



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

EPA Reg. Number:
 85678-88

Date of Issuance:
 2/29/24

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

Term of Issuance:
 Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
 AzoxyTebu

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Red Eagle International LLC
 c/o Wagner Regulatory Associates Inc.
 P.O. Box 640
 Hockessin, DE 19707

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

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

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(A). You must comply with the following conditions:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product under FIFRA when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

Continues page 2

Signature of Approving Official:

Stephanie Suarez, Ph.D., Acting Product Manager 21
 Fungicide Branch, Registration Division (7505T)

Date:

2/29/24

EPA Form 8570-6

2. You are required to comply with the data requirements described in the generic data call-in (GDCI) identified below:
 - a. Tebuconazole GDCI-128997-1598

You must comply with all of the data requirements within the established deadlines. If you have questions about the GDCI listed above, you may contact the Chemical Review Manager in the Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division: <http://iaspub.epa.gov/apex/pesticides/f?p=chemicalsearch:1>

3. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
 - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 85678-88."
 - Add an appropriate EPA Establishment Number and Net Contents information.
4. Submit one copy of the final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) lists examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance. If you fail to satisfy these data requirements, EPA will consider appropriate regulatory action including, among other things, cancellation under FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

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

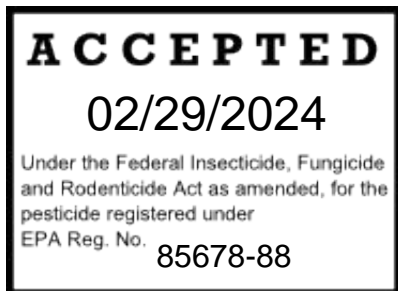
- Basic CSF dated 11/21/2023

If you have any questions, please contact Carmen Swinger at swinger.carmen@epa.gov.

Enclosure

[MASTER LABEL]

TEBUCONAZOLE	GROUP	3	FUNGICIDE
AZOXYSTROBIN	GROUP	11	FUNGICIDE



AzoxyTebu

Broad-spectrum fungicide for control of plant diseases on specified crops.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Azoxystrobin: methyl (E)-2-[[6-(2-cyanophenoxy)-4-pyrimidinyl]oxy]alpha-methoxymethylene benzeneacetate 11.0%
 Tebuconazole: (+)-alpha-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)ethyl]-alpha-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1 H-1,2,4-triazole-1-ethanol 18.35%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 70.65%

TOTAL: **100.0%**

This product is a suspension concentrate fungicide containing 1.67 lbs. Tebuconazole and 1 lb. Azoxystrobin per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING/AVISO

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 In Eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If Inhaled:	<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 by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • 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 do so by a poison control center or doctor. • DO NOT give anything to an unconscious person.
If On Skin:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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 label booklet for [complete] [additional] [First Aid,] [Precautionary Statements,] [Directions For Use,] and [Storage and Disposal].]

Manufactured For [By]:
RedEagle International LLC
5143 S. Lakeland Dr., Suite 4
Lakeland, FL 33813

EPA Reg. No.: 85678-XX
EPA Est. No.: _____
Net Contents: _____ [Gals./L.]

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING/AVISO

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if inhaled. **DO NOT** get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Avoid breathing (dust, vapor, or spray mist). Wear protective eyewear including goggles, face shield, or safety glasses. 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. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, and chemical-resistant gloves.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls worn over long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Chemical-resistant gloves composed of Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Nitrile Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Neoprene Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, Viton ≥ 14 mils.
- Wear protective eyewear including goggles, face shield, or safety glasses.
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks.

User Safety Requirements

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. **DO NOT** reuse them.

Human flagging is prohibited.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)] the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to mammals, fish, and aquatic invertebrates. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean highwater mark. Runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. **DO NOT** contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory

Azoxystrobin can be persistent for several months or longer. Azoxystrobin has degradation products which have properties similar to chemicals which are known to leach through soil to ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Tebuconazole is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of label use. Therefore, use of this product in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Surface Water Advisory

This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. This product has high potential for runoff for several months or more after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to runoff that contains this product. A level, well maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential for contamination of water from rainfall runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted within 48 hours.

Notify State and/or Federal authorities and RedEagle International LLC immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to use of this product.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

DO NOT mix or allow coming in contact with oxidizing agent. Hazardous Chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

Read entire label before using this product. This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), notification 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) listed in the specific crop directions.

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

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Nitrile Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Neoprene Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, Viton ≥ 14 mils.
- Wear protective eyewear including goggles, face shield, or safety glasses.
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

AzoxyTebu is a broad-spectrum, preventative fungicide with systemic and curative properties that may be used for the control of many important plant diseases in specified crops. **AzoxyTebu** may be applied as a foliar spray in spray programs or in tank mixes with other crop protection products. All applications must be made according to the use directions that follow.

AzoxyTebu is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties. AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple tree (and apple fruit).

