



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

November 2, 2017

Jacob Moore
Regulatory Consultant
Stockton (Israel) Ltd.
c/o Technology Sciences Group, Inc.
712 5th Street, Suite A
Davis, CA 95616

Subject: Pesticide Registration Improvement Act (PRIA) Labeling Amendment – Addition of
More Food Crops
Product Name: Timorex Gold
EPA Registration Number: 86182-1
Application Date: 3/13/17
OPP Decision Number: 531445

Dear Mr. Moore:

The amended labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable under FIFRA section 3(c)(5).

You must submit and/or cite all data required for registration or registration review of your product when the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one (1) copy of the final printed labeling before you release this 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 your company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by the EPA. If the website is false or misleading, the product will be considered to be misbranded and sale or distribution of the product is unlawful under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR § 156.10(a)(5) lists examples of statements the 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 EPA 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 Assurance.

Your release for shipment of this product constitutes acceptance of these terms. If these terms are not complied with, this registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6.

If you have any questions, please contact Chris Pfeifer of my team by phone at (703) 308-0031 or via email at pfeifer.chris@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Andrew C. Bryceland". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Andrew" and last name "Bryceland" clearly legible.

Andrew Bryceland, Team Leader
Biochemical Pesticides Branch
Biopesticides and Pollution
Prevention Division (7511P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

MASTER LABEL

ACCEPTED

11/02/2017

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide
and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the
pesticide registered under
EPA Reg. No. 86182-1

Timorex Gold®

Sublabel A: Agricultural Crop Use

Note: Text in braces is optional. Text in brackets is to inform the reviewer.

Sublabel A: Agricultural Crop Use**Group F7 Fungicide**

Timorex Gold®

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Tea Tree Oil.....23.80%*

OTHER INGREDIENTS:76.20%**TOTAL:**.....100.00%

Contains petroleum distillates.

*This product contains 1.86 lbs. tea tree oil 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 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 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 swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice,• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.• Do not give anything to an unconscious person.• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN – Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-222-1222 for emergency medical treatment information.	

See (back)(side) panel for additional precautionary statements.

EPA Reg. No.: 86182-1**EPA Establishment No.:** XXXXX-XXX-XX**Manufactured by:**

Stockton (Israel) Ltd.

P.O. Box 3517, 17 Ha'mefalsim St.

Petach Tikva, 4951447, Israel

Marketed by:

Stockton USA

4627 Fermi Place, Suite 110

Davis, CA 95618

(http://www.timorex-gold.com/)

Net Contents:**Batch/Lot No.:**

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS – WARNING: Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Causes skin irritation. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get on skin, in eyes or on clothing. Wear goggles or face shield, protective clothing and gloves. 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. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE): Handlers (including mixers, loaders and applicators) who may be exposed to the dilute through application or other tasks must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, chemical-resistant gloves and protective eyewear. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning / maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS: Users should remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. For terrestrial uses: Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean highwater mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS: Combustible. Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

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 requirement specific to your State or Tribe, consult the State/Tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Agricultural Use Requirements

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water, is coveralls, waterproof gloves, shoes plus socks, and protective eyewear.

PRODUCT INFORMATION:

Timorex Gold is a fungicide for the prevention and control of plant diseases on horticultural and agricultural crops. When conditions are conducive to heavy disease pressure, use **Timorex Gold** in a rotational program with other registered fungicides. **Timorex Gold** offers a valuable tool for management of resistance to chemical fungicides through its unique mode of action.

Timorex Gold is a valuable tool for Integrated Pest Management strategies. For resistance management, **Timorex Gold** contains a Group F7 fungicide. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed. To delay fungicide/bactericide resistance, rotate the use of **Timorex Gold** fungicides within a growing season sequence, or among growing seasons, 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, adopt an integrated disease management (IPM) program for fungicide use, and contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.

PREHARVEST INTERVAL: Do not apply Timorex Gold within 48 hours of harvest.

AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Timorex Gold is for the prevention and control of plant diseases on horticultural and agricultural crops. Use **Timorex Gold** to prevent and control diseases including powdery mildew, downy mildew, Early and late blight, *Botrytis*, sour rot, *Sclerotinia*, *Fusarium*, *Rhizoctonia*, *Cladosporium*, *Colletotrichum*, *Cercospora*, rice grain complex diseases and *Bipolaris oryzae*, bacterial spp., and black sigatoka.

USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS:

The maximum application rate is 1.54 lbs. ai/acre per application (106 fl. oz. **Timorex Gold**/acre/application).

MIXING DIRECTIONS:

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE. Fill tank with half the water, then add **Timorex Gold** and agitate. Add remaining water. When entire volume of water has been added, thoroughly agitate mix before making application. Use solution within 24 hours. It is possible to mix **Timorex Gold** with other pesticides.

