



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

May 13, 2021

Katie Woodall
RedEagle International, LLC
P.O. Box 640
7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, DE 19707

Subject: Label Amendment – Correct rate conversion in seed cotton
Product Name: Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC
EPA Registration Number: 85678-69
Application Date: 04/20/2021
Decision Number: 575421

Dear Katie Woodall:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

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

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with FIFRA section 6. If you have any questions, please contact Jennifer Drobish by phone at 703-308-3194, or via email at Drobish.jennifer@epa.gov.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Shaja B. Joyner". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'S'.

Shaja B. Joyner, Product Manager 20
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
Registration Division 7505P

Enclosure

[MASTER]

| | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|-----------|------------------|
| AZOXYSTROBIN | GROUP | 11 | FUNGICIDE |
|---------------------|--------------|-----------|------------------|



Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC

FOR DISEASE CONTROL

A Broad-Spectrum Fungicide for Control of a Wide-Range of Plant Diseases in Almonds, Artichoke (Globe), Asparagus, Bananas & Plantains, Berries (Bushberry, Caneberry, & Low Growing), Brassica, Bulb Vegetables, Canola, Carrots, Celery, Cereals (Barley, Oats, & Rye), Christmas Trees, Citrus Fruit, Corn (Field, Pop, & Sweet, Including Crops Grown for Seed Production), Cotton, Cucurbits, Fruiting Vegetables, Grapes & Other Small Vine Climbing Fruit, Herbs & Spices, Leafy Vegetables, Legume Vegetables, Mint, Oilseed Crops, Peanuts, Pistachios, Potatoes, Rice, Sorghum, Soybean & Edamame, Stone Fruit, Sugarcane, Tobacco, Tomatoes & Tomatillos, Tree Nuts, Tropical Fruit, Vegetables (Root & Tuber), Watercress, Wheat & Triticale, Wild Rice, Non-Grass Animal Feeds Forage, Fodder, Straw & Hay, Grasses (Grown for Seed), Seed Treatment, Turf, and Ornamentals.

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Active Ingredient: | By Wt. |
| Azoxystrobin: methyl (E)-2-([6-(2-cyanophenoxy)pyrimidin-4-yloxy]phenyl)-3-methoxyacrylate* | 22.9% |
| Other Ingredients: | 77.1% |
| Total: | 100.0% |

*IUPAC

Containing 2.1 pounds of azoxystrobin per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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

| FIRST AID | |
|---|--|
| IF 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 a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| IF SWALLOWED: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 by mouth to an unconscious person. |
| IF INHALED: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice. |
| HOTLINE NUMBERS | |
| Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal), call: 1-800-222-1222 . For Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident), call CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 . | |

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

See Panel for First Aid Instructions and booklet for complete Precautionary Statements and Directions For Use.

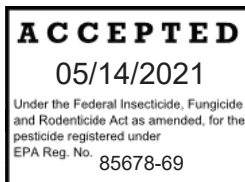
See label booklet for complete Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.

See label booklet for additional Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.

See label booklet for complete Directions For Use.]

Manufactured For:

RedEagle International LLC
5143 S. Lakeland Dr., Suite 4
Lakeland, FL 33813



EPA Reg. No.: 85678-69
EPA Est. No.: _____

Net Contents: _____ [Gallons/Liters]

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. Avoid breathing spray mist. 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.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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.

IMPORTANT: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "applicators and other handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Azoxystrobin is toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine fish and aquatic invertebrates. Azoxystrobin can be persistent for several months or more after application. For terrestrial 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 water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory: Azoxystrobin and a degradate of azoxystrobin are known to leach through soil to groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Surface Water Advisory: This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of azoxystrobin and a degradate of azoxystrobin from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours. If any adverse environmental effects caused by this product are detected, notify RedEagle International LLC and State/Federal authorities immediately.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read the label in its entirety before using this product. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Adverse crop response, decreased disease control or illegal crop residues may result if the Directions for Use, Restrictions and Precautions are not followed.

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 4 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 made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried. Applications must not be made if humans or domestic animals are within the area to be treated. Due to the possibility of your State having reentry intervals that are more restrictive than those listed in this label, applicators must check the specific requirements mandated by the Department of Agriculture for your State.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

When applied according to the instructions in this label, **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** provides broad-spectrum disease protection through systemic activity against many plant diseases.

PRECAUTIONS

- Extreme care must be used in apple and crabapple trees because even trace amounts of this product may cause adverse crop response to certain varieties.
- Severe injury may result in apple trees or fruit if product is allowed to drift.
- This product may cause adverse crop response when mixed with emulsifiable concentrates (ECs). Effects may be more severe if applications are made during periods of cool and cloudy conditions that last for several days after application.
- Adverse crop response may also occur if this product is mixed with adjuvants containing silicone.

RESTRICTIONS

- Except as specifically listed on this label, do not use this product in greenhouses where transplants are grown for commercial production.
- Do not graze animals on turf treated with this product or feed clippings that have been treated with this product to animals.
- Do not allow product spray to drift. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.
- Do not spray apple or crabapple trees with equipment that was previously used to apply this product.
- Do not spray if conditions may cause drift outside of the application area. Conditions that may cause spray drift include but are not limited to: wind speed and direction, thermal inversions, spray droplet size and sprayer nozzle/pressure combinations. A State extension agent will have information regarding how to avoid spray drift for your specific area.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PRODUCT USE

Application: Thorough coverage of the target crop must be achieved to obtain optimal disease control. If spray applications overlap, the crop may be injured. Mix only the amount of spray solution necessary for the application being made.

Adjuvants: For applications where an adjuvant will be used, it is recommended to select one that meets the standards of the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) adjuvant certification.

Adverse Crop Response and Crop Tolerance: Plant tolerance has been found to be acceptable for all crops on the label, however, it is not possible to test all tank-mix combinations under all conditions. Test planned combinations on a small portion of the crop to ensure that adverse crop response will not occur as a result of application. See the **PRECAUTIONS** and **RESTRICTIONS** sections for specific information on adverse crop response for apples and apple varieties.

Efficacy: In cases where environmental conditions promoting infestation are extended, and the maximum number of applications of this product allowed in the instructions below have been met, use another fungicide registered for use in the desired crop. The efficacy of this product may be reduced if infestations resistant to Group 11 fungicides are already present. When conditions favor disease infestation, when severe disease pressure is present or for crops that may be more susceptible to disease, use the higher use rate and shorter spray interval listed.

Integrated Pest Management: Use this product as part of an integrated pest management (IPM) program. The **CROP USE DIRECTIONS** section below provides specific IPM recommendations. Consult State or local agricultural extension authorities or other agronomy experts for IPM strategies appropriate for your specific area and crop.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

| | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|-----------|------------------|
| AZOXYSTROBIN | GROUP | 11 | FUNGICIDE |
|---------------------|--------------|-----------|------------------|

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC contains the active ingredient azoxystrobin. Azoxystrobin is classified as a FRAC Group 11 fungicide (methoxy-acrylates chemical group) and is a QoI-fungicide (Quinone outside Inhibitor). Azoxystrobin is also classified as a C3 Fungicide [Complex III: cytochrome bc1 (ubiquinol oxidase) at Qo site (cyt b gene)] for target site.

Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** or other Group 11 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** or other Group 11 fungicides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicides from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Use at least the minimum application rate as labeled by the manufacturer.
- Adopt an integrated disease management program for fungicide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, and crop rotation, and which considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Where possible, make use of predictive disease models to effectively time fungicide applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance.
- Monitor treated fungal populations for resistance development.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact your local RedEagle International LLC representative. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

Users should scout before and after application. Users should report lack of performance to registrant or their representative.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

The following crops may be planted at the specified interval following application of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC**:

| Crop Rotational Interval | Plant Back Interval |
|---|---------------------|
| Buckwheat Millet | 12 Months |
| All other crops with Azoxystrobin registered uses | 0 Days |

SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL

Used early in the season, **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** may be used to control soilborne diseases that cause pre- or post-emergence damping-off and diseases that infect the plant where it meets the soil. Consult the **CROP USE DIRECTIONS** section in this label for specific crops labeled for this use and use information. Apply using banded or in-furrow applications. Agricultural practices in your region and the timing of the disease outbreak will determine the application method used. In-furrow applications generally work best against seedling diseases and banded applications work best against soilborne diseases that develop later in the year. Consult a local expert for the most appropriate application type for your area and crop.

Precaution: Adverse crop response may result if applications are made to the soil under wet and cool conditions.

BANDED APPLICATIONS

Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fluid ounce of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** (0.10 – 0.20 oz. a.i.) per 1,000 row-feet or for 22-inch row spacing, 0.70 fluid ounce of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** (0.175 oz. a.i.) per 1,000 row-feet as a soil directed spray around the plants and lower stems of the plant using one or more nozzles adjusted to provide thorough coverage. Band width of the application must be no more than 7 inches. Make applications during hilling or cultivation, if soil incorporation is desired.

NOTE: Banded applications count as a foliar application for resistance management purposes since the product spray comes into contact with plant foliage.

IN-FURROW APPLICATIONS

Using the table below to determine the appropriate amount of product, apply the specified amount in 3 – 15 gallons of water at planting. Mount nozzles so that the spray is directed at the furrow just prior to the seeds being covered. **DO NOT** apply spray directly over top of seeds. If climatic conditions promote the development of disease, or if there is a history of Pythium in the field, or if minimum/low till agricultural practices are being practiced use the higher rates listed.

Amount of Product Required Per Acre for Selected Row Widths and Application Rates

| Row Width | Application Rate (Fl. Oz. per 1,000 Row-Feet) | | | Total Row-Feet per Acre |
|-----------|---|------|------|-------------------------|
| | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | |
| 22" | 9.5 | 14.3 | - | 23,760 |
| 30" | 7.0 | 10.5 | 13.9 | 17,424 |
| 32" | 6.5 | 9.8 | 13.1 | 16,335 |
| 34" | 6.1 | 9.2 | 12.3 | 15,374 |
| 36" | 5.8 | 8.7 | 11.6 | 14,520 |
| 38" | 5.5 | 8.3 | 11.0 | 13,756 |
| 40" | 5.2 | 7.8 | 10.5 | 13,068 |

Restriction: Do not apply more than 15 fl. oz./Acre.

Drip Applications

Consult the Chemigation (**Application through Irrigation Systems**) section of this label.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- When applying aerially to crops, **do not** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

- Applicators are required to select nozzles that deliver medium to coarse spray droplets in accordance with ASABE Standard S-572.1.
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, the spray boom must be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip or rotor blade vortices. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground-boom Applications:

- When using ground application equipment, apply with nozzle height no more than 4 ft. above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to select nozzles that deliver medium to coarse spray droplets in accordance with ASABE Standard S-572.1.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Azoxystrobin can affect non-target plant species outside the treatment area. To limit adverse effects to non-target plants, the applicator must avoid making applications when wind can facilitate off-site movement of azoxystrobin in the direction of areas such as forested areas, riparian areas, wetlands, and areas that serve as habitat for desirable and protected animal species.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. **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** sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground-boom:

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. **WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.**
- **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.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft:

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. **AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.**
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Boom Length** - Longer booms increase drift potential. Therefore, a shorter boom length is advised.
- **Application Height** - Application more than 10 ft. above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest referenced height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom must remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. **AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.** Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator needs to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are

characterized by increasing temperature 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.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

MIXING AND APPLICATION

Application Equipment

Make application of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** using typical ground or aerial application equipment. Calibrate and adjust equipment properly prior to spray to maximize canopy penetration and coverage of crop for optimal disease control. For additional information on application spray equipment and calibration, consult sprayer manufacturer and/or State recommendations. Refer to current State agricultural recommendations for specific local recommendations and spray schedules.

Pump

Use a pump system that is capable of maintaining the tank mixture in suspension (using either a jet agitator or liquid sparge tube) and maintaining 35-40 PSI at the nozzles. **DO NOT** use air to agitate the mixture.

Nozzles

To achieve best results, follow the nozzle manufacturer's recommendations. Use nozzles that are the same size and space them evenly across the boom to provide uniform and accurate applications. Screens must be used to protect the pump and prevent clogging in the nozzles. To prevent clogged nozzles, use 50-mesh or coarser screens between the pump and the spray boom and, if necessary, at the nozzles. Suction-side screens must be 16-mesh or coarser. **DO NOT** use screens in the recirculation line.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Clean all spray equipment thoroughly prior to mixing. Only prepare the amount of spray mixture needed for the application. Be sure to agitate the spray solution thoroughly both before application and maintain agitation during application. After application is finished, thoroughly rinse the tank with clean water. Dispose of the rinsate by applying to an area that has already been treated.

Applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC Alone (no tank mix):

1. Fill the tank with approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ the total amount of water to be used.
2. Begin agitation and add the specified amount of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC**.
3. While maintaining agitation, add the remaining amount of water.
4. Once **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** has been completely dispersed into the water, begin the application.
5. Agitation must be maintained until all of the tank has been sprayed.

Tank Mixtures with Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC is typically compatible with products specified for tank mixture on this label. **DO NOT** combine this product with other pesticides, fertilizers, or surfactants until compatibility is confirmed, either through use of compatibility charts or your own testing. In particular, no total dosage rate listed in any label may be exceeded and the most restrictive label precautions and limitations must be followed. **DO NOT** use any product which prohibits mixing with this product.

Conduct a jar test to determine physical compatibility of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** with another product.

1. Add the proportional labeled amounts of the products to 1 qt. of water in a quart-sized jar. Components must be added in the following sequence:
 - a) Wettable powders and water dispersible granules;
 - b) Liquid flowables (including suspo-emulsions);
 - c) Emulsifiable concentrates (EC's); and
 - d) Additives and adjuvants.
2. Thoroughly mix and let rest for at least 5 minutes.
3. If the mixture remains mixed or can be easily remixed, the mixture is considered physically compatible. If compatibility is confirmed, be sure to use the same tank mix sequence of adding components to the spray tank.

Tank Mixing

1. Fill the tank with approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ the total amount of water to be used.
2. Begin agitation and add the specified amount of tank mix partner(s) in the following order:
 - a) Wettable powders and water dispersible granules;
 - b) Liquid flowables (including suspo-emulsions);
 - c) Emulsifiable concentrates (EC's); and
 - d) Additives and adjuvants.

3. Maintain agitation. Once the products have been completely dissolved and dispersed in the water, add the specified amount of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** and the remainder of the water to the tank.
4. Continue agitation. Once **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** has completely dispersed, begin spraying. Maintain continuous agitation until spraying is completed.

Tank Mixtures and Adverse Crop Response

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC has exhibited some adverse crop response with emulsifiable concentrate (EC) formulations and adjuvants that contain some form of silicone. These adverse effects may be enhanced if applications are made under cloudy, cool conditions that remain for several days after application.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

For optimal disease control, complete and thorough coverage is essential.

Restrictions:

- Do not spray when conditions will cause spray drift outside of target area or prevent uniform coverage of the target crop.
- Do not apply if humans or animals will be exposed to the spray.
- **DO NOT** spray **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** if spray drift has the potential to reach apple trees. Certain apple varieties are very sensitive to this product and caution must be taken to avoid spray drift that will cause injury to apple trees and fruit. Because even trace amounts of this product can cause adverse crop response in certain apple and crabapple varieties, **DO NOT** spray apple trees or crabapple trees using equipment that was used to apply **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC**.

Ground Application

- **Field Crops (Non-Trees)** – Apply using a minimum of 10 gals. of water per acre, unless otherwise specified.
- **Tree Crops** – Apply using a minimum of 50 gals. of water per acre, unless otherwise specified.

Aerial Application

Refer to the **CROP SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS** section below for crops where this product may be applied aerially.

- **Field Crops (Non-Trees)** – Apply using a minimum of 2 gals. of water per acre, unless otherwise specified.
- **Tree Crops** – Apply using a minimum of 10 gals. of water per acre, unless otherwise specified.
- **ULV Applications in Corn (except California where ULV applications may not be made)** – Apply using a minimum of 1 gal. per acre. Thorough coverage is essential for best results when making ULV applications, refer to the **Application Equipment** section above for how to achieve optimal coverage.

Chemigation (Application through Irrigation Systems)

- This product may only be applied to crops via chemigation if explicitly allowed in this label.
- Apply this product through center pivot, hand move, moving wheel, or solid set irrigation systems only. **DO NOT** apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- Adverse crop response, lack of efficacy, or illegal crop pesticide residues can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- Efficacy may be reduced if this product is applied using more than 0.1 – 0.25" of water per acre.
- Contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts if you have questions about calibration.
- **DO NOT** connect an irrigation system used for pesticide application (including greenhouse systems) to a public water system, unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments when required.
- Before application, the injector system and chemical tank must be flushed with clean water until thoroughly cleaned.

Operating Instructions

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water-source contamination from backflow. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock. Be sure to allow the entire application to be flushed through the chemigation system before halting irrigation. 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 when required. **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. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Center Pivot Irrigation

This product may only be applied using a center pivot drive system that provides uniform water distribution. End guns must NOT be used when chemigation due to their non-uniform distribution.

1. Calculate the time required to apply 0.125 – 0.25” of water per acre over the application area based on the area to be treated. Base the calculation on the system operating at pressures at 80 – 95% of the capacity specified by the manufacturer. Use the lowest possible water volume that maintains uniform distribution.
2. Determine the output of water volume by the injection pump under normal line pressure.
3. Determine the amount of this product necessary to cover the application area being treated based on label specified rates.
4. Calculate the injection time necessary for appropriate coverage. To meet the injection time required for application, add the label specified amount of this product to the amount of water necessary in the solution tank.
5. Fully charge the irrigation system with water before commencing injection of the fungicide solution, being sure that the injection lasts as long as necessary to bring the irrigation system to full pressure.
6. Maintain constant agitation in the solution tank before and during the injection period.
7. Continue the application until all of the injection solution has cleared the sprinkler heads.

Solid Set, Hand Move, and Moving Wheel Irrigation Equipment

1. Adjust the flow rate of the system so that the contents of the solution tank are used within 20-30 minutes based on the area to be treated. Use the lowest possible water volume that maintains uniform distribution.
2. Based on the label specified use rates, determine the amount of product necessary to cover the application area being treated and add the required amount of this product to the amount of water determined necessary for a 20- to 30-minute application in Step 1 above to the solution tank.
3. Make the application using the pressure and time period identified in Step 1 above.
4. Stop the injection equipment upon completion of the treatment but continue to operate the system until all of the solution has cleared the sprinkler heads.

Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems

1. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced pressure zone, back-flow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system must be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located at the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
5. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, 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.
7. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

RATE CONVERSIONS FOR AZOXYSTROBIN 22.9% SC

| Fluid Ounces of Product per Acre | Pounds of Active Ingredient per Acre | Treated Acres per Gallons of Product |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 4.0 | 0.065 | 32.0 |
| 4.5 | 0.073 | 28.4 |
| 5.0 | 0.081 | 25.6 |
| 5.5 | 0.089 | 23.3 |
| 6.0 | 0.098 | 21.3 |
| 6.5 | 0.106 | 19.7 |
| 7.0 | 0.114 | 18.3 |
| 7.5 | 0.122 | 17.1 |
| 8.0 | 0.130 | 16.0 |
| 8.5 | 0.138 | 15.1 |
| 9.0 | 0.146 | 14.2 |
| 9.5 | 0.154 | 13.5 |
| 10.0 | 0.163 | 12.8 |
| 10.5 | 0.171 | 12.2 |
| 11.0 | 0.179 | 11.6 |
| 11.5 | 0.187 | 11.1 |
| 12.0 | 0.195 | 10.7 |
| 12.5 | 0.203 | 10.2 |
| 13.0 | 0.211 | 9.8 |
| 13.5 | 0.219 | 9.5 |
| 14.0 | 0.228 | 9.1 |
| 14.5 | 0.236 | 8.8 |
| 15.0 | 0.244 | 8.5 |

| | | |
|------|-------|-----|
| 15.5 | 0.252 | 8.3 |
| 16.0 | 0.260 | 8.0 |
| 16.5 | 0.268 | 7.8 |
| 17.0 | 0.276 | 7.5 |
| 17.5 | 0.284 | 7.3 |
| 18.0 | 0.293 | 7.1 |
| 18.5 | 0.301 | 6.9 |
| 19.0 | 0.309 | 6.7 |
| 19.5 | 0.317 | 6.6 |
| 20.0 | 0.325 | 6.4 |
| 20.5 | 0.333 | 6.2 |
| 21.0 | 0.341 | 6.1 |
| 21.5 | 0.349 | 6.0 |
| 22.0 | 0.358 | 5.8 |
| 22.5 | 0.366 | 5.7 |
| 23.0 | 0.374 | 5.6 |
| 23.5 | 0.382 | 5.4 |
| 24.0 | 0.390 | 5.3 |
| 24.5 | 0.398 | 5.2 |

CROP USE DIRECTIONS

ALFALFA

See specific use instructions for **NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, FORAGE, FODDER, STRAW & HAY** in the respective section of this label.

ALMONDS

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by aerial, ground, or chemigation applications. Apply by ground using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control.

Apply by aerial application using a minimum of 15 gals. of water per acre prior to petal fall through 5 weeks after petal fall only. Not providing uniform coverage through aerial application reduces efficacy. Uniform and thorough coverage is essential for disease control.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|---|--|
| Brown Rot Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.) | Apply 12 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.20 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre at early bloom stage. Make first application at early bloom and subsequent applications through petal fall. |
| Alternaria Leaf and Fruit Spot (<i>A. alternata</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>) Leaf Blight (<i>Seimatosporium lichenicola</i>) Leaf Rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>) Scab (<i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i>) Shothole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>) | Make applications at a rate of 6 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre. The first application must be made at bud break before sign of disease, and subsequent applications at 7- to 14-day intervals following determined resistance management practices for your area. |
| Restrictions: | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) per single application. Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs. of azoxystrobin per acre per year. Do not make more than 15 applications at the 6 fl. oz./A (0.10 lb. a.i./A) rate or 5 applications at the 15.5 oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) rate per year. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 28 days Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. | |

ARTICHOKE, GLOBE

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by aerial, ground, or chemigation applications. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|---|--|
| Ramularia Leaf Spot (<i>Ramularia cynarae</i>) | Apply 11 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.18 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre when field history or environmental conditions provide reasonable cause to suspect disease. Begin applications before first signs of disease appear. Repeat every 14 – 21 days until harvest. Apply using 50 – 200 gals. of water per acre by ground, or a minimum of 5 gals. of water per acre for aerial applications. <i>Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after each application of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC to help prevent resistance.</i> |
| Restrictions: | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) per single application. Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs. of azoxystrobin per acre per year. | |

- Do not make more than 8 applications at the 11 fl. oz./A (0.18 lb. a.i./A) rate or 5 applications at the rate of 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days
- Do not make more than 1 application of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

ASPARAGUS

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by aerial, ground, or chemigation applications. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|--|---|
| Stemphylium Purple Spot (<i>Stemphylium vesicarium</i>) | Apply 6 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre when field history or environmental conditions provide reasonable cause to suspect disease. Begin applications before first signs of disease appear. Repeat every 7 – 14 days as determined by resistance management practices for your area. Apply using a minimum of 10 gals. of water per acre by ground, or a minimum of 3 gals. of water per acre for aerial applications. <i>Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after each application of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC to help prevent resistance.</i> |

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) per single application.
- Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs. of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Do not make more than 15 applications at the 6 fl. oz./A (0.10 lb. a.i./A) rate or 5 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) rate per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 100 days
- Do not make more than 1 application of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

BANANAS & PLANTAINS

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by aerial, ground, or chemigation applications. Apply by ground using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|--|--|
| Black Sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis</i>) Yellow Sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i>) | Apply 5.5 – 8.5 fl. oz. (0.09 – 0.135 lb. a.i.) per acre by air, ground, or by chemigation before signs of disease appear, repeating every 12 – 14 days as determined by resistance management practices in your area. |
| Crown Rot/Crown Mold (<i>Colletotrichum musae</i> , <i>Fusarium pallidoroseum</i> , <i>Acromonium</i> spp., <i>Ceratocystis paradoxa</i> , <i>Glomerella cingulata</i> , <i>Penicillium</i> spp.) | Post-Harvest Use: Apply a 200 – 400 ppm solution, single application as a spray, dip or painted onto ends of the bananas in a 100 gal. spray solution (see Solution Preparation information below). If transportation distance is short (for instance, within the continental USA), the 200 ppm rate is appropriate. If transportation times are expected to be longer, use 300 – 400 ppm rate. Alum at 1% v/v may be added to the solution. If added, stir frequently because settling and flocculation can occur. To improve compatibility of the solution, add a non-ionic surfactant at 0.10% v/v. Solution Preparation in 100 gals. of water: Add 11 fl. oz. (0.18 lb. a.i./A) of this product to water for 200 ppm solution. Add 15 fl. oz. (0.247 lb. a.i./A) of this product to water for 300 ppm solution. Add 21 fl. oz. (0.35 lb. a.i./A) of this product to water for 400 ppm solution. |

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 8.5 fl. oz./A (0.135 lb. a.i./A) per single application.
- Do not apply more than 66.4 fl. oz. (1.08 lb. a.i./A) of this product per acre per year.
- Do not apply a total of more than 1.08 lbs. of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Do not make more than 12 applications at the 5.5 fl. oz./A (0.09 lb. a.i./A) rate or 7 applications at the 8.5 fl. oz./A (0.135 lb. a.i./A) rate per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days
- Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
- **Post-Harvest:**
 - Do not store fruit that has been treated directly in the sun.
 - Only 1 post-harvest application is allowed.

BERRIES, BUSHBERRY, Subgroup 13-07B

Aronia; Blueberry (highbush and lowbush); Currant (Black, Buffalo, Native, Red); Chilean Guava; Cranberry (highbush); Elderberry; European Barberry; Gooseberry; Honeysuckle, edible; Huckleberry; Jostaberry; Juneberry (Saskatoon berry); Lingonberry; Salal; Sea Buckthorn and cultivars/hybrids of these

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease are present. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|--|--|
| Alternaria Fruit Rot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose Fruit Rot (<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>) Botryosphaeria Canker (<i>Botryosphaeria</i> spp.) Leaf Spot and Blotch (<i>Mycosphaerella</i> spp., <i>Septoria</i> spp.) Mummyberry (<i>Monilinia vaccinii-corymbosi</i>) Phomopsis Leaf Spot, Twig Blight, and Stem Canker (<i>Phomopsis vaccinii</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Microsphaera vaccinii</i>) Septoria Blight (<i>Septoria</i> spp.) Spur Blight (<i>Didymella</i> spp., <i>Phoma</i> spp.) | Apply 6 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre by ground, air or chemigation. Make initial application just before conditions become conducive for disease. Continue applications throughout the season at 7- to 14-day intervals following resistance management practices for your area. <i>Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after 2 sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC to help prevent resistance.</i> |
| Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) per single application. Do not apply more than 46 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year. Do not apply more than 0.75 lb. of azoxystrobin per acre per year. Do not make more than 7 applications at the 6 fl. oz./A (0.10 lb. a.i./A) rate or 2 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) rate per year. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. | |

BERRIES, CANEBERRY, Subgroup 13-07A

Blackberry; Bingleberry; Boysenberry; Dewberry; Loganberry, Lowberry, Marionberry, Olallieberry, Raspberry (Black, Red and Wild); Youngberry and cultivars/hybrids of these

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by air or ground application at first signs of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after 2 sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC to help prevent resistance.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|---|---|
| Anthracnose (<i>Sphaceloma necator</i> , <i>Elsinoë veneta</i>) Botryosphaeria Canker (<i>B. dothidea</i>) Colletotrichum Rot (<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>) Leaf Spot and Blotch (<i>Mycosphaerella</i> spp., <i>Septoria rubi</i> , <i>Sphaerulina rubi</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i> , <i>Microsphaera</i> spp., <i>Oidium</i> spp.) Rosette or Double Blossom of Blackberries (<i>Cercospora rubi</i>) Spur Blight (<i>Didymella appianata</i>) | Apply 6 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre by air or ground at first signs of disease and continue applications throughout the season every 7 – 14 days following resistance management practices in your area. When applying by air, use a minimum of 3 gals. of water per acre and by ground, a minimum of 10 gals. of water per acre. |
| Blackberry Rust (<i>Phragmidium</i> spp.) | Apply 10 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.16 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre by air or ground at first signs of disease and continue applications throughout the season every 7-14 days following resistance management practices in your area. When applying by air, use a minimum of 3 gals. of water per acre and by ground, a minimum of 10 gals. of water per acre. |
| Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) per single application. Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs. of azoxystrobin per acre per year. Do not make more than 15 applications at the 6 fl. oz./A (0.10 lb. a.i./A) rate or 5 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) rate per year. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. | |

BERRY, LOW GROWING, Subgroup 13-07G (Except Cranberry)

Bearberry; Bilberry; Cloudberry; Muntries; Partridgeberry; Strawberry and cultivars/hybrids of these

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease are present. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after 2 sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC to help prevent resistance.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|--|--|
| Crown and Root Rot (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) – Suppression Only | Dip Applications at Transplant (commercially produced berries): For best results, prior to treatment, remove excess soil from the transplants by washing them gently. Mix 5 – 8 fl. oz. of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC (0.082 – 0.132 lb. a.i.) per 100 gals. of water and dip plants in the solution for 2 to 5 minutes. |

| | |
|---|--|
| | Treated plants must be planted as soon as possible after treatment. For continued anthracnose control, follow a foliar application regime (below) 14 – 21 days after transplant that is consistent with resistance management practices in your area. |
| Anthrachnose (<i>Colletotrichum fragariae</i>) Leather Rot (<i>Phytophthora cactorum</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i>) Botrytis on Foliage (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) – Suppression Only | Apply 6 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre per application. Make initial application just before conditions become conducive for disease. Continue applications throughout the season at 7- to 10-day intervals following resistance management practices for your area. Leather Rot: Make two 6 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre applications at a 7-day interval from late bloom through harvest. Nurseries (Field): Make applications to young plants in field nurseries by drip or overhead chemigation or by ground. For drip irrigation, determine the rate by calculating as a band application using the root zone width as the band width. Make application through injecting product into irrigation water. |
| Soilborne Diseases Basal Stem Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>), Seedling Root Rot | Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz. of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC (0.10 – 0.20 oz. a.i.) per 1,000 row-feet following instructions in the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section of this label. |
| Restrictions: | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) per single application. Do not apply more than 61.5 fl. oz. (1.01 lb. a.i./A) of this product per acre per year. Do not apply more than 1 lb. of azoxystrobin per acre per year. Do not make more than 10 applications at the 6 fl. oz./A (0.10 lb. a.i./A) rate or 3 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) rate per year. Do not use in plant propagation nurseries. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. | |

BERRY, LOW GROWING, Subgroup 13-07H (Except Strawberry)

Bearberry; Bilberry; Blueberry, lowbush; Cranberry; Cloudberry; Lingonberry; Muntries; Partridgeberry and cultivars/hybrids of these

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation when conditions favor development of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control.

*Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after 2 sequential applications of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** to help prevent resistance.*

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|--|---|
| Cottonball (<i>Monilinia oxycocci</i>) Fruit Rots (<i>Phylospora vaccinia</i> , <i>Glomerella cingulate</i> , <i>Coleophoma empetri</i>) Lophodermium Twig Blight (<i>Lophodermium</i> spp.) | Apply 6 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre per application. For fruit rot, cottonball, and twig blight, make applications by air, ground, or chemigation at 5 to 10% bloom. If conditions favor disease development, continue treatments on a 7- to 14-day interval following a resistance management program for your area. |
| Fairy Ring (<i>Psilocybe</i> spp.) – Suppression Only | Apply 15.5 fl. oz. (0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre in 30 – 100 gals. of water to the affected area. For treatment area, determine the ring diameter and add an additional 10 ft. to the diameter. Make initial application at bud break. Follow application by 1 to 2 hours of irrigation to allow for adequate penetration. If needed, make an additional application 14 – 28 days later. Ensure sufficient water volume for thorough and uniform coverage and penetration. |
| Restrictions: | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) per single application. Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs. of azoxystrobin per acre per year. Do not make more than 15 applications at the 6 fl. oz./A (0.10 lb. a.i./A) rate or 5 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) per year. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 3 days Do not treat cranberry bogs also used for aquaculture. Do not apply to flooded bogs. Do not release flood or irrigation water to non-target aquatic habitat for a minimum of 14 days after application. Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. | |

BRASSICA, HEAD & STEM

Broccoli; Chinese Broccoli (gai lon); Brussels Sprouts; Cabbage (including Chinese, napa, gai choy); Chinese Mustard; Cauliflower; Cavalo Broccolo; Kohlrabi and cultivars/hybrids of these

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease are present. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|---------|--------------------------|
|---------|--------------------------|

| | |
|--|---|
| Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora brassicicola</i>) Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora parasitica</i>) Pin Rot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i>) Rhizoctonia Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Ring Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella brassicicola</i>) White Leaf Spot (<i>Pseudocercospora capsellae</i>) White Rust (<i>Albugo candida</i>) | Apply 6 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre when field history or environmental conditions provide reasonable cause to suspect disease. Begin applications before first signs of disease appear. Repeat at 7- to 14-day intervals following resistance management practices for your area. When applying by air, use a minimum of 3 gals. of water per acre and by ground, a minimum of 10 gals. per acre. <i>Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after 2 sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC to help prevent resistance.</i> |
| Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) per single application. Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year. Do not apply a total of more than 1.5 lbs. of azoxystrobin per acre per year. Do not make more than 15 applications at the 6 fl. oz./A (0.10 lb. a.i./A) rate or 5 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) rate per year. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. | |

BRASSICA, LEAFY GREENS

Broccoli Raab; Chinese Cabbage; Collards; Kale; Mizuna; Mustard Greens; Mustard Spinach; Rape Greens and cultivars/hybrids of these

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease are present. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after each application of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC to help prevent resistance.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|---|---|
| Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Black Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora parasitica</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i>) Ring Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella brassicicola</i>) White Rust (<i>Albugo candida</i>) | Apply 6 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre when field history or environmental conditions provide reasonable cause to suspect disease. Begin applications before first signs of disease appear. Repeat at 7- to 14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. |
| Soilborne Diseases [Seedling Root Rot and Basal Stem Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)] | Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.20 oz. a.i.) per 1,000 row-feet following the instructions in the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section of this label. |
| Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) per single application. Do not apply more than 46 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year. Do not apply a total of more than 0.75 lb. of azoxystrobin per acre per year. Do not make more than 7 applications at the 6 fl. oz./A (0.10 lb. a.i./A) rate or 2 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) rate per year. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days Do not make more than 1 application of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. | |

BULB VEGETABLES, Crop Group 3-07

Garlic; Leek; Onion, bulb (Daylily, bulb; Fritillaria, bulb; Garlic, bulb; Garlic, great-headed; bulb; Garlic, serpent, bulb; Lily, bulb; Onion, bulb; Onion, Chinese, bulb; Onion, pearl; Onion, potato, bulb; Shallot, bulb); Onion, green (Chive, fresh leaves; Chive, Chinese, fresh leaves); Elegans hosta; Fritillaria, leaves; Kurrat; Lady's leek; Leek; Leek, wild; Onion, Beltsville; Bunching; Onion (fresh; green; macrostem; tree, tops; Welsh, tops; Shallot, fresh leaves) and cultivars/hybrids of these

Be sure to test any mixtures of this product with insecticides and/or silicone adjuvants for adverse crop response before application to the crop.

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease are present. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after each application of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC to help prevent resistance.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|--|---|
| Cladosporium Leaf Blotch (<i>Cladosporium allii</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Leveillula taurica</i>) Purple Blotch and Leaf Blight (<i>Alternaria porri</i> , <i>Stemphylium vesicarium</i>) Rust (<i>Puccinia allii</i>) | Apply 6 – 12 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.20 lb. a.i.) per acre by air, ground, or chemigation. Make the first application when conditions become conducive for disease and continue applications at 7- to 14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. To increase the likelihood of control when applying by air, the higher rates listed must be used. |
| Botrytis Leaf Blight (<i>Botrytis aclada</i>) | Apply 9 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.15 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre by air, ground, or chemigation. |

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| | Make the first application before signs of disease develop and when conditions become conducive for disease. Continue applications at 7- to 14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. Use the higher rates listed to increase the likelihood of control when applying by air. |
| Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora destructor</i>) | Apply 9 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.15 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre by air, ground, or chemigation. Make the first application before signs of disease develop and when conditions become conducive for disease. Continue applications at 5- to 7-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. Use the higher rates listed to increase the likelihood of control when applying by air. |
| Soilborne Diseases such as Rhizoctonia Damping-Off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) | Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.20 oz. a.i.) per 1,000 row-feet following the instructions in the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section of this label. To reduce adverse crop response from in-furrow applications (particularly when fertilizer is added to the tank mix), make the spray application just before seed planting so that most of the application is beneath the seed. |

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) per single application.
- Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs. of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Do not make more than 15 applications at the 6 fl. oz./A (0.10 lb. a.i./A) rate or 5 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) rate per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days
- Do not make more than 1 application of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

CANOLA (For additional information, refer to Oilseed Crops.)