Use Restrictions:

- Not for use on corn or soybeans in the state of New York.
- **DO NOT** use in nurseries, greenhouses, or landscape plantings.
- **DO NOT** spray this product where spray drift may reach apple trees.
- **DO NOT** use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply this product to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties.
- OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING RESTRICTIONS WHEN SPRAYING IN THE VICINITY OF AQUATIC AREAS INCLUDING LAKES, RESERVOIRS, RIVERS, PERMANENT STREAMS, MARSHES OR NATURAL PONDS, AND ESTUARIES:
 - Apply only during alternate years in fields adjacent to aquatic areas listed above.
 - **DO NOT** apply by ground or air within 100 feet of aquatic areas listed above.
 - **DO NOT** cultivate within 10 feet of an aquatic area to allow growth of a vegetative filter strip.

ROTATIONAL CROPS

Treated areas may be replanted with any crop specified on this label as soon as practical after last application. Any crop not specified on this label may be planted into treated areas 120 days after last application.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, please note that **AzoxyTebu** contains both azoxystrobin and tebuconazole. Azoxystrobin is classified in Group 11: inhibitor of the Qo (quinone outside) site within the electron transport system which disrupts fungal respiration. Tebuconazole is classified in Group 3: DMI (Demethylation Inhibitor) of sterol biosynthesis which disrupts membrane synthesis. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **AzoxyTebu** and other Group 11 or Group 3 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 must be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of **AzoxyTebu** or other Group 11 or Group 3 fungicides within a growing year sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicide 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 directions for specific crops and pathogens.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact RedEagle International LLC or their representative. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

AzoxyTebu must not be alternated or tank mixed with any fungicide to which resistance has already developed.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good disease control. Make up no more spray solution than is needed for application. Avoid spray overlap, as crop injury may occur. Check equipment calibration frequently.

DO NOT apply in a manner that will result in exposure to humans or animals.

Ground Application

Apply **AzoxyTebu** in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage of foliage, blooms, and fruit. Thorough coverage is required for optimum disease control. For ground application to corn, refer to the **Restrictions for Use of Adjuvants or Crop Oil in Corn** section.

- For field crops (non-trees), apply in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre unless specified otherwise.
- For tree crops, apply in a minimum of 50 gallons of water per acre unless specified otherwise.
- Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good disease control.

Aerial Application

- Unless otherwise specified on this label, use no less than 5 gallons of spray solution per acre.
- **DO NOT** apply when conditions favor drift from target area.
- Use only on crops where aerial applications are indicated.
- For field crops (non-trees), apply in a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per acre unless specified otherwise.
- For tree crops, apply in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre unless specified otherwise.
- Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good disease control.

Aerial Application to Barley, Corn, Soybeans, and Wheat

Aerial applications of **AzoxyTebu** may be made to barley, corn, soybeans, and wheat in water volumes of 2 or more gallons of spray solution per acre (GPA). The use of a crop oil or adjuvant may be used to improve spray coverage (for use of adjuvants or crop oil in corn, refer to **Restrictions for Use of Adjuvants or Crop Oil in Corn** section). Refer to the adjuvant product label for specific use directions and restrictions. For optimum results in cases of high disease pressure, use a minimum spray volume of 4 GPA. Select spray nozzles, pumping pressure, and sprayer height to provide medium-to-fine spray droplets that penetrate throughout the crop canopy. Spray calibration must be conducted to confirm spray droplet sizes. Continue to monitor spray application (including weather conditions) to assure proper droplet size and canopy penetration.

Adjuvants

For some uses on this label (see **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**), a spray adjuvant including a non-ionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate, or blend may be added at the manufacturers specified rates. Adjuvants that contain some form of silicone can contribute to phytotoxicity. When an adjuvant is used with this product, the use of an adjuvant that meets the standards of the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) adjuvant certification program is advised.

For optimum disease control, tank mix **AzoxyTebu** with the lowest specified rate of a spray surfactant.

Application Through Irrigation Systems (Chemigation)

Dry Bulb Onion, Garlic, Great-Headed Garlic, and Shallot for white rot control only:

Apply **AzoxyTebu** through irrigation equipment only to Dry Bulb Onion, Garlic, Great-Headed (Elephant) Garlic, and Shallot for white rot control. Apply this product only through center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move; or drip (trickle) irrigation systems. **DO NOT** apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. Contact State Extension Service specialist, equipment manufacturers or other experts if you have questions regarding calibration. **DO NOT** connect an irrigation systems (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. 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 if the need arises.

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption, if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, back flow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water

from the public water system must be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the flow outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection.

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 back flow. 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 dosed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, including a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Maintain continuous agitation in mix tank during mixing and application to assure a uniform suspension. Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. Pesticide may be applied continuously for the duration of the water application.

Drying Time

AzoxyTebu is most effective when applied and allowed to dry two to four hours before a rainfall or irrigation.

Crop Tolerance/Phytotoxicity

AzoxyTebu may demonstrate some phytotoxic effects when mixed with products that are formulated as ECs. These effects are enhanced if applications are made under cool, cloudy conditions and these conditions remain for several days following application. In addition, adjuvants that contain some form of silicone can contribute to phytotoxicity. Under certain environmental conditions, tank mixes of **AzoxyTebu** plus herbicides and/or fertilizers may cause crop injury in barley, triticale, and wheat.