Consult specific product labels for additional information or restrictions concerning tank mixing. Observe the most restrictive of the labeling limitations and precautions of all products used in mixtures.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS:

GROUND APPLICATION:

Do not spray in temperatures above 95°F (35°C). Do not apply more than 1.54 lbs. ai/acre per application (106 fl. oz. **Timorex Gold**/acre/application).

Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease. Early treatment prevents diseases from developing. Apply **Timorex Gold** in the greenhouse, nursery or field using conventional equipment as a spray, or drench to the point of saturation. Good coverage and wetting of the foliage is required. Use enough spray solution to completely penetrate the leaf canopy and both cover the top and underside of all leaves until runoff. The amount of spray solution to apply will vary depending on the type of crop. Most crops will require up to 100 gallons of spray per acre. Use no less than 20 gallons per acre carrier, unless specified in detailed use instructions in the Crop Table. If using more than 500 gallons per acre carrier, use higher labeled rates of **Timorex Gold**. Prepare enough solution based on plant density and soil conditions to ensure thorough coverage. Reapply at 7-30 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest.

Timorex Gold can be applied using the following equipment: tractor-mounted boom, airblast, high clearance, hose-end, backpack, and other pressurized sprayers; or hand-held sprayers; water wheel and other drench applicators; and shank or other soil injection method. Thorough coverage of all foliage is essential for effective disease control or suppression. To achieve good coverage, use proper spray pressure, gallons per acre, nozzles, nozzle spacing and ground speed. Consult spray nozzle and accessory catalogues for specific information on proper equipment calibration.

DRENCH APPLICATION:

Mix 1 - 2 fluid ounces of **Timorex Gold** per 10 gallons of water and apply as a drench or coarse spray to soil or other growing media in pots, flats, plugs, trays, or planting beds, for control or suppression of soil borne diseases of seedlings, cuttings, bedding plants, and transplants (including vegetables and other transplanted food crops). Make first application at or immediately before seeding, sticking, germination, or transplanting. Repeat applications every 7-14 days as needed.

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

COMPATIBILITY:

Consult specific product labels for additional information or restrictions concerning tank mixing. Observe the most restrictive of the labeling limitations and precautions of all products used in mixtures. It is always advisable to conduct a spray compatibility test when you plan to mix this product with other products. To determine the physical compatibility of this product with other products, use a jar test. Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to approximately one quart of water with agitation. Add dry formulations first, then flowables, and then emulsifiable concentrates last. After thorough mixing, allow this mixture to stand for 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be readily remixed, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for adding products to the spray tank. Use tank-mix combinations on a small number of plants before treating large areas, as crop sensitivity to these mixtures may vary.

Timorex Gold has been evaluated for phytotoxicity on a variety of crops under various normal growing conditions. However, testing all crop varieties, in all mixtures and combinations is not feasible. Prior to treating entire crop, test a small portion of the crop for sensitivity.

Use **Timorex Gold** on the foliage and fruit of the following agricultural commodities and horticultural crops:

Open Field Crops

Crop	Target diseases	Fl. oz. product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Remarks
Bananas* *associated with Crop Group 24 (Tropical and Subtropical Fruit, Inedible Peel)	Foliar Diseases: Black Sigatoka <i>(Mycosphaerella fijiensis)</i> Panama Disease <i>(Fusarium oxysporum)</i>	4 - 13 (0.06 – 0.19)	Apply at any stage of growth to protect foliage and newly developing leaves from infection. Reapply as needed during the growing season for control. Use higher rates under increased disease pressure. Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours prior to harvest. For Panama Disease, make an initial spray of not less than 11 fluid ounces of product/acre, followed by another spray 30 days later.
Berries Group: Crop Group 13-07 Amur river grape Aronia berry Bayberry Bearberry Blackberry Blueberry, highbush Blueberry, lowbush Buffalo currant Buffaloberry Che Chilean guava Chokeberry Cloudberry Cranberry	Foliar Diseases: Angular leaf spot <i>(Xanthomonas fragariae)</i> Anthracnose <i>(Colletotrichum acutatum)</i> Bacterial canker <i>(Pseudomonas spp.)</i> Botrytis Botrytis Bunch Rot <i>(Botrytis cinerea)</i> Downy Mildew <i>(Peronospora sparse)</i>	7 - 41 (0.10 – 0.60)	Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease. Use higher rates under increased disease pressure. Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest.