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease are present. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. For ground applications, apply using a minimum of 10 gals. of water per acre.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after each application of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** to help prevent resistance.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|---|--|
| Alternaria Black Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Blackleg (<i>Leptosphaeria maculans</i>) Sclerotinia Stem Rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>) | For typical conditions, make initial application of 7 fl. oz. (0.11 lb. a.i.) per acre at early bud stage. An additional application of 14 fl. oz. (0.23 lb. a.i.) per acre must be made 45 days prior to harvest, and if necessary a third application at 7 fl. oz. (0.11 lb. a.i.) per acre may be made 30 days prior to harvest. For Alternaria or Sclerotinia, apply 9 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.15 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre at 3 to 7 days after first flower (10 – 25% flowering). Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease or if disease pressure is severe. To control just Alternaria, apply 8 fl. oz. (0.13 lb. a.i.) per acre at the pod stage (about 95% petal fall). |
| Blackleg (<i>Leptosphaeria maculans</i>) | Apply 6 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre at the 2- to 4-leaf stage of growth. |

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) per single application.
- Do not apply more than 27.6 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 0.45 lb. of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Do not make more than 4 applications at the 6 fl. oz./A (0.10 lb. a.i./A) rate or 1 application at the 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) rate per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 30 days
- Do not make more than 1 application of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

CARROTS

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease are present. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after each application of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** to help prevent resistance.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|---|--|
| Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Early Blight (<i>Cercospora carotae</i>) Late Blight (<i>Alternaria dauci</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) White Mold (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) | Apply 9 – 20 fl. oz. (0.15 – 0.33 lb. a.i.) per acre by air, ground, or chemigation. Make the first application before signs of disease are present when conditions are conducive for disease. Continue applications at 7- to 14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. |
| See the Vegetables, Root, Subgroup section of this label for additional diseases. | |

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| Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) | Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.20 oz. a.i.) per 1,000 row-feet following the instructions in the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section of this label. |
| Restrictions: | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 20 fl. oz./A (0.33 lb. a.i./A) per single application Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year. Do not apply more than 2 lbs. of azoxystrobin per acre per year. Do not make more than 13 applications at the 9 fl. oz./A (0.15 lb. a.i./A) rate or 6 applications at the 20 fl. oz./A (0.33 lb. a.i./A) rate per year. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days Do not make more than 1 application of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. | |

CELERY

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease are present. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after each application of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** to help prevent resistance.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|--|--|
| Early Blight (<i>Cercospora carotae</i>) Late Blight (<i>Alternaria dauci</i>) | Apply 9 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.15 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre by air, ground, or chemigation. |
| See the Leafy Vegetable section of this label for additional diseases. | Make the first application before signs of disease are present when conditions are conducive for disease. Continue applications at 7- to 14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. |
| Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) | Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.20 oz. a.i.) per 1,000 row-feet following the instructions in the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section of this label. |
| Restrictions: | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) per single application Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year. Do not apply a total of more than 1.5 lbs. of azoxystrobin per acre per year. Do not make more than 10 applications at the 9 fl. oz./A (0.15 lb. a.i./A) rate or 5 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) rate per year. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days Do not make more than 1 application of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. | |

CEREALS - BARLEY, OATS, & RYE

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease are present. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. To maximize disease control, it is important to protect the flag leaf and make applications prior to disease development.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after 2 sequential applications of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** to help prevent resistance.

When applying by chemigation, excessive water may reduce efficacy. For applications made by chemigation, use 0.1 – 0.25" of water per acre.

To optimize performance, a crop oil concentrate adjuvant may be added at 1% v/v.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|--|--|
| Black Point or Kernel Blight (<i>Cochliobolus sativus</i> or <i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Leaf Rust (<i>Puccinia hordei</i> , <i>P. recondita</i>) | Apply 6 – 12 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.20 lb. a.i.) per acre by ground, air, or chemigation. |
| Barley Stripe (<i>Pyrenophora graminea</i>) Net Blotch (<i>Pyrenophora teres</i>) Scald (<i>Rhynchosporium secalis</i>) Septoria Leaf and Glume Blotch (<i>Septoria</i> spp., <i>Stagonospora</i> spp.) Spot Blotch (<i>Cochliobolus sativus</i>) Stem Rust (<i>Puccinia graminis</i> f. sp. <i>tritici</i>) Stripe Rust (<i>Puccinia striiformis</i>) Tan Spot (<i>Pyrenophora trichostoma</i>) | Apply 9 – 12 fl. oz. (0.15 – 0.20 lb. a.i.) per acre by ground, air, or chemigation. |
| Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i> f. sp. <i>hordei</i>) Stagonospora Blotch (<i>Stagonospora nodorum</i>) | Apply 12 fl. oz. (0.20 lb. a.i.) per acre by ground, air, or chemigation. |
| Restrictions: | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 12 fl. oz./A (0.20 lb. a.i./A) per single application. Do not apply more than 24.5 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year. Do not apply more than 0.40 lb. of azoxystrobin per acre per year. Do not make more than 4 applications at 6 fl. oz./A rate or 2 applications at 12 fl. oz./A (0.20 lb. a.i./A) rate per year. Do not apply more than 2 sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days - Grazing, Forage, and Hay Do not apply this product after Feekes growth scale of 10.54. | |

CHRISTMAS TREES

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease are present. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|--|---|
| Diplodia Tip Blight (<i>Diplodia pinea</i>) Lophodermium Needlecast (<i>Lophodermium pinastri</i>) Swiss Needlecast (<i>Phaeocryptopus gaumannii</i>) | Apply 6 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre by air, ground, or chemigation. Make the first application before signs of disease are present when conditions are conducive for disease. Continue applications at 7- to 21-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. <i>Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after 2 sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC to help prevent resistance.</i> |
| Restrictions: | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) per single application. Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year. Do not apply a total of more than 2 lbs. of azoxystrobin per acre per year. Do not make more than 20 applications at the 6 fl. oz./A (0.10 lb. a.i./A) rate or 7 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) rate per year. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): Not Applicable Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. | |

CITRUS FRUIT, Crop Group 10-10

Australian Desert Lime (*Eremocitrus glauca*); Australian Finger Lime (*Microcitrus australasica*); Australian Round Lime (*Microcitrus australis*); Brown River Finger Lime (*Microcitrus papuana*); Calamondin (*Citrofortunella microcarpa*); Citron (*Citrus medica*); Citrus Hybrids, *Citrus* spp., *Eremocitrus* spp., *Fortunella* spp., *Microcitrus* spp., and *Poncirus* spp.; Grapefruit (*Citrus paradise*); Japanese Summer Grapefruit (*Citrus natsudaidai*); Kumquat (*Fortunella* spp.); Lemon (*Citrus limon*); Lime (*Citrus aurantiifolia*); Mediterranean Mandarin (*Citrus deliciosa*); Mount White Lime (*Microcitrus garrowayae*); New Guinea Wild Lime (*Microcitrus warburgiana*); Orange, Sour (*Citrus aurantium*); Orange, Sweet (*Citrus sinensis*); Pummelo (*Citrus maxima*); Russell River Lime (*Microcitrus inodora*); Satsuma Mandarin (*Citrus unshiu*); Sweet Lime (*Citrus limetta*); Tachibana Orange (*Citrus tachibana*); Tahiti Lime (*Citrus latifolia*); Tangelo (*Citrus x tangelo*); Tangerine (Mandarin) (*Citrus reticulata*); Tangor (*Citrus nobilis*); Trifoliate Orange (*Poncirus trifoliata*); Uniq Fruit (*Citrus aurantium* Tangelo group) and cultivars/hybrids of these

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease are present or for post-harvest use. See specific instructions below. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after 2 sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC to help prevent resistance.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|---|--|
| Albinism (<i>Alternaria alternata</i> pv <i>citri</i>) Alternaria Leaf and Fruit Spot (<i>Alternaria citri</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i> , <i>C. gloeosporioides</i>) Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Diplodia Stem-End Rot (<i>Diplodia natalensis</i>) Melanose (<i>Diaporthe citri</i>) Penicillium Decays - Green Mold, Whisker Mold, Suppression of Blue Mold (<i>Penicillium</i> spp.) Phomopsis Stem-End Rot (<i>Phomopsis citri</i>) Post Bloom Fruit Drop (PFD) (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Scab (<i>Elsinoë fawcettii</i>) Sweet Orange Scab (<i>Elsinoë australis</i>) | Apply 12 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.20 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre by air, ground, or by chemigation. Make the first application before signs of disease are present when conditions are conducive for disease or at first sign of disease. Continue applications at 7- to 21-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. Use the higher use rate when conditions favor disease or when disease pressure is high. |
| Greasy Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella citri</i>) | Follow directions above and add a horticultural spray oil to improve control. |
| Black Spot (<i>Guignardia citricarpa</i>) | Apply 9 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.15 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre by air, ground, or by chemigation. Make the first application before signs of disease are present when conditions are conducive for disease or at first sign of disease. Continue applications at 7- to 21-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. Use the higher use rate when conditions favor disease or when disease pressure is high. |
| ON PUMMELO ONLY Soilborne Diseases Seedling Root Rot and Basal Stem Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) [Not registered for sale or use in California.] | Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.20 oz. a.i.) per 1,000 row-feet following the instructions in the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section of this label. |

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| <p>Penicillium Decays (Green Mold, Whisker Mold, and Suppression of Blue Mold) (<i>Penicillium</i> spp.) Diplodia Stem-End Rot (<i>Diplodia natalensis</i>) Phomopsis Stem-End Rot (<i>Phomopsis citri</i>)</p> | <p>Post-Harvest Applications: Apply as indicated below as a drench, dip, flood or spray application as a post-harvest application.</p> <p>Dilute/High Volume Applications: Add 32 – 64 fl. oz. of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC (0.53 – 1.05 lb. a.i.) to 25 – 100 gals. of a solution with specified amounts of water, oil/wax emulsion or an aqueous dilution of oil/wax emulsion for crop being treated. Apply with either T-Jet, flooders or a system that is comparable to these.</p> <p>Concentrate/Low Volume Applications: Add 32 – 64 fl. oz. of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC (0.53 – 1.05 lb. a.i.) in 7 – 25 gals. of a solution with specified amounts of water, oil/wax emulsion or an aqueous dilution of oil/wax emulsion for crop being treated. Apply with a system that has a controlled-droplet applicator. Volume is sufficient to treat 250,000 lbs. of fruit.</p> <p>Dip Applications: Add 32 – 64 fl. oz. of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC (0.53 – 1.05 lb. a.i.) to 100 gals. of water, with specified amounts of oil/wax emulsion or an aqueous dilution of oil/wax emulsion for crop being treated. Dip fruit for about 30 seconds and then allow fruit to drain. Fruit can be treated before storage and also just before sending to market.</p> <p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not make more than 2 applications post-harvest. Do not apply more than 64 fl. oz. (1.05 lb. a.i.) of this product per single application. Do not apply more than 128 fl. oz. (2.1 lb. a.i.) of this product per year. Do not store fruit directly in the sun as product may degrade with sunlight. |
| <p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) per single application. Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year. Do not apply a total of more than 1.5 lbs. of azoxystrobin per acre per year. Do not make more than 5 applications of this product at the rate of 15.5 fl. oz. or any other Group 11 fungicide per year. Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not use this product in nurseries for propagation of citrus. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days | |

CLOVER (and Clover-Containing Stands)

Refer to the directions for **NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, FORAGE, FODDER, STRAW & HAY.**

CORN (FIELD, POP, & SWEET - Including crops grown for seed production)

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease are present or at the onset of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after 2 sequential applications of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** to help prevent resistance.

Early Season Applications (V4 – V8 Growth Stages): To control disease early in the season, apply 6 fl. oz. (0.10 lb. a.i.) of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** per acre by air, ground, or by chemigation. Consult your local RedEagle International LLC representative for advice if you intend to make applications of this product early in the season mixed with any herbicides other than mesotrione solo products, metolachlor + glyphosate + mesotrione mixture products or glyphosate solo products.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|---|---|
| Anthracnose Leaf Blight (<i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i>) Eye Spot (<i>Aureobasidium zeae</i>) Northern Corn Leaf Blight (<i>Setosphaeria turcica</i>) Northern Corn Leaf Spot (<i>Cochliobolus carbonum</i>) Physoderma Brown Spot (<i>Physoderma maydis</i>) Southern Corn Leaf Blight (<i>Cochliobolus heterostrophus</i>) Southern Rust (<i>Puccinia polyspora</i>) | Apply 6 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre by air, ground, or by chemigation. Begin applications before first signs of disease appear when field history or environmental conditions provide reasonable cause to suspect disease. Continue applications at 7- to 14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. |
| Rust (<i>Puccinia sorghi</i>) | Apply 6 – 9 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.15 lb. a.i.) per acre by air, ground, or by chemigation. Begin applications before first signs of disease appear when field history or environmental conditions provide reasonable cause to suspect disease. Continue applications at 7- to 14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. |

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|---|---|
| Gray Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora zea-maydis</i>) | Apply 6 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre at first signs of disease. If disease is still present after the first application, a second application may be made 14 days after later. |
| Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root and Stalk Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) | Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.20 oz. a.i.) per 1,000 row-feet following the instructions in the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section of this label. |
| Restrictions: | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) per single application. Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year. Do not apply more than 2 lbs. of azoxystrobin per acre per year. Do not make more than 20 applications at the 6 fl. oz./A (0.10 lb. a.i./A) rate or 7 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) rate per year, except for field corn and field corn grown for seed. Field Corn and Field Corn Grown for Seed: Do not make more than 2 applications per year. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. | |

COTTON

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease are present or at the onset of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Use a minimum of 10 gals. of water per acre for ground applications and 5 gals. of water per acre for air applications. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

*Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after 2 sequential applications of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** to help prevent resistance.*

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|---|--|
| Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose (<i>Glomerella gossypii</i>) Areolate Mildew (<i>Ramularia gossypii</i>) Ascochyta Blight (<i>A. gossypii</i>) Boll Rot (<i>Ascochyta gossypii</i> , <i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>Diplodia</i> spp., <i>Phoma</i> spp.) Cotton Rust (<i>Puccinia schedonardii</i>) Hardlock (<i>Fusarium verticillioides</i>) Leaf Spots and Blights (<i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>Ascochyta</i> <i>gossypii</i> , <i>Cercospora</i> spp., <i>Stemphylium</i> spp.) Southwestern Cotton Rust (<i>Puccinia cacabata</i>) Stemphylium Leaf Spot (<i>Stemphylium</i> spp.) Target Spot (<i>Corynespora cassiicola</i>) | Apply 6 – 9 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.15 lb. a.i.) per acre by air, ground, or chemigation applications. This product may be used on cotton early in the season for suppression of damping-off and other diseases that may occur when conditions are conducive for disease development and poor cotton growth. Begin applications before first signs of disease appear when field history or environmental conditions provide reasonable cause to suspect disease. To protect plant, application timing must target pinhead square to first bloom stages. Continue applications at 14- to 21-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area, environmental conditions and health of plant. If conditions are poor and lead to seedling disease or poor plant growth, an early season application may be made to suppress damping-off and other disease that may lead to loss of stand. |
| Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Seedling Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Pythium Seedling Blight (<i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i>) | Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.20 oz. a.i.) in 3 to 7 gals. of water per 1,000 row-feet using an in-furrow spray at planting. The spray nozzle must be mounted to direct the application in-furrow just before the seed is covered. If Pythium has historically been an issue, climate conditions favor disease development, or minimum/low till programs are being implemented, use the higher rates listed. Refer to the instructions in the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section of this label to determine the total number of fl. oz. per acre to use based on your row spacing. |
| Restrictions: | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 9 fl. oz./A (0.15 lb. a.i./A) per single application. Do not apply more than 27 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year as a foliar spray. Do not apply a total of more than 0.45 lb. of azoxystrobin per acre per year. Do not make more than 3 foliar applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides per crop per acre per year. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 45 days Do not make more than 2 foliar applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. | |

CUCURBITS

Cantaloupe; Chayote; Chinese Waxgourd; Cucumber; Gourds; Honeydew; Melons (*Momordica* spp. Including bitter melon and balsam apple; Muskmelon; Pumpkin; Squash; Watermelon; Zucchini and cultivars/hybrids of these

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation when conditions favor development of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

*Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after each application of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** to help prevent resistance.*

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|--|--|
| Alternaria Blight (<i>Alternaria cucumerina</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum lagenarium</i>) | Apply 6 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre by air, ground, or chemigation. Begin applications before first signs of disease appear when field history or environmental conditions provide reasonable cause to suspect disease. |

| | |
|--|---|
| Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora citrullina</i>) Gummy Stem Blight (<i>Didymella bryoniae</i>) Leaf Spots (<i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Myrothecium Canker (<i>Myrothecium roridum</i>) Plectosporium Blight (<i>Plectosporium tabacinum</i>) Target Leaf Spot (<i>Corynespora cassicola</i>) Ulocladium Leaf Spot (<i>Ulocladium cucurbitae</i>) | Continue applications at 7- to 14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. |
| Downy Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca fuliginea</i> , <i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>) | Apply 6 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre by air, ground, or chemigation. Begin applications before first signs of disease appear when field history or environmental conditions provide reasonable cause to suspect disease.. Continue applications at 5- to 7-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. |
| Belly Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) | Apply 6 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre by air, ground, or chemigation. Make the first application at the 1- to 3-leaf stage. Follow with a second application 10 to 14 days later or just before vine tip-over, whichever is first to occur. |
| Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Damping-Off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) | Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.20 oz. a.i.) per 1,000 row-feet following the instructions in the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section of this label. To reduce adverse crop response from in-furrow applications (especially when fertilizer is added to the tank mix), make the application just before seed planting so that most of the application lies beneath the seed. |

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) per single application.
- Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year.
- Do not apply a total of more than 1.5 lbs. of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Do not make more than 4 foliar applications of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** or other Group 11 fungicides per crop per acre per year.
- Do not make more than 1 application of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 1 day
- Do not mix this product with silicon adjuvants, crop oil concentrates (COCs), or methylated spray oils (MSOs).
- Do not tank mix this product with 2,6-dichloro-4-nitroaniline, Chlorpyrifos, Dicofol, Endosulfan, Malathion, Methomyl, or Potassium salts of fatty acids.

FRUITING VEGETABLES, Crop Group 8-10

African Eggplant; Bell Pepper; Eggplant; Martynia; Non-Bell Pepper; Okra; Pea Eggplant; Pepino; Roselle; Scarlet Eggplant; Sweet Non-Bell Pepper and cultivars/hybrids of these

For **TOMATOES**, refer to the specific directions for use in this label.

