and including the day of harvest. Do not apply as a drench.
Carrots	**Alternaria Blight** (*Alternaria dauci*) **Black Crown Rot** (*Alternaria radicina*)	1.0 - 2.0 pints per acre Use 10 gallons water minimum per acre	Apply as a foliar spray in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage. Apply first application as conditions become favorable for disease development. As long as conditions favor disease development, continue applications on a 7-14 day interval.	Application can be made by ground, chemigation, or aerial equipment. Under severe disease conditions the shorter spray interval and higher rate should be used.	Do not make more than 4 applications per season. PHI = 0 day, the final application can be made up to and including the day of harvest.
Carrots (Tank Mix Program for *Alternaria)*	**Alternaria Blight** (*Alternaria dauci*) **Black Crown Rot** (*Alternaria radicina*)	1.0 pints per acre Use 10 gallons water minimum per acre	See use directions above for Carrot. Continue applications on a 7-10 day interval as long as conditions favor disease development.	See use directions above for Carrot. Apply only with another registered fungicide registered for *Alternaria* in Carrot.	Do not make more than 10 applications per season. PHI = 0 day, the final application can be made up to and including the day of harvest.

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Carrots	Nematodes	2.0 pints per acre.	Apply 1st application (2.0 pints per acre) one week prior to seeding. Incorporate into the seeding bed. Do not adjust for a band application or row spacing. Subsequent applications should be applied over the plant/row growing area through ground or chemigation equipment. Do not adjust for a band application or row spacing. Apply 2.0 pints per acre application within two weeks after planting. Subsequent applications (2 maximum applications of 2.0 pints per acre) should be made at 21 day intervals.	Apply when field has history of low to moderate infestations of nematodes. Do not use if nematode pressure is high. Use higher rate for moderate infestations. When applying 2-4th applications through ground application or chemigation, use sufficient amounts of water following chemical application to move solution throughout the root zone. Use of another registered nematicide is recommended (after 4th application of RDL-29) to finish the season if last RDL-29 treatment results in more than 3 weeks remaining to harvest. When using RDL-29 for nematicide control do not use RDL-29 for disease control.	Do not make more than 4 applications per season (8 pints total).
Chinese Mustard (*Florida only*)	**Alternaria Leaf Spot** (*Alternaria spp.*)	1.0 pints per acre Use 50 gallons water minimum per acre	Apply as a foliar spray in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage. Apply first application as conditions become favorable for disease development. As long as conditions favor disease development, continue applications on a 10-14 day interval.		Do not make more than 4 applications per season. PHI = 10 days, the final application may be made up to 10 days before harvest.
Dry Bulb Onions	**Botrytis Leaf Blight** (*Botrytis squamosa*) **Purple Blotch**	1.5 pints per acre Ground - Use 50 gallons water	When using ground equipment apply with a boom sprayer using either single or	Application can be made by ground, chemigation, or aerial equipment.	Do not make more than 5 applications per season.

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25/27

	(*Alternaria porri*) **Botrytis Neck Rot** (*Botrytis allii*) **Stemphylium Blight** (*Stemphylium vesicarium*)	minimum per acre Air – Use 10 gallons water minimum per acre	multiple nozzles per row. Nozzle(s) should be adjusted to provide complete coverage of each row. Apply first application as conditions become favorable for disease development. As long as conditions favor disease development, continue applications on a 14-day interval.		PHI = 7 days, the final application may be made up to 7 days before harvest.
Dry Bulb Onions (Tank Mix Program)	**Botrytis Leaf Blight** (*Botrytis squamosa*) **Purple Blotch** (*Alternaria porri*) **Botrytis Neck Rot** (*Botrytis allii*) Stemphylium Blight (*Stemphylium vesicarium*)	1.0 pint per acre Ground - Use 50 gallons water minimum per acre Air – Use 10 gallons water minimum per acre	When using ground equipment apply with a boom sprayer using either single or multiple nozzles per row. Nozzle(s) should be adjusted to provide complete coverage of each row. Apply first application as conditions become favorable for disease development. As long as conditions favor disease development, continue applications on a 7-10 day interval.	Application can be made by ground, chemigation, or aerial equipment. Apply only with another registered fungicide registered for Botrytis Leaf Blight, Purple Blotch and/or Botrytis Neck Rot in Dry Bulb Onions.	Do not make more than 10 applications per season. PHI = 7 days, the final application may be made up to 7 days before harvest.
Garlic	White Rot (*Sclerotium cepivorum*)	4.0 pint per acre* Use 20 gallons water minimum per acre	Apply in-furrow at planting. Apply in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of the open furrow and covering soil.	* Rate is based on pints product/treated acres. Represents rate for a 38-40 inch row spacing.	Do not make more than 1 application per year.
Lettuce (head & leaf types)	Lettuce Drop (*Sclerotinia spp*) Bottom Rot (*Rhizoctonia solani*) Gray Mold (*Botrytis cinerea*)	1.5 – 2.0* pints per acre Use 40 gallons water minimum per acre	Apply as a foliar spray in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage. Apply from planting to just after thinning. Second application should be made 10 days later. When	*When applying in a band do not reduce the acre rate. Applications may also be made by chemigation.	Do not make more than 4 applications per season. PHI = 14 days, the final application may be made up to 14 days before harvest.

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26/27

			conditions favor disease development, a third application should be made 10 days later. When using ground equipment apply with a boom sprayer using three nozzles per seed line. One nozzle should be centered over the row and one on each side of the row. Side nozzles should be directed to ensure thorough coverage of the lower portion of the plants and the surrounding soil surface. The higher use rate is recommended under severe disease conditions.		Do not drench. Do not cultivate after application. When necessary make applications during or immediately after cultivation.
Potatoes	Early Blight (*Alternaria solani*)	1.0 – 2.0 pints per acre. Use 10 gallons water minimum per acre	Apply first application as conditions become favorable for disease development. Up to 3 subsequent applications can be applied at 10 -14 day intervals, or as required. The higher use rate is recommended under severe disease conditions. Apply with a boom sprayer with a single or multiple nozzles. Adjust nozzles to provide thorough coverage of the foliage, especially the older leaves.	Applications may also be made by chemigation or air. Sprinkler irrigation – deliver between 0.1 – 0.4 inches of water per acre.	Do not make more than 4 applications per season. PHI = 14 days, the final application may be made up to 14 days before harvest. Do not irrigate for 24 hours after application.
Potatoes	White Mold (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*)	2.0 pints per acre. Use 10 gallons	Apply just prior to row closing or at early first sign of	Thorough coverage is essential for White Mold control.	Do not apply RDL-29 by air for White Mold control except

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27/27

		water minimum per acre	disease. Repeat on a 14 – 21 day interval, if favorable conditions for disease development continue. Apply with a boom sprayer with a single or multiple nozzles. Adjust nozzles to provide thorough coverage of lower stems and branches and the soil surface surrounding the plants.	White mold applications can also be applied by chemigation.	for California.

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