Efficacy

Under certain conditions conducive to extended infection periods, use another registered fungicide for additional applications if the maximum amount of **AzoxyTebu** has been used. If resistant isolates to Group 3 or Group 11 fungicides are present, efficacy can be reduced. The use of shorter spray intervals or higher rates (if a rate range is permitted) may be required under conditions of heavy infection pressure, highly susceptible varieties, or when environmental conditions conducive to disease exist.

Integrated Pest Management

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

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT LANGUAGE

Aerial Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the ground or 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.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the windspeed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use Y2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- User must only apply with the release height specified by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom

- **Volume** - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- **Pressure** - Use the lowest spray pressure specified for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- **Spray Nozzle** - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Adjust Nozzles** - Follow nozzle manufacturer's directions for setting up nozzles. To reduce fine droplets, nozzles must be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT - Ground Boom

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

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

MIXING AND APPLICATION METHODS

AzoxyTebu may be applied with all types of spray equipment commonly used for making ground and aerial applications. Proper adjustments and calibration of spraying equipment to give good canopy penetration and coverage is essential for good disease control.

Spray Equipment

Nozzles:

- Equip sprayers with nozzles that provide accurate and uniform application.
- Nozzles must be the same size and uniformly spaced across the boom.
- Calibrate sprayer before use.
- It is suggested that screens be used to protect the pump and to prevent nozzles from clogging.
- Screens placed on suction side of pump must be 16-mesh or coarser.
- **DO NOT** place a screen in the recirculation line.
- Use 50-mesh or coarser screens between the pump and boom, and where required, at the nozzles.
- Check nozzle manufacturer's specifications.

Pump:

- Use a pump with capacity to:
 - Maintain 35 - 40 PSI at nozzles.
 - Provide sufficient agitation in tank to keep mixture in suspension. Use a jet agitator or liquid sparge tube for agitation. **DO NOT** use air sparge.

For more information on spray equipment and calibration, consult sprayer manufacturer's and State directions. For specific local directions and spray schedules, consult the current State agricultural extension agent for guidance.

AzoxyTebu Alone (No Tank Mix)

- **AzoxyTebu** is a suspension concentrate (SC) formulation.
- Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate operation.
- Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product.

- Agitate the spray solution before and during application.
- Rinse spray tank thoroughly with clean water after each day's use and dispose of pesticide rinsate by application to an already treated area.

Mixing Procedures

- Add 1/2 - 2/3 of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank.
- With the agitator running, add **AzoxyTebu** to the tank.
- Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water.
- Begin application of the spray solution after **AzoxyTebu** has completely dispersed into the mix water.
- Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been sprayed.

AzoxyTebu + Tank Mixtures

AzoxyTebu is usually compatible with all tank mix partners listed on this label. **DO NOT** combine **AzoxyTebu** in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants, or fertilizers unless compatibility charts or your own prior use has shown that the combination is physically compatible, effective, and non-injurious to the crop under your conditions of use. To determine the physical compatibility of **AzoxyTebu** with other products, use a jar test. Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to 1 qt. of water. Add wettable powders and water dispersible granular products first, then liquid flowables (which include suspension concentrates), followed by emulsifiable concentrates and additives/adjuvants last. After thoroughly mixing, let stand for at least 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be remixed readily, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for adding required ingredients to the spray tank.

Mixing Procedures for Tank Mixes

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.

- Add 1/2 - 2/3 of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank.
- With the agitator running, add the tank mix partner(s) into the tank in the same order as described above in the **AzoxyTebu + Tank Mixtures section**.
- Allow the material to completely dissolve and disperse into the mix water.
- Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water and the **AzoxyTebu** to the spray tank. Allow **AzoxyTebu** to completely disperse.
- Spray the mixture with the agitator running.
- Observe all directions for use, crops/sites, use rates, dilution ratios, precautions, and limitations which appear on the tank mix product label.
- No label dosage rate may be exceeded, and the most restrictive label precautions and limitations must be followed.
- This product may not be mixed with any product which prohibits such mixing.

CONVERSION RATES TABLE FOR AZOXYTEBU

Fl. Oz./A	Lb. Azoxystrobin/A	Lb. Tebuconazole/A
6.4	0.050	0.084
8.6	0.067	0.112
9.0	0.070	0.117
12.9	0.100	0.168
15.5	0.120	0.203
17.2	0.134	0.224
32	0.250	0.417

SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Barley

Diseases Controlled	Use Rate Fl. Oz. Product/A	Application Instructions
Kernel Blight (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Leaf Rust, Stem Rust, and Stripe Rust (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.) Suppression Only: Head Blight or Head Scab (<i>Fusarium</i> spp.)	6.4 - 8.6	For optimum disease control, sufficient coverage is very important. To maximize coverage, it may be necessary to tank mix AzoxyTebu with a spray adjuvant, for example a non-ionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate, or blend at the manufacturers specified rates. Adjuvants that contain some form of silicone can contribute to phytotoxicity. AzoxyTebu may be applied prior to disease development up to late head emergence (Feekes 10.5 or Zadok's 59). AzoxyTebu may be applied prior to disease development up to late head emergence (Feekes 10.5 or Zadok's 59). DO NOT apply after this stage.