Crop	Target diseases	Fl. oz. product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Remarks
Currant, black Currant, red Elderberry European barberry Gooseberry Grapes (wine, table and raisin) Highbush cranberry Honeysuckle, edible Huckleberry Jostaberry Juneberry Kiwi Fruit Lingonberry Maypop Mountain pepper berries Mulberry Muntries Native currant Partridgeberry Phalsa Pincherry Raspberry, black and red Riberry Salal Schisandra berry Sea buckthorn Serviceberry Strawberry Wild raspberry Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	Eutypa (<i>Eutypa lata</i>) Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora fragariae</i>) Leaf Rust (<i>Pucciniastrum vaccinii</i>) Leather rot (<i>Phytophthora cactorum</i>) Mummy berry (<i>Monilinia vaccinii-corymbosi</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i>) (<i>Phomopsis viticola</i>) <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> <i>v. actinidiae</i> Rhizopus rot (<i>Rhizopus stolonifera</i>) Sour Rot complex Soil Diseases: Alternaria Root Rot (<i>Armillaria mellea</i>) <i>Fusarium</i> spp. Phytophthora Root Rot (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.) <i>Pythium</i> spp. <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. Sclerotinia		For best effect from soil treatments, make an application at or near planting or transplanting, followed by applications every 14-28 days.

Crop	Target diseases	Fl. oz. product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Remarks
	<i>(Sclerotinia sclerotiorum)</i> <i>Verticillium</i> spp.		
Bulb Vegetables: Crop Group 3-07 Chive, fresh leaves Chive, Chinese, fresh leaves Daylily, bulb Elegans hosta Fritillaria, bulb Fritillaria, leaves Garlic, bulb Garlic, great headed, bulb Garlic, serpent, bulb Kurrat Lady's leek Leek <i>Allium porum</i> L. Leek, wild Onion, Beltsville bunching Onion, bulb Onion, Chinese, bulb Onion, fresh Onion, green Onion, macrostem Onion, pearl Onion, potato, bulb Onion, tree, tops Onion, Welsh, tops Shallot, bulb Shallot, fresh leaves Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	Foliar diseases: Botrytis Neck Rot, Botrytis Leaf Blight (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.) Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora</i> spp.) Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Purple blotch (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Rust (<i>Puccinia porri</i>) White rot (<i>Sclerotium cepivorum</i>) Stemphyllium leaf blight (<i>Stemphyllium vesicarium</i>) Soil Diseases: <i>Fusarium</i> spp. <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. Pink Root (<i>Phoma</i> spp.) <i>Pythium</i> spp. <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. <i>Verticillium</i> spp.	7 - 41 (0.10-0.60)	Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease. Use higher rates under increased disease pressure. Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest. For best effect from soil treatments, make an application at or near planting or transplanting, followed by applications every 14-28 days.
Cereal Grains: Crop Group 15	Foliar Diseases: Aggregate Sheath Spot		

Crop	Target diseases	Fl. oz. product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Remarks
Barley Buckwheat Corn Millet (pearl and proso) Oats Popcorn Rice Rye Sorghum Teosinte Triticale Wheat Wild rice	<i>(Rhizoctonia oryzae-sativa)</i> Bacteria blight or streak (<i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.) Blast (<i>Pyricularia oryzae</i>) Brown Leaf Spot (<i>Bipolaris oryzae</i>) Downy mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora humili</i>) Fusarium Head Blight (<i>Fusarium graminearum</i>) Grain fungi complex (<i>Cercospora oryzae</i>) Leaf Spots (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>) Sheath Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Sheath Spot (<i>Rhizoctonia oryzae</i>) Smut (<i>Tilletia barclayana</i>) Southern leaf blight (<i>Bipolaris maydis</i> , <i>Cochliobolus heterostrophus</i> , <i>Helminthosporium maydis</i>) Stem rots	4 – 28 (0.06 – 0.41)	<p>Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease.</p> <p>Use higher rates under increased disease pressure.</p> <p>Re-apply at 7-30 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest.</p> <p>For Rice blast, use Timorex Gold in mixtures with other fungicides registered for that use.</p> <p>For best effect from soil treatments, make an application at or near planting or transplanting. In high disease pressure, follow with applications every 14-28 days.</p>

Crop	Target diseases	Fl. oz. product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Remarks
	<p>(<i>Magnaporthe</i> and <i>Sclerotium</i> spp.)</p> <p>Soil Diseases: <i>Bakanae</i> (<i>Giberella fujikuroi</i>)</p> <p><i>Fusarium</i> spp.</p> <p><i>Macrophomina</i> spp.</p> <p><i>Phytophthora</i> spp.</p> <p><i>Pythium</i> spp.</p> <p><i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp.</p> <p><i>Verticillium</i> spp.</p>		
Hops	<p>Foliar Diseases: Downy Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora humuli</i>)</p> <p>Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i>)</p> <p>Soil Diseases: <i>Fusarium</i> spp.</p> <p><i>Phytophthora</i> spp.</p> <p><i>Pythium</i> spp.</p> <p><i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp.</p> <p><i>Verticillium</i> spp.</p>	<p>7 – 60 (0.10 – 0.60)</p>	<p>Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease.</p> <p>Use lower rates when the plant is smaller (before wire touch). Use higher rates when the crop is larger (after wire touch) or under increased disease pressure.</p> <p>Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest.</p> <p>For downey mildew, use Timorex Gold in mixtures with other fungicides registered for that use.</p>