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation when conditions favor development of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after each application of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** to help prevent resistance.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|--|--|
| Anthrachnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.) | Apply 6 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre by air, ground, or chemigation. Begin applications before first signs of disease appear when field history or environmental conditions provide reasonable cause to suspect disease. Continue applications at 7- to 14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. |
| Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Damping-Off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) | Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.20 oz. a.i.) per 1,000 row-feet following the instructions in the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section of this label. To reduce adverse crop response from in-furrow applications (especially when fertilizer is added to the tank mix), apply the spray just before seed planting so that most of the application lies beneath the seed. |

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) per single application.
- Do not apply more than 61.5 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year.
- Do not apply a total of more than 1 lb. of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Do not make more than 10 applications at the 6 fl. oz./A (0.10 lb. a.i./A) rate or 3 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) rate per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days
- Do not make more than 1 application of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

GRAPES & OTHER SMALL VINE CLIMBING FRUIT, Subgroup 13-07F (except fuzzy kiwifruit)

Amur River Grape; Kiwifruit, Hardy; Maypop; Schisandra Berry and cultivars/hybrids of these

NOTE: Does not include Fuzzy Kiwi.

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation when conditions favor development of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|---|--|
| Black Rot (<i>Guignardia bidwellii</i>) Downy Mildew (<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>) Phomopsis Cane and Leaf Spot (<i>Phomopsis viticola</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.) Botrytis Bunch Rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) – Suppression Only | Apply 10 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.16 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre by air, ground, or chemigation. Begin applications before first signs of disease appear when field history or environmental conditions provide reasonable cause to suspect disease. Continue applications at 10- to 14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. <i>Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after 2 sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC to help prevent resistance.</i> |
| Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) per single application. Due to potential issues with drift from grapes leading to adverse crop response in apples, do not apply this product to grapes using airblast equipment in these boroughs and townships in Erie County of Pennsylvania: Erie, Fairview, Girard, Harborcreek, Lawrence Park, Millcreek, North East, Presque Isle, and Springfield. Do not spray this product where drift may reach apples or apple varieties as adverse crop response can occur in the trees and fruit. Extreme caution must be taken to avoid injury to varieties of apple trees and fruit. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator. Consult the Spray Drift section of this label for additional information. Do not use spray equipment that has been used to apply this product in apple trees or apple tree varieties due to the nature of even trace amounts of this product causing adverse crop response. Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year. Do not apply a total of more than 1.5 lbs. of azoxystrobin per acre per year. Do not make more than 9 applications at the 10 fl. oz./A (0.16 lb. a.i./A) rate or 5 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) rate per year. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. | |

HERBS & SPICES (except black pepper), Crop Group 19

Allspice; Angelica; Anise (seed); Anise, star; Annatto; Balm; Basil; Borage; Burnet; Camomile; Capers (buds); Caraway; Caraway, black; Cardamon; Cassia (buds); Catnip; Celery Seed; Chervil (dried); Chive; Chive, Chinese; Cinnamon; Clary; Clove (buds); Coriander (cilantro) or Chinese Parsley (leaf); Coriander (seed); Costmary; Culantro (leaf and seed); Cumin, Curry (leaf); Dill (seed); Dillweed; Fennel, Common; Fennel, Florence (seed); Fenugreek; Grains of Paradise; Horehound; Hyssop; Juniper (berry); Lavender; Lemongrass; Lovage (leaf and seed); Mace; Marigold; Marjoram; Mustard (seed); Nasturtium; Nutmeg; Parsley (dried); Pennyroyal; Pepper, White; Poppy Seed; Rosemary; Rue; Saffron; Sage; Savory, Summer and Winter Sweet Bay; Tansy; Tarragon; Thyme; Vanilla; Wasabi; Wintergreen; Woodruff; Wormwood

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by ground application or chemigation (see table below) at first signs of disease. Apply using a minimum of 30 gals. of water per acre. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after 2 sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC to help prevent resistance.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|--|--|
| Corynespora Blight (<i>Corynespora cassiicola</i>) Dill Blight (<i>Cercosporidium punctum</i>) Phoma Blight (<i>Passalora puncta</i>) | Apply 6 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre by ground (using a minimum of 30 gals. of water per acre). Begin applications before first signs of disease appear when field history or environmental conditions provide reasonable cause to suspect disease. Continue applications at 7-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. |
| IN WASABI ONLY Fusarium Rhizome and Root Rot (<i>Pythium</i> spp.) | Apply 6 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre by ground (using a minimum of 30 gals. of water per acre) or by chemigation. Begin applications before first signs of disease appear when field history or environmental conditions provide reasonable cause to suspect disease. Continue applications at 7-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. |
| Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) per single application. Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year. Do not apply a total of more than 1.5 lbs. of azoxystrobin per acre per year. Do not make more than 15 applications at the 6 fl. oz./A (0.10 lb. a.i./A) rate or 5 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) rate per year. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. | |

LEAFY VEGETABLES (except Brassica)

Amaranth; Arugula; Cardoon; Celery; Celtsuce; Chervil; Chrysanthemum, Edible; Corn Salad; Cress Dandelion; Dock; Endive; Fennel; Lettuce, Head and Leaf; Orach; Parsley; Purslane; Radicchio; Rhubarb; Spinach; Swiss Chard and cultivars/hybrids of these

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after each application of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** to help prevent resistance.

Under some conditions, this product may cause adverse crop response to leafy vegetables. In particular, **DO NOT** tank mix with products that increase leaf penetration, including but not limited to silicone wetters, aluminum tris (O-ethyl phosphonate), permethrin, or Lambda-Cyhalothrin.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|---|---|
| Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria sonchi</i> , <i>A. spp.</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Microdochium panattonianum</i> , <i>Colletotrichum dematium</i>) Ascochyta Leaf Spot (<i>Ascochyta spp.</i>) Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora spp.</i>) Rust (<i>Puccinia spp.</i> , (<i>Uromyces spp.</i>) Septoria Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria petroselini</i>) White Rust (<i>Albugo occidentalis</i>) | Apply 6 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre by air, ground, or chemigation. Begin applications before first signs of disease appear when field history or environmental conditions provide reasonable cause to suspect disease. Continue applications at 7- to 14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. |
| Downy Mildew (<i>Bremia lactucae</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>) | Apply 12 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.20 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre by air, ground, or chemigation. Begin applications before first signs of disease appear when field history or environmental conditions provide reasonable cause to suspect disease. Continue applications at 5- to 7-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. |
| Soilborne Diseases Webb Blight, Bottom Rot, Crater Rot, Root Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) | Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.20 oz. a.i.) per 1,000 row-feet following the instructions in the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section of this label. |
| Restrictions: | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) per single application. Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year. Do not apply a total of more than 1.5 lbs. of azoxystrobin per acre per year. Do not make more than 15 applications at the 6 fl. oz./A (0.10 lb. a.i./A) rate or 5 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) rate per year. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days Do not make more than 1 application of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. | |

LEGUME VEGETABLES (Dry and Succulent), FOLIAGE OF BEANS (*Phaseolus spp.*) & FIELD PEA (*Pisum spp.*)

Bean (*Lupinus spp.*) including grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin

Bean (*Phaseolus spp.*) including field bean, kidney bean, lima bean, navy bean, pinto bean, runner bean, snap bean, tepary bean, wax bean

Bean (*Vigna spp.*) including adzuki bean, asparagus bean, blackeyed pea, cowpea, catjang, Chinese longbean, crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd bean, yardlong bean; Bean (*Glycine max*); Soybean, Immature Seed (edamame); Broad bean (fava bean) (*Vicia faba*); Chickpea (garbanzo bean) (*Cicer arietinum*); Guar (*Cyamopsis tetragonoloba*); Jackbean (*Canavalia ensiformis*); Lablab Bean (hyacinth bean) (*Lablab purpureus*); Lentil (*Lens esculenta*)

Pea (*Pisum spp.*) including dwarf pea, edible-pod pea, English pea, garden pea, green pea, field pea, snow pea, sugar snap pea; Pigeon Pea (*Cajanus cajan*); Sword Bean (*Canavalia gladiate*)

Refer to the Soybean section for specific instructions for use on soybeans.

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after 2 sequential applications of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** to help prevent resistance.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|---|--|
| Alternaria Blight (<i>Alternaria spp.</i>) Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum lindemuthianum</i>) Ascochyta Blight (<i>Mycosphaerella pinodes</i>) Ascochyta Leaf and Pod Spot (<i>Ascochyta spp.</i>) Ascochyta Leaf Spot (<i>Ascochyta phaseolorum</i>) Rust (<i>Phakopsora spp.</i>) Southern Blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) Web Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) | Apply 6 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre by air, ground, or chemigation. Begin applications before first signs of disease appear when field history or environmental conditions provide reasonable cause to suspect disease. Continue applications at 7- to 14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. Use higher rates with high disease pressure. |
| Bean Rust (<i>Uromyces appendiculatus</i>) | Apply 6 fl. oz. (0.10 lb. a.i.) per acre by air, ground, or chemigation. For best results, use a non-ionic surfactant. Begin applications before first signs of disease appear when field history or environmental conditions provide reasonable cause to suspect disease. Continue applications at 7- to 14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. |
| Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) | Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.20 oz. a.i.) per 1,000 row-feet following the instructions in the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section of this label. |

A safety test on the seeds being planted must be done prior to in-furrow applications. Application may be made in a 7" band to the furrow and soil covering the furrow. Emergence may be delayed if the seed is sprayed directly in a concentrated stream during application. Avoid direct contact of concentrated spray with the seeds. When making applications using a narrow-stream, adjust so that the stream hits the soil adjacent to the seed but does not directly contact the seed.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) per single application.
- Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year.
- Do not apply a total of more than 1.5 lbs. of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Do not make more than 15 applications at the 6 fl. oz./A (0.10 lb. a.i./A) rate or 5 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) rate per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): Succulent Beans and Peas – 0 days; Dry Legume Vegetables (dry beans and dry pea seeds) – 14 days
- Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

MINT (Fresh or For Mint Oil)

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after 2 sequential applications of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** to help prevent resistance.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|---|---|
| Leaf Spot (<i>Ramularia</i> spp., <i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>Phoma</i> spp.) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Rust (<i>Puccinia menthae</i>) | Apply 6 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre by air, ground, or chemigation. Begin applications before first signs of disease appear when field history or environmental conditions provide reasonable cause to suspect disease. Continue applications at 7- to 10-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. |
| Soilborne Diseases Seedling Root Rot, Basal Stem Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) | Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.20 oz. a.i.) per 1,000 row-feet following the instructions in the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section of this label. |

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) per single application.
- Do not apply more than 46 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year.
- Do not apply a total of more than 0.75 lb. of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Do not make more than 7 applications at the 6 fl. oz./A (0.10 lb. a.i./A) rate or 2 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) rate per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): Processed Mint – 7 days; Fresh Mint – 0 days
- Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

OILSEED CROPS, Crop Group 20

Borage; Calendula; Castor Oil Plant; Chinese Tallowtree; Cottonseed; Crambe; Cuphea; Echium; Euphorbia; Evening Primrose; Flax; Flax Seed; Gold of Pleasure; Hare's Ear Mustard; Jojoba; Lesquerella; Lunaria; Meadowfoam; Milkweed; Mustard, Black; Mustard, Field; Mustard, Indian; Mustard, Seed; Niger Seed; Oil Radish; Poppy Seed; Rapeseed; Rapeseed, Indian; Rose Hip; Safflower; Sesame; Stokes Aster; Sunflower; Sweet Rocket; Tallowwood; Tea Oil Plant; Vernonia and varieties, cultivars/hybrids of these

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|--|--|
| Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Downy Mildew (<i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> , <i>Plasmopara helianthi</i>) Pasm (Septoria linicola garassini) Sunflower Rust (<i>Puccinia helianthi</i>) | Applications may be made using 6 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre by air, ground, or chemigation. For typical applications, apply 6 fl. oz. (0.10 lb. a.i.) per acre using a minimum of 10 gals. of water per acre when applying by ground. Make the first application of 6 fl. oz. (0.10 lb. a.i.) per acre at the early bud growth stage. Follow with a second application of 14 fl. oz. (0.23 lb. a.i.) per acre approximately 45 days prior to harvest. If needed, a third application of 7 fl. oz. (0.11 lb. a.i.) per acre may be made 30 days prior to harvest. <i>Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after 2 sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC to help prevent resistance.</i> |

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) per single application.
- Do not apply more than 27 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year.
- Do not apply a total of more than 0.45 lb. of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Do not make more than 4 applications at the 6 fl. oz./A (0.10 lb. a.i./A) rate or 1 application at the 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) rate per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 30 days

- Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

PEANUTS

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after 2 sequential applications of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** to help prevent resistance.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|---|---|
| Early Season Soilborne Diseases Aspergillus Crown Rot (<i>Aspergillus niger</i>) Pythium Damping-Off (<i>Pythium</i> spp.) Stem Rot/White Mold Suppression (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) | Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.20 oz. a.i.) in-furrow per 1,000 row-feet. Refer to the PRODUCT INFORMATION section of this label for specific application information on rates. |
| Mid- to Late-Season Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Peg and Pod Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Stem Rot/White Mold (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) | Make 2 foliar applications at 12 – 24.5 fl. oz. (0.20 – 0.40 lb. a.i.) per acre approximately 60 and 90 days after planting by ground, air or chemigation. |
| Suppression Only Cylindrocladium Black Rot (<i>Cylindrocladium crotalariae</i>) Pythium Pod Rot (<i>Pythium myriotylum</i>) | Make applications early in the season, if environmental conditions promote development of disease, or if disease pressure is severe. For severe disease pressure or environmental conditions (e.g., high rainfall/heavy irrigation), apply 18.5 – 24.5 fl. oz. (0.30 – 0.40 lb. a.i.) per acre. For drier conditions and lower disease pressure, apply 12 – 24.5 fl. oz. (0.20 – 0.40 lb. a.i.) per acre. |
| Pythium (<i>Pythium myriotylum</i>) - Control | Apply 24.5 fl. oz. (0.40 lb. a.i.) per acre by air, ground, or chemigation for control of Pythium. |
| Foliar Diseases Early Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora arachidicola</i>) Late Leaf Spot (<i>Cercosporidium personatum</i>) Rust (<i>Puccinia arachidis</i>) Web Blotch (<i>Phoma arachidicola</i>) | Applications at lower rates may be used when controlling foliar diseases only. Apply 6 – 18.5 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.30 lb. a.i.) per acre every 10 to 14 days by ground, air or chemigation following resistance management practices in your area. For control of leaf spot diseases through the season, develop a leaf spot disease program spray schedule with additional applications of other fungicides. |
| Restrictions: | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 24.5 fl. oz./A (0.40 lb. a.i./A) per single application. Do not apply more than 49 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year. Do not apply a total of more than 0.80 lb. of azoxystrobin per acre per year. Do not make more than 8 applications at the 6 fl. oz./A (0.10 lb. a.i./A) rate or 2 applications at 24.5 fl. oz./A (0.40 lb. a.i./A) rate per year. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. | |

PISTACHIOS

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|---|---|
| Alternaria Late Blight (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Botryosphaeria Panicle and Shoot Blight (<i>Botryosphaeria dothidea</i>) Septoria Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria pistaciarum</i>) | Apply 6 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre. Make the first application when conditions promote development of disease. Continue applications at 7- to 21-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. <i>Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after 2 sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC to help prevent resistance.</i> |
| Restrictions: | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) per single application. Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year. Do not apply a total of more than 1.5 lbs. of azoxystrobin per acre per year. Do not make more than 15 applications at the 6 fl. oz./A (0.10 lb. a.i./A) rate or 5 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) rate per year. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. | |

POTATOES

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after each application of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** to help prevent resistance.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|---|--|
| Black Dot (<i>Colletotrichum coccodes</i>) Early Blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>) | Apply 6 – 20 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.33 lb. a.i.) per acre. Make the first application when conditions promote development of disease before signs of disease are present. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Late Blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>) | Continue applications at 7- to 14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. For heavy disease pressure, use the higher rates and shorter spray intervals listed. |
| Early Blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>) | Follow either a 7-day or 14-day spray schedule using the rates listed below: 7-day Schedule – Apply 6 fl. oz. (0.10 lb. a.i.) per acre. 14-day Schedule – Apply 12 fl. oz. (0.20 lb. a.i.) by acre. Make the first application when conditions promote development of disease before signs of disease are present. Continue applications at 7- to 14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. |
| Late Blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>) | Apply 12 fl. oz. (0.20 lb. a.i.) per acre. Make the first application when conditions promote development of disease before signs of disease are present. Continue applications at 7-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. When conditions promote the development of disease and/or late blight symptoms appear, immediately change to a non-Group 11 fungicide and apply every 5-days following labeled directions for use of this product. The use of a sticker/spreader in the tank mix may improve coverage. |
| Black Dot (<i>Colletotrichum coccodes</i>) Black Scurf (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Silver Scurf (<i>Helminthosporium solani</i>) | Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.20 oz. a.i.) per 1,000 row-feet following the instructions in the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section of this label. |
| Restrictions: | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 20 fl. oz./A (0.33 lb. a.i./A) per single application. Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year. Do not apply a total of more than 2 lbs. of azoxystrobin per acre per year. Do not make more than 20 applications at the 6 fl. oz./A (0.10 lb. a.i./A) rate or 6 applications at the 20 fl. oz./A (0.33 lb. a.i./A) rate per year. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days Do not make more than 1 application of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. | |

RICE

See specific use instructions for **WILD RICE** in the respective section of this label.

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. For applications made by air, apply at 5 – 10 gals. of water per acre. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after 2 sequential applications of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** to help prevent resistance.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|--|---|
| Sheath Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) | Apply 9 – 12 fl. oz. (0.15 – 0.20 lb. a.i.) per acre. To determine appropriate rate to use, scout field to understand current disease pressure and growth stage of the crop. For more information on controlling sheath blight, contact your local RedEagle International LLC representative. |
| Aggregate Sheath Spot (<i>Ceratobasidium oryzae-sativae</i> = <i>Rhizoctonia oryzae-sativae</i>) Black Sheath Rot (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>graminis</i>) Sheath Spot (<i>Rhizoctonia oryzae</i>) Stem Rot (<i>Magnaporthe salvinii</i> = <i>Sclerotium oryzae</i> = <i>Nakateae sigmoidea</i>) | Apply 9 – 18.5 fl. oz. (0.15 – 0.30 lb. a.i.) per acre when first signs of disease appear and before disease is no higher than 4" above the waterline. Typically, PD+5 to PD+10 days (PD = panicle differentiation). Target application at first sign of disease. A second application may be applied if disease pressure is severe or conditions are conducive to the development of disease. |
| Brown Leaf Spot (<i>Cochliobolus miyabeanus</i>) Kernel Smut (<i>Tilletia barclayana</i> = <i>Neovossia barclayana</i>) Leaf Smut (<i>Entyloma oryzae</i>) Narrow Brown Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora janseana</i> = <i>Cercospora oryzae</i>) | Apply 9 – 18.5 fl. oz. (0.15 – 0.30 lb. a.i.) per acre before first signs of disease. |
| Panicle Blast (<i>Pyricularia grisea</i>) | Apply 9 – 18.5 fl. oz. (0.15 – 0.30 lb. a.i.) per acre before first signs of disease and before conditions promote development of disease. Make initial application before full head emergence between mid-boot and boot-split. Make a second application 7 – 14 days after the first when panicles are 60% – 90% emerged from the boot. NOTE: When applying Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC (a Group 11 fungicide) to rice acreage that is not rotated to other crops, apply no more than 2 sequential applications of Group 11 fungicides during the season and alternate the following season with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. |
| Restrictions: | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 18.5 fl. oz./A (0.30 lb. a.i./A) per single application. | |

- Do not apply more than 42 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year.
- Do not apply a total of more than 0.70 lb. of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Do not make more than 2 foliar applications of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** or other Group 11 fungicides per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 28 days
- Do not treat rice fields also used for aquaculture.
- Do not apply if weather conditions are conducive to drift from target area to non-target aquatic habitats.
- Do not release flood or irrigation waters for a minimum of 14 days after application.