	Observe barley fields closely for early disease symptoms, particularly when susceptible varieties are planted and/or under prolonged conditions favorable for disease development. Rusts: Apply AzoxyTebu at the earliest sign of rust pustules on foliage. Fusarium Head Blight: Optimal timing for AzoxyTebu for <i>Fusarium</i> head blight suppression is when main stem heads have fully emerged (Feekes 10.5) on 50% of the plants.
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Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 1 application per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply to barley after Feekes growth stage 10.5.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 8.6 fl. oz./A/year of **AzoxyTebu**.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 8.6 fl. oz. (0.067 lb. Azoxystrobin a.i. and 0.112 lb. Tebuconazole a.i.)/A/application of **AzoxyTebu**.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.1125 lb. a.i. Tebuconazole containing products/A/year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.40 lb. a.i. Azoxystrobin containing products/A/year.
- **DO NOT** apply within 45 days of harvest (45-day PHI).
- Restricted-entry interval (REI) = 12 hours

Bulb Vegetables (Dry Bulb Subgroup)

Crop	Diseases Controlled	Use Rate Fl. Oz. Product/A	Application Instructions
Garlic, bulb Garlic, great-headed (elephant bulb) Onion, bulb Shallot, bulb	Botrytis Leaf Blight (<i>Botrytis squamosa</i>) Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora destructor</i>) Cladosporium Leaf Blotch (<i>Cladosporium allii</i>)	12.9	For optimum disease control, tank mix AzoxyTebu with the lowest specified rate of a spray adjuvant for example a non-ionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate, or blend at the manufacturers specified rates. Adjuvants that contain some form of silicone can contribute to phytotoxicity. For best results, sufficient coverage is very important.
	Purple Blotch (<i>Alternaria porri</i>) Rust (<i>Puccinia allii</i>)	8.6 - 12.9	Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and continue on a 10- to 14-day interval. Use the higher specified rate and shorter interval when disease conditions are severe.
	White Rot (<i>Sclerotium cepivorum</i>)	32	White Rot: Make 1 application at 32 fl. oz. per acre applied in a 4- to 6-inch band over/into each furrow at the time of planting. Apply the entire per acre rate in the 4- to 6-inch band. May be applied by chemigation to control white rot. Additional control may be obtained by including two foliar applications at 8.6 to 12.9 fl. oz./A. Apply AzoxyTebu in a minimum of 15 gallons of spray solution per acre by ground, or in a minimum of 5 gallons of spray solution per acre by air.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 70 fl. oz./A/year of **AzoxyTebu** per crop if an in-furrow treatment is made (0.914 lb. a.i. of tebuconazole; 0.55 lb. a.i. of azoxystrobin)
- If **AzoxyTebu** is not applied as an in-furrow treatment, then **DO NOT** apply more than 25.9 fl. oz./A/year (0.3375 lb. a.i. of tebuconazole; 0.2 lb. a.i. of azoxystrobin).
- **DO NOT** make more than 32 fl. oz. (0.25 lb. Azoxystrobin a.i. and 0.417 lb. Tebuconazole a.i.)/A/application for White Rot and 12.9 fl. oz. (0.1 lb. Azoxystrobin and 0.168 lb. Tebuconazole a.i.)/A/application for all other diseases of **AzoxyTebu**.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.914 lb. a.i. Tebuconazole containing products/A/year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per year.
- Minimum Re-treatment interval (RTI) ; 10 days
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 lbs. a.i. Azoxystrobin containing products/A/year.
- **DO NOT** apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI).
- Restricted-entry interval (REI) = 12 hours

Bulb Vegetables (Green Subgroup):

Crop	Diseases Controlled	Use Rate Fl. Oz. Product/A	Application Instructions
Leek Onion, green Onion, Welsh (Japanese bunching onion)	Purple Blotch (<i>Alternaria porri</i>) Rust (<i>Puccinia allii</i>) White Rot (<i>Sclerotium cepivorum</i>) - Suppression	8.6 - 12.9	For optimum disease control, tank mix AzoxyTebu with the lowest specified rate of a spray adjuvant including a non-ionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate, or blend at the manufacturers

Shallot, fresh (eschalot)	Botrytis Leaf Blight (<i>Botrytis squamosa</i>) Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora destructor</i>) Cladosporium Leaf Blotch (<i>Cladosporium allii</i>)	12.9	<p>specified rates. Adjuvants that contain some form of silicone can contribute to phytotoxicity. For best results, sufficient coverage is very important.</p> <p>Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and continue on a 10- to 14-day interval. Use the higher specified rate and shorter interval when disease conditions are severe.</p> <p>Apply AzoxyTebu in a minimum of 15 gallons of spray solution per acre by ground, or in a minimum of 5 gallons of spray solution per acre by air.</p>
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Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 51.7 fl. oz./A/year of **AzoxyTebu**.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 12.9 fl. oz. (0.1 lb. Azoxystrobin a.i. and 0.168 lb. Tebuconazole a.i.)/A/application of **AzoxyTebu**.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.675 lb. a.i. Tebuconazole containing products/A/year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 lbs. a.i. Azoxystrobin containing products/A/year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per year at maximum rates.
- Minimum Re-treatment interval (RTI) ; 10 days
- **DO NOT** apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI).
- Restricted-entry interval (REI) = 12 hours