Crop	Target diseases	Fl. oz. product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Remarks
			For best effect from soil treatments, make an application at or near planting. In high disease pressure, follow with applications every 14-28 days.
Cucurbit Vegetables: Crop Group 9 Chayote (fruit) Chinese waxgourd Citron melon Cucumber Gherkin Gourd, edible <i>Momordica spp.:</i> Balsam Apple Balsam pear Bitter Melon Chinese Cucumber Muskmelon (hybrids and/or cultivars of <i>Cucumis melo</i>), including: True Cantaloupe Cantaloupe Casaba Crenshaw Melon Golden Pershaw Melon Honeydew Melon Honey Balls Mango Melon Persian Melon Pineapple Melon Santa Claus Melon Snake Melon Pumpkin Summer Squash: Crookneck Squash	Foliar Diseases: Downy Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>) Gray mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) Gummy stem blight (<i>Didymella bryoniae</i> and <i>Phoma cucurbitacearum</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>) (<i>Sphaerotheca fuliginea</i>) Soil Diseases: Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases (<i>Pythium</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> , or <i>Verticillium spp.</i>)	7 - 41 (0.10-0.60)	<p>Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease.</p> <p>With particularly hairy leaved crops, use a surfactant to ensure thorough coverage. Use higher rates under increased disease pressure.</p> <p>Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest.</p> <p>For best effect from soil treatments, make an application at or near planting or transplanting. In high disease pressure, follow with applications every 14-28 days.</p>

Crop	Target diseases	Fl. oz. product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Remarks
Scallop Squash Straightneck Squash Vegetable Marrow Zucchini Winter Squash: Acorn Squash Butternut Squash Calabaza Hubbard Squash Spaghetti Squash Watermelon: Cultivars, hybrids and/or varieties of <i>Citrullis lanatus</i>			
Fruiting Vegetables: Crop Group 8-10 African eggplant Bush tomato Cocona Currant tomato Eggplant Garden huckleberry Goji berry Groundcherry Martynia Naranjilla Okra Pea eggplant Pepino Pepper, bell Pepper, nonbell Roselle Scarlet eggplant Sunberry Tomatillo Tomato Tree tomato Cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these	Foliar Diseases: Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Bacterial speck (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>) Bacterial spot (<i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.) Bacterial canker (<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i>) Early blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>) Gray Leaf Spot (<i>Stemphyllium</i> spp.) Grey mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) Leaf mold (<i>Cladosporium fulvum</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.),	7 - 41 (0.10-0.60)	Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease. Use higher rates under increased disease pressure. Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest. For best effect from soil treatments, make an application at or near planting or transplanting. In high disease pressure, follow with applications every 14-28 days.

Crop	Target diseases	Fl. oz. product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Remarks
	<p>(<i>Leveillula taurica</i>), (<i>Oidopsis taurica</i>), (<i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.)</p> <p>Southern bacterial wilt (<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>)</p> <p>Target spot (<i>Corynespora cassiicola</i>)</p> <p>Soil Diseases: Damping off (<i>Pythium</i> spp., <i>Phytophthora</i> spp., <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp.)</p> <p>Fusarium wilt (<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>)</p> <p>Southern blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)</p> <p>Verticillium wilt (<i>Verticillium</i> spp.)</p>		
Grass Seed Production Crops	<p>Foliar Diseases: Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.)</p> <p>Rust (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.)</p> <p>Soil Diseases: Damping off diseases (<i>Rhizoctonia</i>, <i>Pythium</i>, <i>Alternaria</i>, and <i>Fusarium</i> spp.)</p>		<p>Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease.</p> <p>Use higher rates under increased disease pressure.</p> <p>Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed</p>

Crop	Target diseases	Fl. oz. product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Remarks
			<p>throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest.</p> <p>For best effect from soil treatments, make an application at or near planting or transplanting. In high disease pressure, follow with applications every 14-28 days.</p>
Leafy Vegetables: Crop Group 4-16 Amaranth, Chinese Amaranth, leafy Arugula Aster, Indian Blackjack Broccoli, Chinese Broccoli raab Cabbage, abyssinian Cabbage, Chinese, bok choy Cabbage, seakale Cat's whiskers Cham-chwi Cham-na-mul Chervil, fresh leaves Chippilin Chrysanthemum, garland Cilantro, fresh leaves Collards Corn salad Cosmos Cress, garden Cress, upland Dandelion, leaves Dang-gwi, leaves Dillweed Dock	Foliar Diseases: Anthracnose <i>(Microdochium panattonianum)</i> Bacterial blights <i>(Xanthomonas spp.)</i> Bacterial Leaf Spot <i>(Pseudomonas syringae)</i> <i>Botrytis</i> spp. Downy Mildew <i>(Bremia lactucae)</i> <i>(Peronospora spp.)</i> Cercospora Leafspot <i>(Cercospora spp.)</i> Pink Rot <i>(Sclerotinia sclerotiorum)</i> Powdery Mildew <i>(Erysiphe cichoracearum)</i> Sclerotinia Head and Leaf Drop <i>(Sclerotinia minor)</i>	7 - 41 (0.10-0.60)	<p>Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease.</p> <p>Use higher rates under increased disease pressure.</p> <p>Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest.</p> <p>For best effect from soil treatments, make an application at or near planting or transplanting. In high disease pressure, follow with applications every 7-28 days.</p>