SORGHUM

Applicators are advised to contact their local extension agent or other agronomy experts to determine local economic thresholds for diseases within your area.

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after 2 sequential applications of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** to help prevent resistance.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|--|--|
| Anthrachnose (<i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i>) Gray Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora sorghi</i>) | Apply 6 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre before disease begins to develop. If the plant canopy is dense, the sorghum variety is susceptible to disease or disease pressure if heavy, use a higher use rate. |
| Damping-Off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> , <i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i>) | Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.20 oz. a.i.) per 1,000 row-feet following the instructions in the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section of this label. |
| Restrictions: | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) per single application. • Do not apply more than 31 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year for forage. • Do not apply more than 46 fl. oz. of this product (0.75 lb. a.i.) per acre per year for grain or stover. • For forage, do not apply a total of more than 0.50 lb. of azoxystrobin per acre per year. • For grain or stover, do not apply a total of more than 0.75 lb. of azoxystrobin per acre per year. • For forage, do not make more than 5 applications at the 6 fl. oz./A (0.10 lb. a.i./A) rate or 1 application at the 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) rate per year. • For grain and stover, do not make more than 7 applications at the 6 fl. oz./A (0.10 lb. a.i./A) rate or 2 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A rate per year. • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days • Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. | |

SOYBEAN & EDAMAME (Immature Seed)

Applicators are advised to contact their local extension agent or other agronomy experts to determine local economic thresholds for diseases within your area.

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired. When making applications at the lower specified use rates, a crop oil concentrate (COC) or non-ionic surfactant must be used.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after 2 sequential applications of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** to help prevent resistance.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|--|--|
| Aerial Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthrachnose (<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>) Brown Spot (<i>Septoria glycines</i>) Cercospora Blight and Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora kikuchii</i>) Frogeye Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora sojina</i>) Pod and Stem Blight (<i>Diaporthe phaseolorum</i>) Rust (<i>Phakopsora</i> spp.) | Apply 6 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre before disease begins to develop. If the plant canopy is dense, the sorghum variety is susceptible to disease or disease pressure if heavy, use a higher use rate. |
| Rhizoctonia solani (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Southern Blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) | Apply 6 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre. If the plant canopy is dense, the sorghum variety is susceptible to disease or disease pressure if heavy, use a higher use rate. If is tank mixed with a triazole fungicide registered for use on soybean rust, a reduced rate of 4 fl. oz. per acre may be used. |
| Rhizoctonia solani (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Southern Blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) | Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.20 oz. a.i.) per 1,000 row-feet following the instructions in the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section of this label. |
| Restrictions: | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) per single application. • Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year. • Do not apply a total of more than 1.5 lbs. of azoxystrobin per acre per year. • For forage and hay, do not make more than a 1 application at the 15.5 fl. oz. per acre rate, or more than 0.25 lb. of azoxystrobin per acre. | |

- Do not make more than 15 applications at the 6 fl. oz./A (0.10 lb. a.i./A) rate or 5 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) rate per year, except for soybean forage and hay.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): Soybeans (beans) – 14 days; Forage and Hay – 0 days
- Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

STONE FRUIT

Apricot; Cherry, Sweet & Tart; Nectarine; Peach; Plum; Plumcot; Prune

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after 2 sequential applications of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** to help prevent resistance.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|---|--|
| Brown Rot Blossom Blight and Fruit Rot (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i> , <i>M. laxa</i>) | Apply 12 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.20 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre. Make the initial application at early bloom and continue applications until petal fall as determined by resistance management practices in your area. When treating Brown Rot on fruit, applications may be made up to the same day as harvest. |
| Scab (<i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i>) | Apply 6 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre. Scab: For control, make the initial application at petal fall. Continue applications at 7- to 14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. Peaches Only: Apply 9 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.15 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre using the instructions listed above for scab control. |
| Alternaria Spot and Fruit Rot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum prunicola</i> , <i>C. gloeosporioides</i>) Leaf Rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i> , <i>Podosphaera clandestine</i>) Shot Hole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>) | Apply 6 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre. Make the initial application when conditions become conducive for disease and signs of disease first appear. Continue applications at 7- to 14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. |
| Restrictions: | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) per single application. Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year. Do not apply a total of more than 1.5 lbs. of azoxystrobin per acre per year. Do not make more than 15 applications at the 6 fl. oz./A (0.10 lb. a.i./A) rate or 5 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) rate per year. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. | |

SUGARCANE

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease. For ground application, apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage and canopy penetration for most effective disease control. For aerial application, apply using a minimum of 5 gals. of water per acre. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after 2 sequential applications of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** to help prevent resistance.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|---|---|
| Brown Rust (<i>Puccinia melanocephala</i>) Orange Rust (<i>Puccinia kuehnii</i>) | Fields must be scouted and applications initiated at the first signs of disease. Apply 9 – 12 fl. oz. (0.15 – 0.20 lb. a.i.) per acre. Make the first application prior to the signs of disease development. Continue applications at 14- to 28-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. |
| Restrictions: | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 12 fl. oz./A (0.20 lb. a.i./A) per single application. Do not apply more than 49 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year. Do not apply a total of more than 0.80 lb. of azoxystrobin per acre per year. Do not make more than 4 foliar applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides per acre per year. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 30 days Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. | |

TOBACCO

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation. For ground application, apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage and canopy penetration for most effective disease control. For aerial application, apply using 10 – 15 gals. of water per acre.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after each application of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** to help prevent resistance.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|---|---|
| Blue Mold (<i>Peronospora tabacina</i>) Frogeye Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora nicotianae</i>) Target Spot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) | Apply 6 – 12 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.20 lb. a.i.) per acre. Begin applications prior to disease development or at first indication that blue mold is in the area. If blue mold is present in the field, initiate applications with Acrobat MZ® prior to an Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC application. Apply on a 7- to 14-day interval with shorter intervals under conditions conducive to disease development. NOTE: Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may enhance weather flecking on the leaves of certain tobacco types. This does not affect yield and quality. |
| Restrictions: | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 12 fl. oz./A (0.20 lb. a.i./A) per single application. Do not apply more than 32 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year. Do not apply a total of more than 0.52 lb. of azoxystrobin per acre per year. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days Do not make more than 1 application of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not apply as a curative application. Do not apply on greenhouse seedlings. Do not tank mix with endosulfan. Tank mixing Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC with insecticides formulated as emulsifiable concentrates (EC) or containing high amounts of solvents, may cause some crop injury. | |

TOMATOES & TOMATILLOS, Subgroup 8-10A

Bush Tomato; Cocona; Currant Tomato; Garden Huckleberry; Goji Berry; Groundcherry; Naranjilla; Sunberry; Tomatillo; Tomato; Tree Tomato and cultivars/hybrids of these

Adverse crop response may occur if this product is tank mixed with dimethoate containing products. Under certain weather conditions (ex. high temperatures), use of this product in a tank mix with silicone-based or oil-containing additives or adjuvants may cause adverse crop response. If using an adjuvant, do not use more than 0.125% v/v. Consult a RedEagle International LLC representative for additional information.

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease are present. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage and canopy penetration for most effective disease control.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after each application of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** to help prevent resistance.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|--|--|
| Anthrachnose (<i>Colletotrichum coccodes</i>) Black Mold (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Buckeye Rot (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.) Early Blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Oidiopsis sicula</i>) Septoria Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria lycopersici</i>) Target Spot (<i>Corynespora cassicola</i>) | Apply 5 – 6.2 fl. oz. (0.08 – 0.10 lb. a.i.) per acre. Make the initial application before signs of disease are present and conditions favor the development of disease. Continue applications at 7- to 21-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. |
| Late Blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>) | Apply 6.2 fl. oz. (0.10 lb. a.i.) per acre. Make the initial application before signs of disease are present and conditions favor the development of disease. Continue applications at 5- to 7-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. |
| Restrictions: | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 6.2 fl. oz./A (0.10 lb. a.i./A) per single application. Do not apply more than 37 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year. Do not apply a total of more than 0.60 lb. of azoxystrobin per acre per year. Do not make more than 7 applications at the 5 fl. oz./A (0.08 lb. a.i./A) rate or 5 applications at the 6.2 fl. oz./A (0.10 lb. a.i./A) rate per year. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days Do not make more than 1 application of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. | |

TREE NUTS – Crop Group 14-12 (except Almonds and Pistachios)

See specific use instructions for **ALMONDS** and **PISTACHIOS** in the respective sections of this label.

African nut-tree; beechnut; Brazil nut; Brazilian pine; bunya; bur oak; butternut; Cajou nut; candlenut; cashew; chestnut; chinquapin; coconut; coquito nut; dika nut; ginkgo; Guiana chestnut; hazelnut (filbert); heartnut; hickory nut; Japanese horse-chestnut; macadamia nut; mongongo nut; monkey-pot; monkey puzzle nut; Okari nut; Pachira nut; peach palm nut; pecan; pequi; Pili nut; pine nut; Sapucaia nut; tropical almond; walnut, black; walnut, English; yellowhorn; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before development of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage and canopy penetration for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after 2 sequential applications of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** to help prevent resistance.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|---|---|
| Alternaria Leaf and Fruit Spot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i> , <i>Glomerella cingulata</i>) Eastern Filbert Blight (<i>Anisogramma anomala</i>) Late Blight (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Scab (<i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i>) Septoria Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria pistaciarum</i>) Shot Hole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>) | Apply 6 – 12 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.20 lb. a.i.) per acre. Make the initial application before signs of disease are present and conditions favor the development of disease. Continue applications at 7- to 21-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. |
| Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia laxa</i> , <i>M. fructicola</i>) | Apply 6 – 12 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.20 lb. a.i.) per acre. Make the initial application at early bloom stage. Continue applications through petal fall at 7- to 21-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. |
| Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 12 fl. oz./A (0.20 lb. a.i./A) per single application. Do not apply more than 73.8 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year. Do not apply a total of more than 1.2 lbs. of azoxystrobin per acre per year. Do not make more than 12 applications at the 6 fl. oz./A (0.10 lb. a.i./A) rate or 6 applications at the 12 fl. oz./A (0.20 lb. a.i./A) rate per year. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 45 days Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. | |

TROPICAL FRUIT

Acerola; Atemoya; Avocado; Biriba; Canistel; Cherimoya; Custard Apple; Dragon Fruit; Feijoa; Guava; Ilima; Jaboticaba; Jackfruit; Longan; Loquat; Lychee; Mango; Papaya; Passionfruit; Pawpaw; Persimmon; Pulasan; Rambutan; Sapodilla; Sapote, Black; Sapote, Mamey; Sapote, White; Soursop; Star Apple; Starfruit; Sugar Apple; Spanish Lime; Tamarind

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before development of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage and canopy penetration for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after 2 sequential applications of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** to help prevent resistance.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|--|--|
| Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Rust (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.) | Apply 6 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.10 - 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre. Make the initial application before signs of disease are present and conditions favor the development of disease. Continue applications at 10- to 14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. |
| Seedling Root Rot, Basal Stem Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) | Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.20 oz. a.i.) per 1,000 row-feet following the instructions in the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section of this label. |
| Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) per single application. Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year. Do not apply a total of more than 1.5 lbs. of azoxystrobin per acre per year. Do not make more than 15 applications at the 6 fl. oz./A (0.10 lb. a.i./A) rate or 5 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) rate per year. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. | |

VEGETABLES, Leaves of Root and Tuber Vegetables Crop Group 2; Root Vegetable, Except Sugar Beet, Subgroup1B; and Sugar Beet

Beet, Garden & Sugar; Burdock; Carrot; Cassava, Bitter & Sweet; Celery (Celery Root); Chervil, Turnip-Rooted; Chicory; Dasheen (Taro); Ginseng; Horseradish; Parsley, Turnip-Rooted; Parsnip; Radish; Radish, Oriental (Daikon); Rutabaga; Salsify; Salsify, Black & Spanish; Skirret; Sweet Potato; Tanier; Turnip; Yam, True

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation for powdery mildew or before signs of disease are present for other diseases listed below. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage and canopy penetration for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after each application of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** to help prevent resistance.

Instructions for Sugar Beets: Beginning at the 2 – 8 leaf stage, apply 0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.20 oz. a.i.) per 1,000 row-feet using a minimum of 10 gals. of water per acre as a banded application.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|---------|--------------------------|
|---------|--------------------------|

| | |
|---|--|
| Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>A. alternata</i>) Ascochyta Leaf Spot (<i>Ascochyta cynarae</i>) Rust (<i>Uromyces betae</i> , <i>Puccinia helianthi</i>) White Rust (<i>Albugo tragopogonis</i>) | Apply 6 – 20 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.33 lb. a.i.) per acre. Make the initial application before signs of disease are present and conditions favor the development of disease. Continue applications at 7- to 14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. |
| Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora betae</i> , <i>C. pastinaceae</i>) | Apply 9 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.15 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre. Make the initial application before signs of disease are present and conditions favor the development of disease. Continue applications at 7- to 14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. |
| Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i> , <i>Leveillula taurica</i>) | Apply 9 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.15 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre. Make the initial application before first signs of disease appear when field history or environmental conditions provide reasonable cause to suspect disease. Continue applications at 5- to 7-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. |
| Circular Spot, Southern Blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) Pythium Root Rot (<i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i>) Rhizoctonia Stem Canker, Crown Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) | Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.20 oz. a.i.) per 1,000 row-feet following the instructions in the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section of this label. |
| Restrictions: | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 20 fl. oz./A (0.33 lb. a.i./A) per single application. Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year. Do not apply a total of more than 2 lbs. of azoxystrobin per acre per year. Do not make more than 20 applications at the 6 fl. oz./A (0.10 lb. a.i./A) rate or 6 applications at the 20 fl. oz./A (0.33 lb. a.i./A) rate per year. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days Do not make more than 1 application of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Sugar Beets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not make application directly over the seeds as a dribble. Do not make application of this product in-furrow if soil conditions are anticipated to be cool, causing prolonged plant emergence. A starter fertilizer must NOT be used with this product if application is made at planting. Adverse crop response may occur if this product is tank mixed with methylated spray oil (MSO) or crop oil concentrates (COC). | |

VEGETABLES, TUBEROUS AND CORM - Subgroup 1C

Arracacha; Arrowroot; Artichoke, Chinese & Jerusalem; Canna, Edible; Cassava, Bitter & Sweet; Chayote (root); Chufa; Dasheen (Taro); Ginger; Leren; Potato; Sweet Potato; Tanier; Turmeric; Yam, Bean & True

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation for powdery mildew or before signs of disease are present for other diseases listed below; or applied post-harvest to protect harvested crop. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage and canopy penetration for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after each application of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** to help prevent resistance.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|---|---|
| Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>A. alternata</i>) Ascochyta Leaf Spot (<i>Ascochyta cynarae</i>) Rust (<i>Uromyces betae</i> , <i>Puccinia helianthi</i>) White Rust (<i>Albugo tragopogonis</i>) | Apply 6 – 20 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.33 lb. a.i.) per acre. Make the initial application before signs of disease are present and conditions favor the development of disease. Continue applications at 7- to 14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. |
| Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora betae</i> , <i>C. pastinaceae</i>) | Apply 9 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.15 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre. Make the initial application before signs of disease are present and conditions favor the development of disease. Continue applications at 7- to 14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. |
| Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i> , <i>Leveillula taurica</i>) | Apply 9 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.15 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre by air, ground, or chemigation. Make the initial application before first signs of disease appear when field history or environmental conditions provide reasonable cause to suspect disease. Continue applications at 5- to 7-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. |
| Circular Spot, Southern Blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) Pythium Root Rot (<i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i>) Rhizoctonia Stem Canker, Crown Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) | Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.20 oz. a.i.) per 1,000 row-feet following the instructions in the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section of this label. |
| Fusarium Dry Rot Late Blight Pink Rot | Post-Harvest[*] Applications: Apply to harvested tubers at a rate of 0.6 fl. oz. per ton of tubers. Use sufficient volume of water to ensure good coverage of crop |

| | |
|--|--|
| Silver Scurf | being treated. Treat in equipment where tubers can be tumbled to aid in good coverage. Apply using CDA, T-Jet or comparable application equipment. |
| Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 20 fl. oz./A (0.33 lb. a.i./A) per single application. Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year. Do not apply a total of more than 2 lbs. of azoxystrobin per acre per year. Do not make more than 20 applications at the 6 fl. oz./A (0.10 lb. a.i./A) rate or 6 applications at the 20 fl. oz./A (0.33 lb. a.i./A) rate per year. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days Do not make more than 1 application of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Post-Harvest Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make only 1 post-harvest application. Do not apply more than 0.6 fl. oz./ton of tubers (0.001 lb. a.i./A) post-harvest. Do not use on seed pieces or seed potatoes. Maintain constant agitation to keep solution suspended during application. <p>[*Not registered for sale or use in California.]</p> | |

WATERCRESS

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before development of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage and canopy penetration for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|--|--|
| Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) | Apply 6 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre. Make the initial application before signs of disease are present and conditions favor the development of disease. Continue applications at 7- to 10-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. <i>Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after 2 sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC to help prevent resistance</i> |
| Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) per single application. Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year. Do not apply a total of more than 1.5 lbs. of azoxystrobin per acre per year. Do not make more than 15 applications at the 6 fl. oz./A (0.10 lb. a.i./A) rate or 5 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) rate per year. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. | |

WHEAT & TRITICALE

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before development of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage and canopy penetration for most effective disease control. For improved efficacy, a crop oil concentrate (COC) may be tank mixed with this product at 1% v/v.

*Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after 2 sequential applications of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** to help prevent resistance.*

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|--|--|
| Leaf Rust (<i>Puccinia triticina</i> = <i>Puccinia recondita</i> f. sp. <i>tritici</i>) Septoria Leaf and Glume Blotch (<i>Septoria tritici</i> , <i>Septoria nodorum</i>) Stem Rust (<i>Puccinia graminis</i>) Stripe Rust (<i>Puccinia striiformis</i>) Tan Spot (<i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i>) | Apply 4 – 12 fl. oz. (0.07 – 0.20 lb. a.i.) per acre. Make the initial application before signs of disease are present and conditions favor the development of disease. Continue applications at 7- to 14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. |
| Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>) | Apply 7.5 – 11 fl. oz. (0.125 – 0.175 lb. a.i.) per acre. Make the initial application before signs of disease are present and conditions favor the development of disease. Continue applications at 5- to 7-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. |
| Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 12 fl. oz./A (0.20 lb. a.i./A) per single application. Do not apply more than 24.5 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year. Do not apply a total of more than 0.40 lb. of azoxystrobin per acre per year. Do not make more than 2 applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicide per year. Pre-Harvest Intervals (PHI): Forage and Hay – 7 days; Grazing – 14 days Do not apply this product after growth stage Feekes 10.54. | |

WILD RICE

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before development of disease. Apply by ground using a water volume that provides complete coverage and canopy penetration for most effective disease control. For aerial application, apply with 5 – 10 gals. of water per acre. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|---|--|
| Brown Spot (<i>Bipolaris oryzae</i> or <i>Bipolaris sorokiniana</i> also known as <i>Helminthosporium oryzae</i> and <i>H. sativum</i>) Stem Rot (<i>Nakataea sigmaidea</i>) | Apply 12.5 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.20 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre. Make the initial application before disease development and conditions favor disease when plant is tillering, at boot, early heading or at first signs of disease. A second application may be made if disease pressure is heavy and environmental conditions that favor disease persist. <i>Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after 2 sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC to help prevent resistance.</i> |

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) per single application.
- Do not apply a total of more than 0.70 lb. of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 42 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year.
- Do not make more than 2 applications of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** or other Group 11 fungicide per year.
- Do not treat rice fields also used for aquaculture.
- Do not apply if weather conditions are conducive to drift from target area to non-target aquatic habitats.
- Do not release flood or irrigation waters for a minimum of 14 days after application.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 28 days

NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEED, FORAGE, FODDER, STRAW & HAY

Pure and/or mixed stands of the following species (including stands mixed with grasses): Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* subsp. *sativa*); Bean, Velvet (*Mucuna pruriens* var. *utilis*); Clover (*Trifolium* spp., *Melilotus* spp.); Kudzu (*Pueraria lobata*); Lespedeza (*Lespedeza* spp.); Lupin (*Lupinus* spp.); Sainfoin (*Onobrychis viciifolia*); Trefoil (*Lotus* spp.); Vetch (*Vicia* spp.); Vetch, Crown (*Coronilla varia*); Vetch, Milk (*Astragalus* spp.)

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. For best results, use an adjuvant such as a non-ionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate at specified labeled rates.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after 3 sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC to help prevent resistance.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|---|---|
| Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum trifolii</i>) Black Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia leguminicola</i>) Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Common Leaf Spot (<i>Pseudopeziza solani</i>) Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora</i> spp.) Leaf Spot (<i>Leptosphaerulina briosiana</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Oidium</i> spp., <i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Rhizoctonia and Stem Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Rust (<i>Phakopsora</i> spp., <i>Uromyces</i> spp.) Spring Black Stem and Leaf Spot (<i>Phoma medicaginis</i>) Stagonospora Leaf Spot (<i>Stagonospora meliloti</i>) Stemphylium Leaf Spot (<i>Stemphylium</i> spp.) Summer Black Stem and Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora medicaginis</i>) Yellow Leaf Blotch (<i>Leptotrichia medicaginis</i>) | Apply 6 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre by air, ground, or chemigation. Begin applications before first signs of disease appear when field history or environmental conditions provide reasonable cause to suspect disease. Continue applications at intervals specified by resistance management practices in your area. Use higher rate for heavy disease pressure. As part of an Asian soybean rust disease management plan - for outbreaks of Asian soybean rust, or other Puccinia species that may be on nearby host plants (for example: kudzu, lespedeza, trefoil and vetch), make application to forages grown in the area of soybeans and other legume crops (peas and beans). Contact local experts and/or university extension agents for current regional advice. |
| Sclerotinia Crown Rot and Wilt on Clover (<i>Sclerotinia trifoliorum</i>) | Follow the directions for use listed above, but make applications at 10 fl. oz. (0.16 lb. a.i.) per acre. |

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) per single application.
- Do not apply more than 46 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 0.25 lb. of azoxystrobin per acre per cutting.
- Do not apply a total of more than 0.75 lb. of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Do not make more than 7 applications at the 6 fl. oz./A (0.10 lb. a.i./A) rate or 2 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) rate per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): Grazing or harvest for forage and hay – 14 days
- Do not make more than 3 sequential applications of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
- Do not apply to areas used as rangeland.

GRASSES (Grown for Seed)

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation when conditions favor development of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

| Disease | Application Instructions |
|---------|--------------------------|
|---------|--------------------------|

| | |
|---|---|
| Ergot Stem Diseases Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>) Rust (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.) | Apply 6 – 15.5 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre by air, ground, or chemigation. Begin applications before first signs of disease appear when field history or environmental conditions provide reasonable cause to suspect disease. Continue applications at 10- to 14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. <i>Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after 2 sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC to help prevent resistance.</i> |
| Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) per single application. Do not apply more than 49 fl. oz. of this product per acre per year. Do not apply more than 0.80 lb. of azoxystrobin per acre per year. Do not make more than 8 applications at the 6 fl. oz./A (0.10 lb. a.i./A) rate or 3 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb. a.i./A) rate per year. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 8 days Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Screenings, seed and/or straw treated with this product must NOT be fed to livestock. | |

SEED TREATMENT

[Not registered for sale or use in California.]

Restrictions - Seed Treatment:

- Do not make more than one application.
- Do not exceed the specified maximum application use rate listed under the **Application Instructions** in the **Disease Instructions Seed Treatment** table below.
- DO NOT feed clippings or graze animals to turf that have been treated with this product.
- Do not plant millet or buckwheat for 1 year after the last azoxystrobin application unless the azoxystrobin product is registered for use on these crops.

Seed Bag Label Requirements

The Federal Seed Act requires that containers containing treated seed be labeled with the following statements:

- This seed has been treated with azoxystrobin.
- Do not use treated seed for feed, food, or oil purposes.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requires the following statements on containers containing seed treated with azoxystrobin:

- Store treated seed away from food and feedstuffs.
- Do not allow children, pets, or livestock to have access to treated seeds.
- Wear long pants, long-sleeved shirt and protective gloves when handling treated seed.
- Treated seeds exposed on soil surface may be hazardous to wildlife. Cover or collect treated seeds spilled during loading and planting.
- Dispose of all excess treated seed by burying seed away from bodies of water.
- Do not contaminate bodies of water when disposing of planting equipment wash water.
- Dispose of seed packaging or containers in accordance with local requirements.
- Excess treated seed may be used for ethanol production only if (1) by-products are not used for livestock feed and (2) no measurable residues of pesticide remain in ethanol by-products that are used in agronomic practice.

Coloring Treated Seed

By law, any seed treated with this product must be colored to prevent use for feed for animals or food for humans. Any formulation of this product that does not already contain dye must use an EPA-approved dye to color treat seed. Refer to 40CFR§153.155 for more information.

Directions for Seed Treatment

Apply **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** as a slurry or mist seed treatment at the rate listed in the **Specific Seed/Disease Instructions - Seed Treatment** section below per 100 lbs. of seed. For maximum results, seed must be in good condition and properly cured prior to treatment and applications of this product must be uniformly applied to all seed being treated. Consult a seed treatment specialist to determine appropriate slurry rates for the seed being treated.

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC provides broad-spectrum protection against *Rhizoctonia* spp. and *Pythium* spp. seed and seedling diseases. Combine this product with a Pythium-active seed treatment product.

Disease Instructions - Seed Treatment

| Crop | Disease | Application Instructions |
|---|--|--|
| Canola | Blackleg (<i>Phoma lingam</i>) Seedling Rhizoctonia Damping-Off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Alternaria Seedling Blight (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) | Apply 1.5 fl. oz. of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC (0.025 lb. a.i./A) per hundredweight (cwt) of seed as a mist seed treatment or slurry. |
| Corn - Field, Pop & Sweet (including seed production) | Seed-Borne and Soil-Borne Fungi causing Decay, Damping-Off, and Seedling Blight, | Apply 0.04 – 1.5 fl. oz. of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC (0.0007 to 0.025 lb. a.i./A) per hundredweight (cwt) of seed (0.018 – 0.675 |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| | Seedling Damping-Off (<i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp., <i>Penicillium</i> spp., <i>Pythium</i> spp.) | fl. oz. per 80,000 kernel count assuming 80,000 kernels = 45 lbs.) as a mist seed treatment or slurry. For optimum results for control of <i>Pythium</i> spp., tank mix this product with Maxim® 4FS, Maxim® XL, and Apron® XL according to labeled use rates. Observe the most restrictive limitations, rates, and precautions from each tank mix product. |
| Cotton | Seedling Rhizoctonia Damping-Off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Pythium Seedling Blight (<i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i>) | Apply 0.04 – 0.15 fl. oz. of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC (0.0007 to 0.0025 lb. a.i./A) per hundredweight (cwt) of seed as a mist seed treatment or slurry. For optimum results for control of <i>Pythium</i> spp., tank mix this product with Maxim® 4FS, Maxim® XL, and Apron® XL according to labeled use rates. Observe the most restrictive limitations, rates, and precautions from each tank mix product. |
| Cucurbit | Seedling Rhizoctonia Damping-Off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) General Seed Decay Fungi | Apply 0.25 – 1.5 fl. oz. of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC (0.0041 to 0.025 lb. a.i./A) per hundredweight (cwt) of seed as a mist seed treatment or slurry. |
| Peanut | <u>Suppression ONLY</u> Seed-Borne Diseases, Rhizoctonia Damping-Off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) | Apply 0.25 – 1.5 fl. oz. of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC (0.0041 to 0.025 lb. a.i./A) per hundredweight (cwt) of seed as a mist seed treatment or slurry. |
| Potato | Protection from Silver Scurf (<i>Helminthosporium solani</i>) <u>Suppression ONLY</u> Black Scurf & Stem Canker (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) | Apply 0.31 – 1.5 fl. oz. of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC (0.0051 to 0.025 lb. a.i./A) per hundredweight (cwt) of seed as a mist seed treatment or slurry. |
| Sunflower | Downy Mildew (<i>Plasmopara halstedii</i>) | Apply 0.25 – 1.5 fl. oz. of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC (0.0041 to 0.025 lb. a.i./A) per hundredweight (cwt) of seed as a mist seed treatment or slurry. For optimum results, be sure that the seeds are uniformly covered by the treatment. |
| Rice | Seed-Borne Fungi and Early Season Diseases, Sheath Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) | Apply 0.25 – 1.5 fl. oz. of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC (0.0041 to 0.025 lb. a.i./A) per hundredweight (cwt) of seed as a mist seed treatment or slurry. |
| Tomato | Seed Decay and Early Season Diseases, Rhizoctonia Damping-Off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) | Apply 0.25 – 1.5 fl. oz. of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC (0.0041 to 0.025 lb. a.i./A) per hundredweight (cwt) of seed as a mist seed treatment or slurry. |
| Wheat | Protection from Seed-Borne Diseases & Common Bunt (<i>Tilletia caries</i>) Partial Control Dwarf Bunt (<i>Tilletia controversa</i>) | Apply 0.25 – 1.5 fl. oz. of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC (0.0041 to 0.025 lb. a.i./A) per hundredweight (cwt) of seed as a mist seed treatment or slurry. |
| Soybean | Seed-Borne and Soil-Borne Fungi causing Decay, Damping-Off, and Seedling Blight, Seedling Damping-Off (<i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp., <i>Pythium</i> spp.) <u>Suppression ONLY</u> White Mold (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) | Apply 0.06 – 0.18 fl. oz. of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC (0.001 to 0.003 lb. a.i./A) per hundredweight (cwt) of seed as a mist seed treatment or slurry. |
| Flowering Trees, Ornamentals & Turfgrass | Seed-Borne Diseases, Rhizoctonia Damping-Off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) | Apply 0.25 – 1.5 fl. oz. of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC (0.0041 to 0.025 lb. a.i./A) per hundredweight (cwt) of seed as a mist seed treatment or slurry. |

TURF

Golf Course Turf [Not registered for sale or use in California.]

Commercial Turf Farms [Not registered for sale or use in California.]

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC is specified for control of anthracnose, brown patch, cool weather brown patch (yellow patch), Fusarium patch, gray leaf spot, gray snow mold (Typhula blight), leaf spot, melting out, necrotic ring spot, pink patch, pink snow mold, Pythium blight, Pythium root rot, red thread, Rhizoctonia large patch, southern blight, spring dead spot, summer patch, take-all patch, and Zoysia patch on golf courses, lawns and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas and athletic fields.

Integrated Pest (Disease) Management

Sound turf management resulting in healthy, vigorous turf is the foundation of a good IPM program. Cultural practices such as proper choice of turf variety, nutrient management, proper cutting height, thatch management, and proper watering, drainage, and moisture stress management must be integrated with the use of fungicides to increase turf vigor and reduce the susceptibility to disease. Immunoassay detection kits and extension service diagnostic services can assist in the early and accurate identification of causal organisms and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

Resistance Management

Some turf disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to products used repeatedly for their control. **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** must be applied in a tank mix or alternation program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed.

Application Directions

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC must be applied prior to disease development. Mix **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** with the required amount of water and apply as a dilute spray application in 2 – 4 gals. of water per 1,000 sq. ft. (87 – 174 gals./acre). Repeat applications at specified intervals for as long as required. For spot treatments, use 0.4 fl. oz. **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** (0.007 lb. a.i.) per 1 – 2 gals. of water.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 9.6 qts. product/acre/year (7.1 fl. oz. product (0.12 lb. a.i.)/1,000 sq. ft./year) or 5 lbs. a.i./A per year.
- Do not apply more than 9 applications per year.
- Refer to **Directions for Application for Turf Diseases** table for specific application and use information and follow use information listed by target disease and additional restrictions.
- Apply by ground only.
- Do not apply more than 2 sequential **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** applications for *Pythium* spp. control.
- For all other diseases when *Pythium* spp. is not present, do not apply more than 3 sequential applications of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC**.

Rate Ranges

Use the shortest specified application interval and/or use the higher specified rate when prolonged favorable disease conditions exist.

Dollar Spot

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC does not control dollar spot. **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** is compatible in tank mixes with many other fungicides that control dollar spot. Always tank mix **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** with another fungicide that controls dollar spot when this disease is present.

Directions For Application For Turf Diseases

| Target Diseases | Use Rate (fl. oz. product per 1,000 sq. ft.) | Application Interval (days) | Application Instructions* |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i>) | 0.38 – 0.77 | 14 – 28 | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. |
| Brown Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) | 0.38 – 0.77 | 14 – 28 | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. |
| Cool Weather Brown Patch Yellow Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia cerealis</i>) | 0.38 – 0.77 | 28 | Make 1 or 2 applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development. |
| Fusarium Patch (<i>Microdochium nivale</i>) | 0.38 – 0.77 | 14 – 28 | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. |
| Gray Leaf Spot (<i>Pyricularia grisea</i>) | 0.38 – 0.77 | 14 – 28 | Begin applications before disease is present and continue applications while conditions are favorable for disease development. |
| Gray Snow Mold Typhula Blight (<i>Typhula incarnata</i> , <i>T. ishikariensis</i>) | 1.35 – 0.77 | Single application 14 | Make a single application of 1.35 fl. oz. or 2 applications of 0.77 spaced 14 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide may enhance control under severe disease pressure. |
| Leaf Spot (<i>Bipolaris sorokiniana</i>) | 0.38 – 0.77 | 14 – 21 | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. |
| Melting Out (<i>Drechslera poae</i>) | 0.38 – 0.77 | 14 – 21 | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. |
| Necrotic Ring Spot (<i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i>) | 0.38 – 0.77 | 14 – 28 | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. |
| Pink Patch (<i>Limonomyces roseipellis</i>) | 0.38 – 0.77 | 14 – 28 | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. |
| Pink Snow Mold (<i>Microdochium nivale</i>) | 1.35 – 0.77 | Single application 14 | Make a single application of 1.35 fl. oz. or 2 applications of 0.77 spaced 14 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide may enhance control under severe disease pressure. |
| Pythium Blight Pythium Root Rot (<i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i> , <i>Pythium</i> spp.) | 0.38 – 0.77 | 10 – 14 | Begin applications before disease is present. During periods of prolonged favorable conditions, treat on the 10 day application interval. For use on newly seeded as well as established turf. |
| Red Thread (<i>Laetisaria fuciformis</i>) | 0.38 – 0.77 | 14 – 28 | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. |
| Rhizoctonia Large Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) | 0.38 – 0.77 | 28 | Make 1 or 2 applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease |
| Southern Blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) | 0.38 – 0.77 | 14 – 28 | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. |
| Spring Dead Spot (<i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i>) or (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>graminis</i>) or (<i>Ophiosphaerella herpotricha</i>) | 0.38 – 0.77 | 28 | Make 1 or 2 applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development. |

| | | | |
|--|-------------|----------|---|
| Summer Patch (<i>Magnaporthe poae</i>) | 0.38 – 0.77 | 14 – -28 | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. |
| Take-All Patch (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>avenae</i>) | 0.38 – 0.77 | 28 | Make 2 applications 28 days apart in the spring and 2 applications 28 days apart in the fall. |
| Zoysia Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> and/or <i>Gaeumannomyces incurstans</i>) | 0.38 – 0.77 | 28 | Make 1 or 2 applications in late fall before snow cover or when conditions are favorable for disease development. DO NOT apply on top of snow. |
| * DO NOT apply more than 2 sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC for control of <i>Pythium</i> spp. For all other diseases, DO NOT apply more than 4 sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC . | | | |

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC Rate Conversion Chart for Turf

| Fluid Ounces Product /1,000 Sq. Ft. | Ounces A.I./1,000 Sq. Ft. | Fluid Ounces Product/Acre | Pints of Product/Acre |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 0.4 | 0.104 | 17.4 | 1.1 |
| 0.5 | 0.130 | 21.8 | 1.4 |
| 0.6 | 0.156 | 26.1 | 1.6 |
| 0.7 | 0.182 | 30.5 | 1.9 |
| 0.77 | 0.200 | 33.5 | 2.1 |
| 1.35 | 0.35 | 58.8 | 3.7 |

Amount of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC to Mix 100 Gallons for Turf Applications

| Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC Use Rate (Fl. Oz.) | Spray Volume (Gallons/1,000 Square Feet) | | |
|--|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| | 2.0 Gals. (Fl. Oz.) | 3.0 Gals. (Fl. Oz.) | 4.0 Gals. (Fl. Oz.) |
| 0.4 | 20 | 13 | 10 |
| 0.5 | 25 | 17 | 13 |
| 0.6 | 30 | 20 | 15 |
| 0.7 | 35 | 23 | 18 |
| 0.77 | 38.5 | 25.7 | 19.3 |
| 1.35 | 67.5 | 45 | 33.75 |

ORNAMENTALS**[Not registered for sale or use in California]**

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC controls certain pathogens causing foliar, aerial, and root diseases, including leaf, tip, and flower blights, leaf spots, downy mildew, powdery mildew, anthracnose, and rusts of ornamental plants. **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** controls certain diseases of container, bench, flat, plug, bed or field-grown ornamentals in greenhouses, shade-houses, outdoor nurseries, retail nurseries, and other landscape areas.