Corn*

Field, Popcorn, Seed, Sweet Corn

Diseases Controlled	Use Rate Fl. Oz. Product/A	Application Instructions
Northern Corn Leaf Blight (<i>Setosphaeria turcica</i>) Northern Corn Leaf Spot (<i>Cochliobolus carbonum</i>) Southern Corn Leaf Blight (<i>Cochliobolus heterostrophus</i>) Also known as: Helminthosporium Leaf Blights (<i>Helminthosporium maydis</i> , <i>H. turcicum</i> , and <i>H. carbonum</i>) Anthracnose Leaf Blight (<i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i>) Eye Spot (<i>Aureobasidium zeae-maydis</i>) Gray Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora zeae-maydis</i>) Physoderma Brown Spot (<i>Physoderma maydis</i>) Rusts (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.)	9 - 12.9	<p>For best results, tank mix AzoxyTebu with the lowest labeled rate of a spray adjuvant for example a non-ionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate, or blend at the manufacturers specified rates to obtain sufficient coverage. Adjuvants that contain some form of silicone can contribute to phytotoxicity.</p> <p>Apply AzoxyTebu in a protective spray schedule or when weather conditions are favorable for disease development.</p> <p>Gray Leaf Spot: Apply AzoxyTebu at the onset of disease. A second application may be required 14 days later if disease pressure persists.</p> <p>All Other Diseases: Repeat applications at 7- to 14-day intervals, or as necessary to maintain control. Use the shorter reapplication interval under heavy disease pressure.</p> <p>Restrictions for Use of Adjuvants or Crop Oil in Corn: DO NOT use adjuvants or crop oil after the V8 stage and prior to the VT stage. (The VT stage is defined as when the last branch of the tassel is completely visible outside of the whorl).</p> <p>A compatibility agent, another fungicide, or an insecticide may be included in the tank mix, if needed, and labeled for use on corn. Refer to the adjuvant and other tank mix pesticide product labels for specific use directions and restrictions.</p> <p>Use a higher water volume for aerial application if equipment and/or conditions will not provide good coverage.</p> <p>Always follow the most restrictive label.</p>

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 51.7 fl. oz./A/year of **AzoxyTebu**.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 12.9 fl. oz. (0.1 lb. Azoxystrobin a.i. and 0.168 lb. Tebuconazole a.i.)/A/application of **AzoxyTebu**.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.675 lb. a.i. Tebuconazole containing products/A/year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 lbs. a.i. Azoxystrobin containing products/A/year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per year at max rates.
- Minimum Re-treatment interval (RTI) ; 14 days for Gray Leaf Spot and 7 days for all others.
- **DO NOT** apply within 21 days of harvest (21-day PHI) for forage and 36 days of harvest (36-days) for grain or fodder.

- For sweet corn, **DO NOT** apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI) for ears or forage and 49 days before the harvest of fodder.
- Excluding sweet corn, restricted-entry interval (REI) = 12 hours
- For sweet corn, restricted-entry interval (REI) = 19 days

*Not for use on corn in the state of New York.

Grapes

Diseases Controlled	Use Rate Fl. Oz. Product/A	Application Instructions
Powdery Mildew (<i>Unicula necator</i>) Black Rot (<i>Guignardia bidwellii</i>) Suppression Only: Botrytis Bunch Rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) Downy Mildew (<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>) Phomopsis Cane and Leaf Spot (<i>Phomopsis viticola</i>)	8.6	<p>For best results, sufficient coverage of vines and fruit is very important. Increase volume as vine growth increases. For optimum disease control, tank mix AzoxyTebu with the lowest specified rate of a spray adjuvant for example a non-ionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate, or blend at the manufacturers specified rates. Adjuvants that contain some form of silicone can contribute to phytotoxicity.</p> <p>Powdery Mildew: Apply AzoxyTebu on a preventive spray schedule. Make the first application of AzoxyTebu before bloom and continue applications using spray intervals of up to 21 days in low to moderate disease pressure. Use a 14-day schedule when disease pressure is severe.</p> <p>Black Rot: Apply in a preventive spray schedule making the first application at 1- to 3-inches of new shoot growth and continue at 7- to 14-day intervals through 5 Brix stage or until veraison (berry coloring) is complete. Apply at 1-inch new shoot growth and at 7- to 10-day intervals on highly susceptible varieties or under severe disease conditions. <i>Post-Infection Schedule:</i> A post-infection schedule may be follow from 1-inch new shoot growth through 5 Brix stage. Apply within 72 hours after the beginning of an infection period. AzoxyTebu applications must not be closer than 7 days apart. Continue AzoxyTebu applications using the preventive schedule if the postinfection schedule is discontinued.</p> <p>Botrytis, Downy Mildew, and Leaf Spot: AzoxyTebu, applied in a powdery mildew spray schedule, will enhance the activity of registered fungicides used for control of these diseases. Applications must be made on a 14-day schedule for suppression.</p>