Crop	Target diseases	Fl. oz. product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Remarks
Dol-nam-mul Ebolo Endive Escarole Fameflower Feather cockscomb Good King Henry Hanover salad Hauzontle Jute, leaves Kale Lettuce, bitter Lettuce, head Lettuce, leaf Maca, leaves Mizuna Mustard greens Orach Parsley, fresh leaves Plantain, buckthorn Primrose, English Purslane, garden Purslane, winter Radicchio Radish, leaves Rape greens Rocket, wild Shepherd's purse Spinach Spinach, Malabar Spinach, New Zealand Spinach, tanier Swiss chard Turnip greens Violet, Chinese, leaves Watercress Cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities	(<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>) White Rust (<i>Albugo occidentalis</i>) Soil Diseases: Damping off (<i>Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium spp.</i>) Bottom rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)		
Legume Vegetables: Crop Group 6	Foliar Diseases:	7 - 41 (0.10-0.60)	Make applications in the early stages of

Crop	Target diseases	Fl. oz. product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Remarks
<p>Bean (<i>Lupinus</i> spp), including: Grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin</p> <p>Bean (<i>Phaseolus</i> spp), including: Adzuki bean, asparagus bean, blackeyed pea, catjang, Chinese longbean, cowpea, Crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd bean, yardlong bean</p> <p>Board bean (fava bean) Chickpea (garbanzo bean) Guar Jackbean Lablab bean Lentil</p> <p>Pea (<i>Pisum</i> spp.), including: Dwarf pea, edible-pod pea, English pea, field pea, garden pea, green pea, snow pea, sugar snap pea</p> <p>Pigeon pea Soybean Soybean (immature seed) Sword bean</p>	<p>Asian Soybean Rust (<i>Phakospora pachyrhizi</i>)</p> <p>Bacterial Pustule (<i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.)</p> <p>Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora</i> spp.)</p> <p>Gray mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)</p> <p>Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.)</p> <p>Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) (<i>Microsphaera diffusa</i>)</p> <p>Rust (<i>Uromyces appendiculatus</i>, <i>Puccinia</i> spp.)</p> <p>White mold (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)</p> <p>Soil Diseases: <i>Aphanomyces</i> spp.</p> <p>Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases (<i>Pythium</i>, <i>Rhizoctonia</i>, <i>Fusarium</i>, <i>Phytophthora</i>, or <i>Verticillium</i> spp.)</p>		<p>plant growth when conditions favor disease.</p> <p>Use higher rates under increased disease pressure.</p> <p>Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest.</p> <p>For best effect from soil treatments, make an application at or near planting or transplanting. In high disease pressure, follow with applications every 7-28 days.</p>
<p>Peanuts:</p>	<p>Foliar Diseases: <i>Alternaria</i> (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.)</p> <p>Anthrachnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.)</p>	<p>7 - 41 (0.10 – 0.60)</p>	<p>Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease.</p>

Crop	Target diseases	Fl. oz. product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Remarks
	<p>Bacterial diseases (<i>Pseudomonas solanacearum</i>)</p> <p>Botrytis blight (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.)</p> <p>Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.)</p> <p>Powdery mildew (<i>Oidium arachides</i>)</p> <p>Scab (<i>Sphaeceloma arachides</i>)</p> <p>Sclerotinia blight (<i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.)</p> <p>Web Blotch (<i>Phoma arachidicola</i>)</p> <p>Soil Diseases: <i>Aspergillus</i> spp.</p> <p>Cylindrocladium Black Rot</p> <p>Damping off (<i>Fusarium</i> spp., <i>Pythium</i> spp., <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp., <i>Rhizopus</i> spp.)</p> <p>White Mold (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)</p>		<p>Use higher rates under increased disease pressure.</p> <p>Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest.</p> <p>For best effect from soil treatments, make an application at or near planting. In high disease pressure, follow with applications every 7-28 days.</p>
<p>Pomegranate*</p> <p>*associated with Crop Group 24 (Tropical and Subtropical Fruit, Inedible Peel)</p>	<p>Foliar Diseases: Fruit rots (<i>Alternaria</i>, <i>Botrytis</i>, and other spp.)</p>	<p>7 - 60 (0.10 – 0.87)</p>	<p>Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease.</p>