Integrated Pest (Disease) Management

Integrate **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management and proper timing and placement of irrigation. Immunoassay detection kits and diagnostic services can assist in the early and accurate identification of causal organisms and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

Resistance Management

Some ornamental disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to fungicides used repeatedly for their control. Apply **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** in an alternation or tank mix program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. A sound resistance management program includes blocks of 3 **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** applications separated by blocks of 2 alternate fungicide applications. **DO NOT** alternate **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** with other strobilurin fungicides.

Application Directions

Apply **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** as a broadcast or banded spray targeted at the foliage or crown of the plant. Apply to runoff in sufficient water to ensure complete coverage of the target plant. Good coverage and wetting of foliage is necessary for best control.

Refer to the label for specific use directions for control of certain diseases.

Repeat applications at specified intervals (plus alternations for resistance management) for as long as required.

Start **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** applications prior to disease development and continue throughout the year at specified intervals following resistance management guidelines.

Use only surfactants approved for ornamental plants in combination with **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC**. **DO NOT** use silicone-based products with **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** due to possible phytotoxicity. Always test tank mixes on a small group of representative plants prior to broadcast use.

Apply 1.9 – 7.7 fl. oz./100 gals. (0.95 – 3.85 fl. oz./50 gals.) or 0.031 lb. a.i. - 0.127 lb. a.i./100 gals. (0.016 lb. a.i. – 0.063 lb. a.i./50 gals.) **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** every 7 – 28 days (or as otherwise specified for a specific plant or disease). The addition of a non-silicone-based wetter-sticker at the specified use rate may enhance coverage on hard-to-wet plant foliage.

Under most conditions and for most diseases, apply 3.85 – 7.7 fl. oz./100 gals. (1.9 – 3.85 fl. oz./50 gals.) or 0.063 lb. a.i. - 0.127 lb. a.i./100 gals. (0.031 lb. a.i. – 0.063 lb. a.i./50 gals.) on a 7- to 14-day interval.

Under light to moderate disease pressure, use the lower rates within the specified rate range [(1.9 – 3.85 fl. oz./100 gals., or 0.95 – 1.9 fl. oz./50 gals.) or 0.031 lb. a.i. - 0.063 lb. a.i./100 gals. or 0.016 lb. a.i. – 0.031 lb. a.i./50 gals.]] on a 7- to 14-day interval or the higher rates within the specified rate range [(5.75 – 7.7 fl. oz./100 or 2.85 – 3.85 fl. oz./50 gals.) or 0.095 lb. a.i. - 0.127 lb. a.i./100 gals. or 0.047 lb. a.i. – 0.063 lb. a.i./50 gals.]] on a 14- to 28-day interval.

Under environmental conditions which promote severe disease development, use the higher rates within the specified rate range [(5.75 – 7.7 oz./100 gals. or 2.85 – 3.85 fl. oz./50 gals.) or 0.095 lb. a.i. - 0.127 lb. a.i./100 gals. or 0.047 lb. a.i. – 0.063 lb. a.i./50 gals.]] on a 7- to 14-day interval.

Using **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** as a “rescue” (late curative or eradicator) treatment will not always result in satisfactory disease control.

Drench Application

Apply **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** to control soilborne, seedling, and crown diseases of production ornamentals (greenhouse, shadehouse, and container grown) as a drench treatment prior to infection. Good coverage of the pre-infection area (root zone, root ball, crown, etc.) is necessary for satisfactory control. Drench apply **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** to container grown ornamentals using 0.38 – 1.75 fl. oz. (0.006 lb. a.i. – 0.029 lb. a.i.)/100 gals. of water. Apply 1 – 2 pts. of the solution per square foot surface area on a 7- to 28-day interval. Apply drench prior to infection as healthy roots are necessary to optimize product uptake, systemic translocation and disease protection.

Caution must be taken before making application of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** as a drench to small bedding plants in the seedling/plug stage due to possible phytotoxicity. A limited quantity of plants must be tested prior to full-scale application.

Drip Irrigation

Apply **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field grown ornamentals for soil-borne disease control. Apply 3.85 – 30.75 fl. oz. **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** (0.063 lb. a.i. – 0.51 lb. a.i.) per acre. The soil or potting media must have adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application.

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

Ornamental - Restrictions:

- Do not exceed 2.4 gals. of product (5 lbs. a.i.)/crop acre/year or 8 applications/crop/year.
- Do not exceed 600 gals. spray volume per acre for foliar applications. For drench and crown applications, do not exceed 2 pts. volume per sq. ft.
- Do not tank mix **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, adjuvants, etc., unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to ornamental plants.
- Do not apply **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** to apple or cherry trees (Flowering, Yoshino variety) due to possible phytotoxicity.
- Do not use spray equipment that has applied **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.
- Do not make more than 3 sequential applications of **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action.
- Applications may be made by ground only.

Apply **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** to certain varieties of crabapple for control of apple scab. **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** is safer when applied to the species and varieties listed in the “**Tolerant Varieties of Crabapple Species (Genus *Malus*) Tolerant Varieties of *Malus***” table. However, due to the large number of genera, species, and varieties of crabapple, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC**. The professional user must conduct small scale testing to insure plant safety prior to broadscale commercial use on plant genera and species.

Diseases Controlled

When used in accordance with the label directions, **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** will provide control of the following diseases of ornamental plants:

| Disease (Pathogen) | Application Instructions | |
|---|---|---|
| | 8 Oz. and Larger Containers (Fl. Oz. Product per 100 Gals.) | 4 Oz. Containers (Fl. Oz. Product per 50 Gals.) |
| 1. CONIFER BLIGHTS | | |
| a. Phomopsis Blight (<i>Phomopsis juniperovora</i>) | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days. | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days. |
| b. Tip Blight (<i>Sirococcus strobilinus</i>) | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days. | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days. |
| 2. LEAF BLIGHTS/LEAF SPOTS | | |
| a. Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days. | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days. |
| b. Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp., <i>Elsinoë</i> spp.) | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days. | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days. |
| c. Downy Mildew of Rose (<i>Peronospora sparsa</i>) | Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection. | Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection. |
| d. Entomosporium Leaf Spot (<i>Entomosporium mespili</i>) | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days. | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days. |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| e. Iris Leaf Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella macrospora</i>) | Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-21 days. | Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-21 days. |
| f. Leaf Spot (<i>Cladosporium echinulatum</i>) | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days. | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days. |
| g. Rose Blackspot (<i>Diplocarpon rosea</i>) | Apply 7.7 - 15.4 fl. oz. every 7-14 days. Apply Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC on a 7-day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. DO NOT exceed 46 fl. oz./acre application | Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-14 days. Apply Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC on a 7-day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. DO NOT exceed 46 fl. oz./acre/application |
| h. Myrothecium Leaf Spot (<i>Myrothecium</i> spp.) | Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-21 days. | Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-21 days. |
| i. Downy Mildew of Bedding Plants (<i>Peronospora</i> spp.) | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days. | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days. |
| j. Scab (<i>Venturia inaequalis</i>) | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 10-28 days. DO NOT apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see the " Tolerant Varieties of Crabapple Species (Genus Malus) Tolerant Varieties of Malus " table for sensitive species. | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 10-28 days. DO NOT apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see the " Tolerant Varieties of Crabapple Species (Genus Malus) Tolerant Varieties of Malus " table for sensitive species. |
| k. Marssonina Leaf Spot (<i>Marssonina</i> spp.) | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz./100 gals. every 14-28 days. | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 14-28 days. |
| l. Cercospora Leaf Spot | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz./100 gals. every 7-28 days. | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days. |
| 3. POWDERY MILDEW | | |
| For applications before first signs of disease appear when field history or environmental conditions provide reasonable cause to suspect disease. DO NOT make more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to another class of fungicide. | | |
| a. <i>Erysiphe pannosa</i> , <i>E.</i> spp. | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days. | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days. |
| b. <i>Microsphaera azaleae</i> | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days. | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days. |
| c. <i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i> | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days. | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days. |
| 4. RUSTS | | |
| a. Needle Rust (<i>Melampsora occidentalis</i>) | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days. | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days. |
| b. <i>Phragmidium</i> spp. | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days. | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days. |
| c. <i>Puccinia</i> spp. | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days. | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days. |
| d. <i>Gymnosporangium</i> spp. | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days. | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days. |
| 5. FLOWER BLIGHTS | | |
| a. Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp., <i>Elsinoë</i> spp.) | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days. | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days. |
| b. Botrytis Slight (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) | Apply 7.7 - 15.4 fl. oz. every 7-21 days. For suppression only. DO NOT exceed 46 fl. oz./acre. | Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-21 days. For suppression only. DO NOT exceed 46 fl. oz./acre. |
| 6. SHOOT/STEM DISEASES | | |
| a. Aerial/Shoot Blight (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.) | Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days. | Apply 0.95 - 1.9 fl. oz. every 7-28 days. |
| 7. SOILBORNE DISEASES (Directed Spray) | | |
| a. <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-21 days. | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-21 days. |
| b. <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-21 days. | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-21 days. |
| c. <i>Rosarium</i> spp. | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-21 days. | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-21 days. |
| 8. SOILBORNE DISEASES (Drench) | | |
| a. <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> | Apply 0.35 - 1.75 fl. oz., 1-2 pts. of the solution per sq. ft. surface area, every 7-28 days. | Apply 0.19 - 0.95 fl. oz., 1-2 pts. of the solution per sq. ft. surface area, every 7-28 days. |
| b. <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> | Apply 0.35 - 1.75 fl. oz., 1-2 pts. of the solution per sq. ft. surface area, every 7-28 days. | Apply 0.19 - 0.95 fl. oz., 1-2 pts. of the solution per sq. ft. surface area, every 7-28 days. |
| c. <i>Fusarium</i> spp. | Apply 0.35 - 1.75 fl. oz., 1-2 pts. of the solution per sq. ft. surface area, every 7-28 days. | Apply 0.19 - 0.95 fl. oz., 1-2 pts. of the solution per sq. ft. surface area, every 7-28 days. |

Plant Safety

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC is safe when applied to the ornamental plants listed in the below tables; however, due to the large number of genera, species and varieties of ornamental and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for sensitivity to **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC**. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not **Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC** can be used safely on genera, species, or varieties of ornamental and nursery plants not specified on this label. The professional user must conduct small scale testing to insure plant safety prior to broadscale commercial use on plant genera and species.

Tolerant Ornamental Plants

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC is safe when applied to the plants listed in the below tables when applied according to specified application methods, rates, and timings.

Tolerant Plants Listed by Botanical Name

| Botanical Name | Common Name | Diseases (Refer to the above "Diseases Controlled" table.) |
|---|--|---|
| <i>Abelia</i> spp. | Abelia | 2 |
| <i>Abies fraseri</i> | Fraser Fir | 1, 4 |
| <i>Abies procera</i> | Noble Fir | 1, 4 |
| <i>Acer palmatum</i> | Japanese Maple | 2 |
| <i>Acer saccharum</i> | Sugar Maple | 2 |
| <i>Ageratum</i> spp. | Floss-Flower | 3, 4 |
| <i>Ageratum</i> spp. | Pussy's-Foot | 3, 4 |
| <i>Aglaonema</i> spp. | Chinese Evergreen | 2, 4 |
| <i>Ajuga reptans</i> | Bugle, Bugleweed | 3 |
| <i>Antirrhinum</i> spp. | Snap-Dragon | 2i, 3, 4 |
| <i>Aphelandra</i> spp. | Zebra-Plant | 2 |
| <i>Artemisia</i> spp. | Mugwort, Sagebrush | 2 |
| <i>Artemisia</i> spp. | Wormwood | 2 |
| <i>Aster</i> spp. | Aster, Starwort | 4 |
| <i>Aucuba japonica</i> | Japanese Aucuba, Japanese Laurel | 7 |
| <i>Begonia</i> spp. (except Rieger begonia) | Begonia | 2, 3 |
| <i>Berberis thunbergii</i> | Barberry | 3, 4 |
| <i>Betula nigra</i> | River Birch | 3, 4 |
| <i>Bougainvillea</i> spp. | Bougainvillea | 2 |
| <i>Brassaia actinophylla</i> | Rubber-Free, Umbrella-Tree | 2, 7 |
| <i>Buddleia davidii</i> | Buddleia, Butterfly Bush | 2 |
| <i>Buxus sempervirens</i> | Boxwood | 2, 7a |
| <i>Caladium</i> spp. | Caladium | 7 |
| <i>Camellia japonica</i> | Camellia | 2 |
| <i>Caryota urens</i> | Sago Palm | 2, 7 |
| <i>Catharanthus roseus</i> | Vinca | 2 |
| <i>Ceanothus sanguineus</i> | Wild Lilac | 3 |
| <i>Ceanothus</i> spp. | Ceanothus, California Lilac, Snowball | 3 |
| <i>Cedrus Atlantica</i> | Atlas Cedar | 2, 4 |
| <i>Cedrus</i> spp. | White Cedar | 2, 4 |
| <i>Cercis occidentalis</i> | Western Redbud | 2 |
| <i>Chamaecyparis</i> spp. | Cypress, Leyland Cypress | 1 |
| <i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> spp. | Sawara Cypress | 1 |
| <i>Chamaedorea elegans</i> | Parlor Palm | 7 |
| <i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp. | Chrysanthemums | 2, 7c |
| <i>Clethra alnifolia</i> | Clethra, White Alder | 2 |
| <i>Cornus</i> spp. | Dogwood, Pink Dogwood, Flowering Dogwood | 2b, 3 |
| <i>Cornus florida</i> | Dogwood | 2b, 3 |
| <i>Cortaderia selloana</i> | Pampas Grass | 3 |
| <i>Cotoneaster adpressus</i> | Creeping Cotoneaster | 7 |
| <i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i> | Cotoneaster - Variegated Rockspray | 7 |
| <i>Cyclamen</i> spp. | Cyclamen | 7c |
| <i>Cyperus</i> spp. | Cyperus | 1 |
| <i>Delphinium</i> spp. | Larkspur | 2 |
| <i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i> | Carnation | 3, 4 |
| <i>Dianthus</i> spp. | Pink | 3, 4 |
| <i>Dieffenbachia</i> spp. | Dumb-Cane | 2 |
| <i>Dietes iridoides</i> | African Iris, Butterfly Iris | 4c |
| <i>Digitalis</i> spp. | Foxglove | 2, 3 |
| <i>Epipremnum</i> spp. | Pothos | 2 |
| <i>Erica darleyensis</i> | Heather | 2 |
| <i>Euonymus alata</i> | Dwarf Winged Euonymus | 2 |
| <i>Euonymus alatus</i> | Burning Bush | 2 |
| <i>Euonymus japonicus</i> | Evergreen Euonymus | 2 |
| <i>Euphorbia</i> spp. | Poinsettia | 2a |
| <i>Fatsia japonica</i> | Japanese Fatsia, Paper-Plant | 2 |
| <i>Ficus</i> spp. | Fig | 2 |
| <i>Forsythia viridissima</i> | Forsythia | 2 |
| <i>Gaillardia</i> spp. | Blanket Flower | 2 |
| <i>Gardenia jasminoides</i> | Gardenia | 3 |
| <i>Geranium</i> spp. | Cranesbill | 5b |
| <i>Gerbera jamesonii</i> | Gerber Daisy, Transvaal Daisy | 3 |

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|---------------------------------|---|----------------|
| <i>Hedera Algeriensis</i> | Algerian Ivy | 2 |
| <i>Hedera helix</i> | English Ivy | 2 |
| <i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i> | Hibiscus | 2, 3 |
| <i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> | Hibiscus | 2, 3 |
| <i>Hibiscus syriacus</i> | Rose Of Sharon | 2, 3 |
| <i>Hosta</i> spp. | Hosta | 2 |
| <i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i> | French Hydrangea | 2, 3 |
| <i>Hydrangea</i> spp. | Hydrangea | 2, 3 |
| <i>Ilex</i> spp. | Holly, Winterberry, Yaupon | 3 |
| <i>Impatiens</i> spp.* | Balsam, Impatiens* | 2a, 7a |
| <i>Iris xiphium</i> | Iris (Bulbous, Spanish, Dutch) | 2e |
| <i>Itea virginica</i> | Virginia Willow | 3, 4 |
| <i>Juniperus procumbens</i> | Juniper | 1a, 4 |
| <i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> | Juniper | 1a, 4 |
| <i>Juniperus</i> spp. | Juniper | 1a, 4 |
| <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> | Red Cedar | 1a, 4 |
| <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> | Crape Myrtle | 2, 3 |
| <i>Laurus nobilis</i> | Laurel | 3 |
| <i>Lilium</i> spp. | Asiatic Lily | 2 |
| <i>Liriope muscari</i> | Lily-Turf | 2 |
| <i>Lobularia maritima</i> | Sweet Alyssum | 7 |
| <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> | Southern Magnolia | 2 |
| <i>Magnolia soulangiana</i> | Saucer Magnolia | 2 |
| <i>Magnolia</i> spp. | Magnolia | 2 |
| <i>Malus</i> spp. | Crabapple (See the "Tolerant Varieties of Crabapple Species (Genus <i>Malus</i>) Tolerant Varieties of <i>Malus</i> " table for variety list.) | 2i |
| <i>Nandina domestica</i> | Nandina | 2 |
| <i>Nerium oleander</i> | Oleander, Rose-Bay | 2 |
| <i>Pelargonium</i> spp. | Geranium | 3, 4, 5b |
| <i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i> | Grass | 2 |
| <i>Peperomia</i> spp. | Baby Rubber-Plant | 2, 7 |
| <i>Petunia</i> spp. | Petunia | 6a |
| <i>Phalaris</i> spp. | Dwarf Pampas Grass | 3 |
| <i>Philodendron</i> spp. | Philodendron | 2j |
| <i>Phlox</i> spp. | Phlox | 3 |
| <i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> | Date Palm | 2, 7 |
| <i>Phoenix roebelenii</i> | Roebelin's Palm | 2, 7 |
| <i>Photinia glabra</i> | Red Tip Photinia | 2, 3, 4 |
| <i>Picea abies</i> | Norway Spruce | 1 |
| <i>Picea glauca</i> | White Spruce | 1 |
| <i>Picea pungens</i> | Blue Spruce | 1 |
| <i>Pieris japonica</i> | Japanese Andromeda | 2, 7 |
| <i>Pinus muhgo</i> | Muhgo Pine | 1b, 4 |
| <i>Pinus nigra</i> | Black Pine | 1b, 4 |
| <i>Pinus silvestris</i> | Scotch Pine | 1, 4 |
| <i>Pinus</i> spp. | Pine | 1b, 4 |
| <i>Pinus strobus</i> | Eastern White Pine | 1b, 4 |
| <i>Pittosporum</i> spp. | Australian Laurel | 3, 4 |
| <i>Pittosporum tobira</i> | Mock-Orange | 3, 4 |
| <i>Plectranthus</i> spp. | Swedish Ivy, Coleus | 2 |
| <i>Populus trichocarpa</i> | Poplar | 4 |
| <i>Populus</i> spp. | Aspen Trees | 2 |
| <i>Potentilla</i> spp. | Cinquefoil | 2 |
| <i>Primula</i> spp. | Primrose | 2 |
| <i>Prunus pumila</i> | Cherry | 2, 5 |
| <i>Prunus</i> spp. | Flowering Plum, Purple-Leaf Plum | 2, 5 |
| <i>Pseudotsuga</i> spp. | Douglas Fir | 1, 4 |
| <i>Pyrus calleryana</i> | Bradford's Pear | 3 |
| <i>Quercus falcata</i> | Red Oak | 2, 3 |
| <i>Quercus palustris</i> | Pin Oak | 2, 3 |
| <i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i> | Indian Hawthorn | 2, 3, 4 |
| <i>Rhododendron</i> spp. | Azaleas, Rhododendron | 2b, 3, 6, 7 |
| <i>Rhododendron</i> spp. | Glacier Azalea | 2b, 3, 6, 7 |
| <i>Rosa</i> spp. | Rose | 2a, 2c, 3c, 4b |
| <i>Rosmarinus</i> spp. | Rosemary (Prostrate) | 2 |