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 68.8 fl. oz./A/year of **AzoxyTebu**.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 8.6 fl. oz. (0.067 lb. Azoxystrobin a.i. and 0.112 lb. Tebuconazole a.i.)/A/application of **AzoxyTebu**.
- **DO NOT** make more than 8 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.90 lb. a.i. Tebuconazole containing products/A/year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 lbs. a.i. Azoxystrobin containing products/A/year.
- The minimum interval between applications is 7 days.
- **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI).
- Restricted-entry interval (REI) = 12 hours

Grass (Grown for Seed)

Diseases Controlled	Use Rate Fl. Oz. Product/A	Application Instructions
Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i>) Rusts (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.)	8.6 - 17.2	<p>For optimum benefit, tank mix AzoxyTebu with the lowest label rate of a spray adjuvant for example a non-ionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate, or blend at the manufacturers specified rates. Adjuvants that contain some form of silicone can contribute to phytotoxicity.</p>
Ergot Stem Diseases	12.8 - 17.2	<p>Apply AzoxyTebu when powdery mildew infections first appears on the leaves. Selenophoma infections, and/or rust pustules are noticeable and increasing in number in late spring or early summer. To maximize control of severe rust pressure, apply 17 fl. oz./A (except bluegrass apply 9 fl. oz./A) and make applications at 14-day intervals until the seed is mature. For bluegrass, it is important to begin application early in the growing season.</p> <p>Apply AzoxyTebu prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 10- to 14-day schedule.</p> <p>Apply AzoxyTebu in a minimum of 20 gals. of water per acre for ground or in a minimum of 10 gals. of water per acre for aerial.</p>

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 34.4 fl. oz./A/year of **AzoxyTebu**.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 17.2 fl. oz. (0.134 lb. a.i. Azoxystrobin and 0.224 lb. Tebuconazole a.i.)/A/application of **AzoxyTebu**.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.45 lb. a.i. Tebuconazole containing products/A/year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.8 lb. a.i. Azoxystrobin containing products/A/year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year at max rates.
- Minimum Re-treatment interval (RTI) ; 10 days.
- **DO NOT** apply within 8 days of harvest (8-day PHI) of seed.
- Regrowth may be grazed starting 17 days after the last application.
- **DO NOT** feed treated straw, seed, or screenings to livestock.
- **DO NOT** feed forage or cut green crop to livestock.
- Restricted-entry interval (REI) for grasses grown for seed = 12 hours

Peanuts

Diseases Controlled	Use Rate Fl. Oz. Product/A	Application Instructions
Foliar Diseases Early Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora arachidicola</i>) Late Leaf Spot (<i>Cercosporidium personatum</i>) Rust (<i>Puccinia arachidis</i>) Pepper spot (<i>Leptosphaerulina</i> spp.) Web Blotch (<i>Phoma arachidicola</i>)	15.5	Apply AzoxyTebu in a preventive program beginning 35 to 40 days after planting or at the first appearance of disease. Continue applications on a 14-day schedule. AzoxyTebu also may be used in State Agricultural Extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs which specified application timing based on environmental factors favorable for disease development.
Soil-Borne Diseases Rhizoctonia Limb Rot Rhizoctonia Pod Rot (<i>R. solani</i>) (Virginia and North Carolina only) Southern Stem And Pod Rot (White Mold, Southern Blight, Southern Stem Rot) (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) Suppression Only: Cylindrocladium Black Rot (<i>C. crotalariae</i>) Pythium Pod Rot (<i>P. myriotylum</i>)	15.5	Apply AzoxyTebu at approximately 60 and 90 days after planting as a foliar application. This application regime may be applied earlier in the season if environmental conditions favor disease development. This application will provide protection against soil-borne diseases and will also provide control of the foliar diseases listed for a 10- to 14-day period after each spray. Additional applications of other fungicides on a leaf spot application, schedule will be required to provide season-long disease control of the leaf spot diseases. When applying AzoxyTebu as a directed ground application, additional methods must be employed for leaf spot control. AzoxyTebu must be carried by rainfall or irrigation into the root and pod zone for control of root and pod rots caused by <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> and <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> . Drought conditions will decrease the effectiveness of AzoxyTebu against root and pod rots.