Crop	Target diseases	Fl. oz. product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Remarks
	<p>Leaf and fruit spots (<i>Cercospora</i>, <i>Gloeosporium</i> and <i>Pestalotia</i> spp.)</p> <p>Powdery mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca</i> <i>pannosa</i>)</p>		<p>Use higher rates under increased disease pressure.</p> <p>Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest.</p>
<p>Root and Tuber Vegetables: Crop Group 1</p> <p>Arracacha Arrowroot Artichoke, Chinese Artichoke, Jerusalem Beet, garden Beet, sugar Burdock, edible Canna, edible Carrot Cassava, bitter and sweet Celeriac (celery root) Chayote (root) Chervil, turnip-rooted Chicory Chufa Dasheen (taro) Ginger Ginseng Horseradish Leren Parsley, turnip-rooted Parsnip Potato Radish Radish, oriental (daikon) Rutabaga Salsify</p>	<p>Foliar Diseases: Alternaria Leaf Blight (<i>Alternaria panax</i>)</p> <p>Bacterial leaf spot/blight (<i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.)</p> <p>Bacterial soft rot (<i>Erwinia carotovora</i>)</p> <p>Black Dot (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.)</p> <p>Black root/crown rot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.)</p> <p>Black scurf (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p> <p>Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora</i> spp.)</p> <p>Early blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)</p> <p>Gray mold (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.)</p> <p>Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.)</p> <p>Rust (<i>Uromyces betae</i>)</p>	<p>7 - 41 (0.10-0.60)</p>	<p>Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease.</p> <p>Use higher rates under increased disease pressure.</p> <p>Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest.</p> <p>For best effect from soil treatments, make an application at or near planting or transplanting. In high disease pressure, follow with applications every 7-28 days.</p>

Crop	Target diseases	Fl. oz. product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Remarks
Salsify, black Salsify, Spanish Skirret Sweet potato Tanier Turmeric Turnip Yam bean Yam, true	White mold (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>) Soil Diseases: Clubroot (<i>Plasmodiophora brassicae</i>) Common Scab (<i>Streptomyces scabies</i>) Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases (<i>Pythium</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> , or <i>Verticillium</i> spp.) <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>		
Tree Nut Crops: Crop Group 14-12 African nut-tree Almond Beech nut Brazil nut Brazilian pine Bunya Bur oak Butternut Cajou nut Candlenut Cashew Chestnut Chinquapin Coconut Coquito nut Dika nut Ginko Guiana chestnut	Foliar Diseases: Alternaria Late Blight, Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) (<i>Gnomonia leptostyla</i>) Blight (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i>) Bacterial canker (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>) Brown rot (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.) Fruit rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	7 - 60 (0.10 – 0.87)	Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease. Use higher rates under increased disease pressure. Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest. For best effect from soil treatments, make an application at or near transplanting and during periods of rapid

Crop	Target diseases	Fl. oz. product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Remarks
Hazelnut (Filbert) Heartnut Hickory nut Japanese horse-chestnut Macademia nut Mongongo nut Monkey-pot Monkey puzzle nut Okari nut Pachira nut Peach palm nut Pecan Pequi Pili nut Pine nut Pistachio Sapucaia nut Tropical almond Walnut, black Walnut, English Yellowhorn Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	<i>Botryotinia fuckeliana</i> , <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.) Leaf curl (<i>Taphrina deformans</i>) Powdery mildew (<i>Podosphaera tridactyla</i> var. <i>tridactyla</i> , <i>Oidium passerinii</i> , <i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i>) Shot hole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>) Scab (<i>Cladosporium</i> spp.) Walnut Blight (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i>) Soil Diseases: <i>Fusarium</i> spp. <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. <i>Pythium</i> spp. <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. <i>Verticillium</i> spp.		root growth. In high disease pressure, follow with applications every 14-28 days.
Tropical and Subtropical Fruit, Inedible Peel Crop Group 24 Avocado Mango	Foliar Diseases: <i>Alternaria</i> fruit spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>)	7 - 41 (0.10 – 0.60)	Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease. Re-apply at 7-30 day intervals or as needed

Crop	Target diseases	Fl. oz. product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Remarks
Papaya Pineapple Plantain Passion Fruit	Bacterial diseases (<i>Xanthomonas</i> spp., <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp. and <i>Erwinia</i> spp.) Berry blotch (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Botrytis Fruit Rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) Phytophthora fruit rot (<i>Phytophthora citricola</i>) Rooster eye rot (<i>Mycena citricola</i>) Brown leaf spot (<i>Phoma</i> spp.) Soil Diseases: <i>Fusarium</i> spp. <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. <i>Pythium</i> spp. <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. <i>Verticillium</i> spp.		throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest. For best effect from soil treatments, make an application at or near planting or transplanting. In high disease pressure, follow with applications every 14-28 days.
Coffee	Foliar Diseases: Coffee Berry Disease (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Bacterial Blight (<i>Pseudomonas</i> spp.) Coffee Rust (<i>Hemileia</i> spp.) Soil Diseases	7 - 41 (0.10 – 0.60)	Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease. Re-apply at 7-30 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest.