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|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|
| <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> | Black-Eyed Susan | 2j |
| <i>Salvia</i> spp. | Sage | 3, 4j |
| <i>Schlumbergera</i> | Holiday Cactus | 2, 7 |
| <i>Sedum</i> spp. | Orpine, Stonecrop | 2 |
| <i>Sempervivum</i> spp. | Live-Forever, House-Leek | 2 |
| <i>Setaria</i> spp. | Ribbon Grass | 2, 3 |
| <i>Spathiphyllum floribundum</i> | Peace Lily | 2, 7 |
| <i>Spiraea bumalda</i> | Spirea | 3 |
| <i>Spiraea japonica</i> | Spirea | 3 |
| <i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i> | Queen Palm | 2 |
| <i>Tagetes</i> spp. | Marigold | 2a |
| <i>Taxus baccata</i> | Spreading Yew | 7 |
| <i>Thuja plicata</i> | Western Red Cedar | 4 |
| <i>Thujaopsis</i> spp. | Arborvitae | 2 |
| <i>Thymus serpyllum</i> | Creeping Thyme | 2 |
| <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> | Western Hemlock | 4 |
| <i>Tsuga</i> spp. | Hemlock | 4 |
| <i>Verbena</i> spp. | Verbena, Vervain | 3 |
| <i>Viburnum</i> spp. | Viburnum | 2, 3, 4 |
| <i>Vinca</i> spp. | Periwinkle | 2, 6a |
| <i>Viola</i> spp.* | Viola, Pansy* | 2 |
| <i>Weigela Florida</i> | Pink Weigela | 2 |
| <i>Yucca</i> spp. | Yucca | 7 |
| <i>Zinnia</i> spp. | Zinnia | 2a, 3 |

* DO NOT exceed 3.85 fl. oz./100 gals. on these species.

Tolerant Plants Listed by Common Name

| Common Name | Botanical Name |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Abelia | <i>Abelia</i> spp. |
| Andromeda Japanese | <i>Pieris japonica</i> |
| Arborvitae | <i>Thujaopsis</i> spp. |
| Aspen Trees | <i>Populus</i> spp. |
| Aster | <i>Aster</i> spp. |
| Aucuba, Japanese | <i>Aucuba japonica</i> |
| Azalea, Glacier | <i>Rhododendron</i> spp. |
| Azaleas | <i>Rhododendron</i> spp. |
| Balsam* | <i>Impatiens</i> spp.* |
| Barberry | <i>Berberis thunbergii</i> |
| Begonia (except Rieger begonia) | <i>Begonia</i> spp. |
| Birch, River | <i>Betula nigra</i> |
| Black-eyed Susan | <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> |
| Blanket Flower | <i>Gaillardia</i> spp. |
| Bougainvillea | <i>Bougainvillea</i> spp. |
| Boxwood | <i>Buxus sempervirens</i> |
| Buddleia | <i>Buddleia davidii</i> |
| Bugle | <i>Ajuga reptans</i> |
| Bugleweed | <i>Ajuga reptans</i> |
| Burning Bush | <i>Euonymus alatus</i> |
| Butterfly Bush | <i>Buddleia davidii</i> |
| Cactus, Holiday | <i>Schlumbergera</i> |
| Caladium | <i>Caladium</i> spp. |
| Camellia | <i>Camellia japonica</i> |
| Carnation | <i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i> |
| Ceanothus | <i>Ceanothus</i> spp. |
| Cedar, Atlas | <i>Cedrus atlantica</i> |
| Cedar, Red | <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> |
| Cedar, Western Red | <i>Thuja plicata</i> |
| Cedar, White | <i>Cedrus</i> spp. |
| Cherry | <i>Prunus pumila</i> |
| Christmas Tree | See Fraser Fir, Scotch Pine, and Douglas Fir |
| Chrysanthemum | <i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp. |
| Cinquefoil | <i>Potentilla</i> spp. |
| Clethra | <i>Clethra alnifolia</i> |
| Coleus | <i>Plectranthus</i> spp. |
| Cotoneaster, Creeping | <i>Cotoneaster adpressus</i> |
| Cotoneaster, Variegated Rockspray | <i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i> |

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| Crabapple (See the "Tolerant Varieties of Crabapple Species (Genus <i>Malus</i>) Tolerant Varieties of <i>Malus</i> " table for variety list) | <i>Malus</i> spp. |
| Cranesbill | <i>Geranium</i> spp. |
| Crapemyrtle | <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> |
| Cyclamen | <i>Cyclamen</i> spp. |
| Cyperus | <i>Cyperus</i> spp. |
| Cypress, Sawara | <i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> |
| Cypress, Leyland | <i>Chamaecyparis</i> spp. |
| Daisy, Gerber | <i>Gerbera jamesonii</i> |
| Daisy, Transvaal | <i>Gerbera jamesonii</i> |
| Dogwood | <i>Cornus</i> spp. |
| Dogwood | <i>Cornus florida</i> |
| Dogwood, Pink | <i>Cornus</i> spp. |
| Dumb-Cane | <i>Dieffenbachia</i> spp. |
| Euonymus, Dwarf Winged | <i>Euonymus alata</i> |
| Euonymus, Evergreen | <i>Euonymus japonicus</i> |
| Evergreen, Chinese | <i>Aglaonema</i> spp. |
| Fatsia, Japanese | <i>Fatsia japonica</i> |
| Fig | <i>Ficus</i> spp. |
| Fir, Douglas | <i>Pseudotsuga</i> spp. |
| Fir, Fraser | <i>Abies fraseri</i> |
| Fir, Noble | <i>Abies procera</i> |
| Floss-Flower | <i>Ageratum</i> spp. |
| Forsythia | <i>Forsythia viridissima</i> |
| Foxglove | <i>Digitalis</i> spp. |
| Gardenia | <i>Gardenia jasminoides</i> |
| Geranium | <i>Pelargonium</i> spp. |
| Grass | <i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i> |
| Grass, Dwarf Pampas | <i>Phalaris</i> spp. |
| Grass, Pampas | <i>Cortaderia selloana</i> |
| Hawthorn, Indian | <i>Raphiolepis indica</i> |
| Heather | <i>Erica darleyensis</i> |
| Hemlock | <i>Tsuga</i> spp. |
| Hemlock, Western | <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> |
| Hibiscus | <i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i> |
| Hibiscus | <i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> |
| Holly | <i>Ilex</i> spp. |
| Hosta | <i>Hosta</i> spp. |
| House-Leek | <i>Sempervivum</i> spp. |
| Hydrangea | <i>Hydrangea</i> spp. |
| Hydrangea, French | <i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i> |
| Impatiens* | <i>Impatiens</i> spp.* |
| Iris (Bulbous, Spanish, Dutch) | <i>Iris xiphium</i> |
| Iris, African | <i>Dietes iridioides</i> |
| Iris, Butterfly | <i>Dietes iridioides</i> |
| Ivy, Algerian | <i>Hedera algeriensis</i> |
| Ivy, English | <i>Hedera helix</i> |
| Ivy, Swedish | <i>Plectranthus</i> spp. |
| Juniper | <i>Juniperus procumbens</i> |
| Juniper | <i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> |
| Juniper | <i>Juniperus</i> spp. |
| Larkspur | <i>Delphinium</i> spp. |
| Laurel | <i>Laurus nobilis</i> |
| Laurel, Australian | <i>Pittosporum</i> spp. |
| Laurel, Japanese | <i>Aucuba japonica</i> |
| Lilac, California | <i>Ceanothus</i> spp. |
| Lilac, Wild | <i>Ceanothus sanguineus</i> |
| Lily, Asiatic | <i>Lilium</i> spp. |
| Lily, Peace | <i>Spathiphyllum floribundum</i> |
| Lily-Turf | <i>Liriope muscari</i> |
| Live-Forever | <i>Sempervivum</i> spp. |
| Magnolia | <i>Magnolia</i> spp. |
| Magnolia, Saucer | <i>Magnolia soulangiana</i> |
| Magnolia, Southern | <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> |
| Maple, Japanese | <i>Acer palmatum</i> |
| Maple Sugar | <i>Acer saccharum</i> |

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|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Marigold | <i>Tagetes</i> spp. |
| Mock-Orange | <i>Pittosporum tobira</i> |
| Mugwort | <i>Artemisia</i> spp. |
| Nandina | <i>Nandina domestica</i> |
| Oak, Pin | <i>Quercus palustris</i> |
| Oak, Red | <i>Quercus falcata</i> |
| Oleander | <i>Nerium oleander</i> |
| Orpine | <i>Sedum</i> spp. |
| Palm, Date | <i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> |
| Palm, Parlor | <i>Chamaedorea elegans</i> |
| Palm, Queen | <i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i> |
| Palm, Roebelin's | <i>Phoenix roebelenii</i> |
| Palm, Sago | <i>Caryota urens</i> |
| Pansy* | <i>Viola</i> spp.* |
| Paper Plant | <i>Fatsia japonica</i> |
| Pear Bradford's | <i>Pyrus calleryana</i> |
| Periwinkle | <i>Vinca</i> spp. |
| Petunia | <i>Petunia</i> spp. |
| Philodendron | <i>Philodendron</i> spp. |
| Phlox | <i>Phlox</i> spp. |
| Photinia, Red-Tip | <i>Photinia glabra</i> |
| Pine | <i>Pinus</i> spp. |
| Pine, Black | <i>Pinus nigra</i> |
| Pine, Eastern White | <i>Pinus strobus</i> |
| Pine, Muhgo | <i>Pinus muhgo</i> |
| Pine Scotch | <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> |
| Pink | <i>Dianthus</i> spp. |
| Plum, Flowering | <i>Prunus</i> spp. |
| Plum, Purple-Leaf | <i>Prunus</i> spp. |
| Poinsettia | <i>Euphorbia</i> spp. |
| Poplar | <i>Populus trichocarpa</i> |
| Pothos | <i>Epipremnum</i> spp. |
| Primrose | <i>Primula</i> spp. |
| Pussy's-Foot | <i>Ageratum</i> spp. |
| Redbud, Western | <i>Cercis occidentalis</i> |
| Rhododendron | <i>Rhododendron</i> spp. |
| Ribbon-Grass | <i>Setaria</i> spp. |
| Rose of Sharon | <i>Hibiscus syriacus</i> |
| Rose | <i>Rosa</i> spp. |
| Rose-Bay | <i>Nerium oleander</i> |
| Rosemary (Prostrate) | <i>Rosmarinus</i> spp. |
| Rubber-Plant, Baby | <i>Peperomia</i> spp. |
| Rubber Tree | <i>Brassaia actinophylla</i> |
| Sage | <i>Salvia</i> spp. |
| Sagebrush | <i>Artemisia</i> spp. |
| Snap-Dragon | <i>Antirrhinum</i> spp. |
| Snowball | <i>Ceanothus</i> spp. |
| Spirea | <i>Spiraea bumalda</i> |
| Spirea | <i>Spiraea japonica</i> |
| Spruce, Blue | <i>Picea pungens</i> |
| Spruce, Norway | <i>Picea abies</i> |
| Spruce, White | <i>Picea glauca</i> |
| Starwort | <i>Aster</i> spp. |
| Stonecrop | <i>Sedum</i> spp. |
| Sweet Alyssum | <i>Lobularia maritima</i> |
| Thymes Creeping | <i>Thymus serpyllum</i> |
| Umbrella-Tree | <i>Brassaia actinophylla</i> |
| Verbena | <i>Verbena</i> spp. |
| Vervain | <i>Verbena</i> spp. |
| Viburnum | <i>Viburnum</i> spp. |
| Vinca | <i>Catharanthus roseus</i> |
| Viola* | <i>Viola</i> spp.* |
| White alder | <i>Clethra</i> spp. |
| Weigela, Pink | <i>Weigela Florida</i> |
| Willow, Virginia | <i>Itea virginica</i> |
| Winterberry | <i>Ilex</i> spp. |

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| Wormwood | <i>Artemisia</i> spp. |
| Yaupon | <i>Ilex</i> spp. |
| Yew, Spreading | <i>Taxus baccata</i> |
| Yucca | <i>Yucca</i> spp. |
| Zebra-Plant | <i>Aphelandra</i> spp. |
| Zinnia | <i>Zinnia</i> spp. |
| * DO NOT Exceed 3.85 fl. oz./100 gals. on these species. | |

Tolerant Varieties of Crabapple Species (Genus *Malus*) Tolerant Varieties of *Malus*

| | | | |
|--|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Arkansas Black | Eleyi | Mary Potter | <i>Sieboldii</i> |
| <i>Atrosanguinea</i> | Enterprise | Molten Lava | Selkirk |
| <i>Baccata</i> | Evereste | New Centennial | Sentinel |
| <i>Baccata</i> var. <i>jackii</i> | Eyelynn | Ormiston Roy | Silver Moon |
| <i>Baccata</i> var. <i>mandshurica</i> | <i>Floribunda</i> | Pink Satin | Sliver Drift |
| Callaway | Gloriosa | Prairie Maid | Sinai Fire |
| Candymint Sargent | Golden Delicious | Prairifire | <i>Spectabilis</i> |
| Christmas Holly | Golden Raindrops | Profusion | Sugar Tyme |
| <i>Coronaria</i> | Hopa | <i>Pumila</i> | Van Eseltine |
| David | Indian Magic | Ralph Shay | White Angel |
| Dolgo | Island | Red Jade | Williams Pride |
| Donald Wyman | Katherine | Red Baron | Winter Gold |
| Dorothea | Lancelot | Sargent | Yellow Delicious |
| Doublings | Louisa | <i>Sargentii</i> | <i>Zumi Calocarpa</i> |

Intolerant Plants (DO NOT apply Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC to these species or varieties)

| Common Name | Botanical Name |
|--|--|
| Apple | <i>Malus domestics</i> |
| Crabapple - Flame variety | <i>Malus</i> spp. |
| Crabapple - Brandywine variety | <i>Malus</i> spp. |
| Crabapple - Novamac variety | <i>Malus</i> spp. |
| Cherry, Flowering - Yoshino variety | <i>Prunus yedoensis</i> |
| Leatherleaf Fern and Other Ferns for cut foliage | <i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i> and other species for cut foliage |
| Privet | <i>Ligustrum</i> spp. |

CONIFERS AND COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION ROSES**[Not registered for sale or use in California]**

Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC controls certain diseases on conifers in production (indoor and outdoor) and landscape situations. Please see the **ORNAMENTALS** section above for more detailed directions for use in landscape situations.

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (Lb. A.I./A) | Application Instructions |
|----------|--|--|--|
| Conifers | Diplodia tip blight (<i>Diplodia pinea</i>) Lophodermium Needlecast (<i>Lophodermium pinastri</i>) Swiss Needlecast (<i>Phaeocryptopus gaeumannii</i>) | 6.1 – 15.3 (0.10 – 0.25) | Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: Integrate Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance and removal of plant debris in which inoculum may overwinter. Application Directions: Begin Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC applications prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at 7- to 21-day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Make applications by ground, air, or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not make more than 8 applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC per acre per year. Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz. Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC /Acre/Year (2 lbs. a.i./A). Resistance Management: Do not apply more than 4 sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |

| | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------|---|
| Roses (Commercial Rose Production) | Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora sparsa</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i>) Rust (<i>Phragmidium mucronatum</i> , <i>P. tuberculatum</i> , and other <i>Phragmidium</i> spp.) Septoria Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria rosea</i>) Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) | 3.0 – 15.3 (0.05 – 0.25) | <p>Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: Integrate Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management and proper timing and placement of irrigation.</p> <p>Application Directions: Begin Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC application prior to disease development and continue throughout the year on 7- to 21-day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Make applications by ground, air, or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p> <p>Plant Safety: Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC is safe when applied to roses. However, all varieties of roses have not been evaluated for safety. Small scale variety safety testing must be conducted to ensure plant safety prior to large scale application, in addition, do not tank mix Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizer, etc. unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to roses.</p> <p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz. of product/acre/year (2.0 lbs. a.i./A). • Do not make more than 8 applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC per acre per year. • Resistance Management: Do not make more than 4 sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |
|---|--|-----------------------------|---|

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Storage: Always store pesticides in the original container. Store pesticides away from food, pet food, feed, seed fertilizers, and veterinary supplies. Mop up any spills on paved surfaces or floors and store in a chemical waste quarantine area until it can be used as instructed in this label or disposed of safely.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. 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 Handling:

[Nonrefillable Container (five gallons or less): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.]

[Nonrefillable Container (greater than five gallons): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.]

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER.

WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER STATEMENT

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability. Treatment of highly mechanically damaged seed, or seed of known low vigor and poor quality may result in reduced germination and/or reduction of seed and seedling vigor. Treat and conduct germination tests on a small portion of seed before committing the total seed lot to a selected chemical treatment. Due to seed quality conditions beyond the control of RedEagle International LLC, no claims are made to guarantee germination of carry-over seed.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of RedEagle International LLC. To the extent allowable under State law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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