For optimum control of foliar diseases, apply **AzoxyTebu** with the lowest label rate of a spray adjuvant for example a non-ionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate, or blend at the manufacturers specified rates. Adjuvants that contain some form of silicone can contribute to phytotoxicity.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 62 fl. oz./A/year of **AzoxyTebu**.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 15.5 fl. oz. (0.120 lb. Azoxystrobin a.i. and 0.203 lb. Tebuconazole a.i.)/A/application of **AzoxyTebu**.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.81 lb. a.i. Tebuconazole containing products/A/year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.80 lb. a.i. Azoxystrobin containing products/A/year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per year at max rates.
- Minimum Re-treatment interval (RTI) ; 10 days.
- **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI).
- **DO NOT** feed hay or threshings or allow livestock to graze in treated areas.
- Restricted-entry interval (REI) = 12 hours

Pecans

Diseases Controlled	Use Rate Fl. Oz. Product/A	Application Instructions
Anthraxnose (<i>Glomerella cingulata</i>) Downy Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella caryigena</i>) Liver Spot (<i>Gnomonia caryae</i> pv <i>pecanae</i>)	8.6 - 17.2	For optimum disease control, tank mix AzoxyTebu with the lowest specified rate of a spray adjuvant for example a non-ionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate, or blend at the manufacturers specified rates. Adjuvants that contain some form of silicone can contribute to phytotoxicity.

Pecan Scab (<i>Cladosporium caryigenum</i>) Vein Spot (<i>Gnomonia nerviseda</i>) Zonate Leaf Spot (<i>Cristulariella maricola</i>) Brown Leaf Spot (<i>Sirosporium diffusum</i>)		Apply AzoxyTebu in a preventive spray schedule beginning at early bud break (young leaves unfolding), and continue applications at 10- to 14-day intervals through the pollination period. Apply the highest specified rate to varieties that are highly susceptible to the indicated diseases, or when severe disease conditions exist. Other Foliar Diseases: AzoxyTebu may be applied for control of mid to late season foliar diseases with other pecan products labeled for these diseases. Observe all directions, precautions, and restrictions for the other products.
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 69.0 fl. oz./A/year of AzoxyTebu. • DO NOT apply more than 17.2 fl. oz. (0.134 lb. Azoxystrobin a.i. and 0.224 lb. Tebuconazole a.i.)/A/application of AzoxyTebu. • DO NOT graze livestock in treated areas or cut treated cover crops for feed. • DO NOT apply more than 0.9 lb. a.i. Tebuconazole containing products/A/year. • DO NOT apply more than 1.2 lbs. a.i. Azoxystrobin containing products/A/year. • DO NOT make more than 4 applications per year at max rates. • Minimum Re-treatment interval (RTI) ; 10 days. • DO NOT apply after shuck split or within 45 days of harvest (45-day PHI), whichever is first. • Restricted-entry interval (REI) = 12 hours 		

Soybean

Diseases Controlled	Use Rate Fl. Oz. Product/A	Application Instructions
Aerial Web Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose (<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</i> spp.) Soybean Rust (<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Microsphaera diffusa</i>)	8.6	Tank mix AzoxyTebu with the lowest labeled rate of a spray adjuvant for example a non-ionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate, or blend at the manufacturers specified rates. Adjuvants that contain some form of silicone can contribute to phytotoxicity. Apply AzoxyTebu as a preventive spray prior to disease development. Repeat applications on a 10- to 14-day spray interval if environmental conditions are favorable for continued disease development. Use the shorter reapplication interval under heavy disease pressure. Contact State Extension personnel for local economic thresholds and timings for specific diseases in your area. For best results, sufficient coverage is very important. Use a higher water volume for aerial application if equipment and/or conditions will not provide for good coverage.
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 25.9 fl. oz./A/year of AzoxyTebu. • DO NOT apply more than 8.6 fl. oz. (0.067 lb. Azoxystrobin a.i. and 0.112 lb. Tebuconazole a.i.)/A/application of AzoxyTebu. • DO NOT apply more than 0.34 lb. a.i. of Tebuconazole containing products/A/year. • DO NOT apply more than 1.5 lbs. a.i. of Azoxystrobin containing products/A/year. • DO NOT make more than 3 applications per year. • Minimum Re-treatment interval (RTI) ; 10 days. • DO NOT apply within 21 days of harvest (21-day PHI). • Restricted-entry interval (REI) = 12 hours • Not for use on soybeans in the state of New York. 		

Stone Fruits

Crop	Diseases Controlled	Use Rate Fl. Oz. Product/A	Application Instructions
Cherry (Sweet and Tart), Nectarine, and Peach	Brown Rot (Blossom Blight, Fruit Rot) (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.) Cherry Leaf Spot (<i>Blumeriella jaapii</i>) Cherry Powdery Mildew (<i>Podosphaera clandestina</i> , <i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i>)	8.6 - 17.2*	Blossom Blight: Apply AzoxyTebu at white bud on cherry or pink bud on peach and nectarine. Apply again at 50% bloom and at petal-fall if conditions continue to be favorable for disease development. Fruit Rot: Begin applications 2 - 3 weeks before harvest and continue at 7-day intervals through the day of harvest. The blossom and fruit stages must be protected for optimum control of brown rot. If AzoxyTebu is applied during only one of these stages, another registered fungicide must be applied to the other stage to provide optimum protection. Additional cover sprays during the early post-bloom period are also