Crop	Target diseases	Fl. oz. product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Remarks
	Coffee Wilt Disease (<i>Fusarium</i> spp.)		For best effect from soil treatments, make an application at or near planting or transplanting. In high disease pressure, follow with applications every 14-28 days.

Greenhouse Crops

Greenhouse Crop	Target Diseases	fl. oz. product/ 1000 sq ft (lbs ai/ 1000 sq. ft.)	Remarks
Fruiting Vegetables: Crop Group 8-10 African eggplant Bush tomato Cocona Currant tomato Eggplant Garden huckleberry Goji berry Groundcherry Martynia Naranjilla Okra Pea eggplant Pepino Pepper, bell Pepper, nonbell Roselle Scarlet eggplant Sunberry Tomatillo Tomato Tree tomato	Foliar Diseases: Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Bacterial speck (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>) Bacterial spot (<i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.) Bacterial canker (<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i>) Early blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>) Gray Leaf Spot (<i>Stemphyllium</i> spp.) Grey mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) Leaf mold (<i>Cladosporium fulvum</i>)	0.2 – 0.9 (0.002 – 0.011)	Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease. Use higher rates under increased disease pressure. Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest. For best effect from drench treatments, make an application at or near planting or transplanting. In high disease pressure, follow with applications every 14-28 days.

Greenhouse Crop	Target Diseases	fl. oz. product/ 1000 sq ft (lbs ai/ 1000 sq. ft.)	Remarks
Cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these	<p>Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.), (<i>Leveillula taurica</i>), (<i>Oidopsis taurica</i>), (<i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.)</p> <p>Southern bacterial wilt (<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>)</p> <p>Target spot (<i>Corynespora cassiicola</i>)</p> <p>Soil Diseases: Damping off (<i>Pythium</i> spp., <i>Phytophthora</i> spp., <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp.)</p> <p>Fusarium wilt (<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>)</p> <p>Southern blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)</p> <p>Verticillium wilt (<i>Verticillium</i> spp.)</p>		
Berries Group: Crop Group 13-07 Amur river grape Aronia berry Bayberry Bearberry Blackberry	Foliar Diseases: Angular leaf spot (<i>Xanthomonas fragariae</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>)	0.2 – 0.9 (0.002 – 0.011)	Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease.

Greenhouse Crop	Target Diseases	fl. oz. product/ 1000 sq ft (lbs ai/ 1000 sq. ft.)	Remarks
Blueberry, highbush Blueberry, lowbush Buffalo currant Buffaloberry Che Chilean guava Chokeberry Cloudberry Cranberry Currant, black Currant, red Elderberry European barberry Gooseberry Grapes (wine, table and raisin) Highbush cranberry Honeysuckle, edible Huckleberry Jostaberry Juneberry Kiwi Fruit Lingonberry Maypop Mountain pepper berries Mulberry Muntries Native currant Partridgeberry Phalsa Pincherry Raspberry, black and red Riberry Salal Schisandra berry Sea buckthorn Serviceberry Strawberry Wild raspberry	Bacterial canker <i>(Pseudomonas spp.)</i> Botrytis Botrytis Bunch Rot <i>(Botrytis cinerea)</i> Downy Mildew <i>(Peronospora sparse)</i> Eutypa <i>(Eutypa lata)</i> Leaf Spot <i>(Cercospora fragariae)</i> Leaf Rust <i>(Pucciniastrum vaccinii)</i> Leather rot <i>(Phytophthora cactorum)</i> Mummy berry <i>(Monilinia vaccinii-corymbosi)</i> Powdery Mildew <i>(Sphaerotheca macularis)</i> <i>(Phomopsis viticola)</i> <i>Pseudomonas syringae v. actinidiae</i> Rhizopus rot <i>(Rhizopus stolonifera)</i> Sour Rot complex Soil Diseases: Alternaria Root Rot <i>(Armillaria mellea)</i>		Use higher rates under increased disease pressure. Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest. For best effect from drench treatments, make an application at or near planting or transplanting, followed by applications every 14-28 days.