			important for preventing quiescent fruit infections in sweet cherry and peach. Leaf Spot: Begin application at petal-fall or when first leaves unfold and continue applications at 7- to 14-day intervals. Applications may be made at 7-day intervals early in the growing season when terminal growth is rapid and/or under severe disease conditions. A post-harvest may be made to maintain control and reduce overwintering inoculum. Powdery Mildew: Follow leaf spot schedule until terminal growth ceases.
	Scab (<i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i>) Alternaria Spot and Fruit Rot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum prunicola</i> , <i>C. gloeosporioides</i>) Shot Hole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>)	17.2	Scab: Begin applications at petal-fall and continue at 7- to 14-day intervals. All Other Diseases: Begin application at the onset of disease as a protectant fungicide and continue on a 7- to 14-day schedule. Add 0.065 - 0.1138 lb. Azoxystrobin per acre based fungicide as a tank mix partner.
Peach (Only)	Rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>)	10.75 - 17.2	Begin applications after canker emergence and continue applications at 14-day intervals under severe disease conditions.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 103 fl. oz./A/year of **AzoxyTebu**.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 17.2 fl. oz. (0.134 lb. Azoxystrobin a.i. and 0.224 lb. Tebuconazole a.i.)/A/application of **AzoxyTebu**.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.34 lbs. a.i. Tebuconazole containing products/A/year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 lbs. a.i. Azoxystrobin containing products/A/year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 6 applications per year at max rates.
- Minimum Re-treatment interval (RTI) ; 7 days.
- **AzoxyTebu** may be applied up to and including the day of harvest (0-day PHI).
- Restricted-entry interval (REI) = 12 hours

*The amount of **AzoxyTebu** required per acre will depend on tree size and volume of foliage present. The rate per acre is based on a standard of 400 gals. of dilute spray solution per acre for large trees. For smaller trees, multiply 4.3 fl. oz. times the number of 100 gals. of spray solution required to thoroughly wet to the point of runoff 1 acre of the trees being treated. For concentrate sprays, apply the same amount of product per acre as would be applied in a dilute spray based on tree size and foliage volume, but not less than 8.5 fl. oz. of **AzoxyTebu** per acre. Apply the high rate of **AzoxyTebu** when severe disease conditions exist. Stone fruit diseases are more effectively controlled by ground application, using sufficient water volume to provide thorough and uniform coverage. Aerial application (minimum of 15 gals./A) may be used if necessary but disease control may be reduced.

Wheat and Triticale

Diseases Controlled	Use Rate Fl. Oz. Product/A	Application Instructions
Septoria Leaf (<i>Septoria tritici</i>) Glume Blotch (<i>Stagonospora nodorum</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Blumeria</i> spp., <i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Leaf Rust, Stem Rust, Stripe Rust (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.) Tan Spot (<i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i>) Suppression Only: Head Blight of Head Scab (<i>Fusarium</i> spp.)	6.4 - 8.6	For optimum disease control, tank mix AzoxyTebu with the lowest specified rate of a spray adjuvant for example a non-ionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate, or blend at the manufacturers specified rates. Adjuvants that contain some form of silicone can contribute to phytotoxicity. For best results, sufficient coverage is very important. AzoxyTebu may be applied prior to disease development up to late head emergence (Feekes 10.5 or Zadok's 59). DO NOT apply after this stage. Rusts: Apply AzoxyTebu at the earliest sign of rust pustules on foliage. Fusarium Head Blight: Optimal timing for AzoxyTebu for <i>Fusarium</i> head blight suppression is the beginning of flowering on main stem heads (Feekes 10.5)

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 1 application/A/year.
- **DO NOT** apply to wheat after Feekes growth stage 10.5.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 8.6 fl. oz./A/year of **AzoxyTebu**.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 8.6 fl. oz. (0.067 lb. Azoxystrobin a.i. and 0.112 lb. Tebuconazole a.i.)/A/application of **AzoxyTebu**.

- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.1125 lb. a.i. Tebuconazole containing products/A/year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.40 lb. a.i. Azoxystrobin containing products/A/year.
- **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI) of harvest for forage and hay and 45 days of harvest (45-day PHI) for grain and straw.
- Restricted-entry interval (REI) = 12 hours

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE:

Store in a cool, dry place and in such a manner as to prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food, and feed. Store in original container and out of reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area. **DO NOT** store above 100°F for extended periods of time. Storage below 20°F can result in formation of crystals. If product crystallizes, store at 50°F to 70°F and agitate to redissolve crystals. If container is damaged or spill occurs, use product immediately or dispose of product and damaged container as indicated below.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:

Open dumping is prohibited. Pesticide wastes are toxic. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. 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 at 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 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, incineration, or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.]

[[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 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank, or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, incineration, or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.]

[[Refillable Container (greater than five gallons):] Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Triple rinse as follows: To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use; return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location. This container must only be refilled with a pesticide product. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage including cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads, and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transport. **DO NOT** transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, or leaking, or obsolete and not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of container in compliance with State and local regulations.]

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.

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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