Greenhouse Crop	Target Diseases	fl. oz. product/ 1000 sq ft (lbs ai/ 1000 sq. ft.)	Remarks
Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	<i>Fusarium</i> spp. Phytophthora Root Rot (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.) <i>Pythium</i> spp. <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. Sclerotinia (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>) <i>Verticillium</i> spp.		
Leafy Vegetables: Crop Group 4-16 Amaranth, Chinese Amaranth, leafy Arugula Aster, Indian Blackjack Broccoli, Chinese Broccoli raab Cabbage, abyssinian Cabbage, Chinese, bok choy Cabbage, seakale Cat's whiskers Cham-chwi Cham-na-mul Chervil, fresh leaves Chippilin Chrysanthemum, garland Cilantro, fresh leaves Collards Corn salad Cosmos Cress, garden Cress, upland Dandelion, leaves	Foliar Diseases: Anthracnose (<i>Microdochium panattonianum</i>) Bacterial blights (<i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.) Bacterial Leaf Spot (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>) <i>Botrytis</i> spp. Downy Mildew (<i>Bremia lactucae</i>) (<i>Peronospora</i> spp.) Cercospora Leafspot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Pink Rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>)	0.2 – 0.9 (0.002 – 0.011)	Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease. Use higher rates under increased disease pressure. Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest. For best effect from drench treatments, make an application at or near planting or transplanting. In high disease pressure, follow with applications every 7-28 days.

Greenhouse Crop	Target Diseases	fl. oz. product/ 1000 sq ft (lbs ai/ 1000 sq. ft.)	Remarks
Dang-gwi, leaves Dillweed Dock Dol-nam-mul Ebolo Endive Escarole Fameflower Feather cockscomb Good King Henry Hanover salad Huaazontle Jute, leaves Kale Lettuce, bitter Lettuce, head Lettuce, leaf Maca, leaves Mizuna Mustard greens Orach Parsley, fresh leaves Plantain, buckthorn Primrose, English Purslane, garden Purslane, winter Radicchio Radish, leaves Rape greens Rocket, wild Shepherd's purse Spinach Spinach, Malabar Spinach, New Zealand Spinach, tanier Swiss chard Turnip greens Violet, Chinese, leaves Watercress	Sclerotinia Head and Leaf Drop (<i>Sclerotinia minor</i>) (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>) White Rust (<i>Albugo occidentalis</i>) Soil Diseases: Damping off (<i>Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium spp.</i>) Bottom rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)		

Greenhouse Crop	Target Diseases	fl. oz. product/ 1000 sq ft (lbs ai/ 1000 sq. ft.)	Remarks
Cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities			
Cucurbit Vegetables: Crop Group 9 Chayote (fruit) Chinese waxgourd Citron melon Cucumber Gherkin Gourd, edible <i>Momordica</i> spp.: Balsam Apple Balsam pear Bitter Melon Chinese Cucumber Muskmelon (hybrids and/or cultivars of <i>Cucumis melo</i>), including: True Cantaloupe Cantaloupe Casaba Crenshaw Melon Golden Pershaw Melon Honeydew Melon Honey Balls Mango Melon Persian Melon Pineapple Melon Santa Claus Melon Snake Melon Pumpkin Summer Squash: Crookneck Squash Scallop Squash Straightneck Squash	Foliar Diseases: Downy Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>) Gray mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) Gummy stem blight (<i>Didymella bryoniae</i> and <i>Phoma cucurbitacearum</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>) (<i>Sphaerotheca fuliginea</i>) Soil Diseases: Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases (<i>Pythium</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> , or <i>Verticillium</i> spp.)	0.2 – 0.9 (0.002 – 0.011)	<p>Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease.</p> <p>With particularly hairy leaved crops, use a surfactant to ensure thorough coverage. Use higher rates under increased disease pressure.</p> <p>Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest.</p> <p>For best effect from drench treatments, make an application at or near planting or transplanting. In high disease pressure, follow with applications every 14-28 days.</p>

Greenhouse Crop	Target Diseases	fl. oz. product/ 1000 sq ft (lbs ai/ 1000 sq. ft.)	Remarks
Vegetable Marrow Zucchini Winter Squash: Acorn Squash Butternut Squash Calabaza Hubbard Squash Spaghetti Squash Watermelon: Cultivars, hybrids and/or varieties of <i>Citrullis lanatus</i>			

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container, in a dry, cool place out of direct sunlight and away from heat sources. Keep from overheating or freezing.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling:

(For containers ≤ 5 gallons)

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse (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 puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

(For containers ≥ 30 gallons)

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse (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 or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in sanitary landfill, or incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

NOTICE TO USER: Seller makes no warranty express or implied, of merchantability, fitness or otherwise concerning the use of this product other than as indicated on the label. User assumes all risks of use, storage or handling not in strict accordance with label instructions.

Optional Label Claims (for all sublabels):

- Fungicide.
- Bactericide
- {A Broad Spectrum} Biofungicide.
- Biopesticide.
- For the control of foliar disease in listed vegetables, fruits and grapevines and cereals in open fields and greenhouses.
- * Not for use in California
- <http://www.timorexgold.com> [Note: alternative to website on page 1 of label]
- When using Timorex Gold in a spray program, do not apply Timorex Gold within 7 days of sulfur, captan or chlorothalonil products.