

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 4, 2025

Victoria Smith
Agent for Stockton (Israel) Limited
Syntech Research Group

Subject: Pesticide Registration Improvement Act (PRIA) Labeling Amendment – remove the use

of sulfur from the application directions of the master label and add small farm use

rates, and addition of 2 supplemental labels

Product Name: STK-73

EPA Registration Number: 86182-3 EPA Receipt Date: 10/25/2023 Action Case Number: 00492239

Dear Ms. Smith:

The amended labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable.

This approval does not affect any terms or conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing terms or conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

The supplemental labeling contains some new and/or revised uses and/or directions that may be additional to the uses and/or directions found on the label on or attached to the container, but the supplemental labeling does not by itself constitute the complete set of use directions. The complete set of use directions is set forth on the container label as combined with the supplemental labeling.

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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 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

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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 or claims substantially differing from statements or claims made in connection with obtaining a FIFRA section 3 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 Sydnie Vergara by phone at (202) 566-1606 or via email at vergara.sydnie@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Bryceland, Team Leader Biochemical Pesticides Branch Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division (7511M)

Office of Pesticide Programs

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Enclosure

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Group BM01 Fungicide

STK-73 {ABN:} [Timorex Act®]

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

 Tea Tree Oil
 12.5%

 OTHER INGREDIENTS:
 87.5%

 TOTAL:
 100.0%

This product contains 0.949 lb. tea tree oil per gallon

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION / PRECAUCIÓN

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	Take off contaminated clothing.			
Clothing	• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 – 20 minutes.			
	Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.			
If Inhaled	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.			
	HOT LINE NUMBER			
	Poison Control – National Capital Poison Center 24 hours, 365 days/year			
1-800-222-1222				
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN – No special antidote. Treat symptomatically and supportively.				
Have the product of	container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.			

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

EPA Reg. No.: 86182-3

EPA Establishment No.: XXXXX-XXX

Manufactured by:

Stockton (Israel) Ltd.

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

Petach Tikva, 4951447, Israel Tel: +972-72-2570000

[www.stk-ag.com]

[http://stkag.com/product/timorex-act/]

Net Contents: Batch/Lot No.:

ACCEPTED

02/04/2025

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under

EPA Reg. No. 86182-3

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS – CAUTION: Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing (dust, vapor, or spray mist). Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Avoid contact with skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Wear protective clothing and gloves.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Mixers and loaders must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt
- Long pants
- Socks with shoes
- Waterproof gloves including barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils, and viton ≥ 14 mils
- Protective eyewear

Applicators must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt
- Long pants
- Socks with shoes

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 harmful 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 wash waters.

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 4 hours.

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

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PRODUCT INFORMATION

Resistance Management

For resistance management, please note that **Timorex Act** contains a Group BM01 fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to STK-20 and other Group BM01 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance- management strategies should be followed.

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

- Make no more than 2 sequential applications of **Timorex Act** before alternating with a fungicide with a different mode of action.
- 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 resistancemanagement and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact the Stockton (Israel) Limited representative in the U.S., Summit Agro, at www.summitagro-usa.com. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

Agricultural Crops

Timorex Act is for the prevention and control of plant diseases on horticultural and agricultural crops. Use Timorex Act to prevent and control diseases including Powdery mildew, Downy mildew, Early and late blight, Sour rot, Rice grain complex, Brown leaf spot, Black sigatoka, and diseases caused by Sclerotinia, Botrytis, Fusarium, Rhizoctonia, Cladosporium, Colletotrichum, Cercospora and several bacterial species.

USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

The maximum seasonal use rate is 0.89 lb. ai/acre per season (120 fl. oz. Timorex Act/acre/season). The maximum application rate is 0.259 lb. ai/acre/application (35 fl. oz. **Timorex Act**/acre/application).

Mixing Directions:

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE. Fill tank with half the water, then add Timorex Act 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 Act** 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 0.89 lb. ai/acre per season (120 fl. oz. **Timorex Act**/acre/season).

Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease. Early treatment prevents diseases from developing. When using **Timorex Act** in a spray program, **DO NOT** apply **Timorex Act** within 7 days of a captan or chlorothalonil product application.

Apply **Timorex Act** 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,

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use higher labeled rates of **Timorex Act**. 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 Act 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.

[*Not for use in California]

Drench Application:

Mix 1 - 2 fluid ounces of **Timorex Act** 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 Act 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 Act** on the foliage and fruit of the following agricultural commodities and horticultural crops:

Open Field Crops

Стор	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Fl. Oz. Product/1,000 sq. ft.* (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	Application Instructions
associated with Crop Group 24 (Tropical and Subtropical Fruit, Inedible Peel)	Foliar Diseases: Black sigatoka (Mycosphaerella fijiensis) Panama disease (Fusarium oxysporum)	7 – 35 (0.05 – 0.26)	0.16 – 0.80 (0.001 – 0.006)	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.

	Label Amend – Remove Sulfur, Add Small Fa Page			
Стор	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Fl. Oz. Product/1,000 sq. ft.* (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	Application Instructions
				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.
				*Pre-Dilute Timorex Act in at least 1 gallon of water and shake properly to avoid settling before application
Berries Group:	Foliar Diseases:	13 – 35	0.30 - 0.80*	Make applications in
Crop Group 13-07	Angular leaf spot (<i>Xanthomonas fragariae</i>)	(0.1 - 0.26)	(0.002 - 0.006)	the early stages of plant growth when
Amur river grape	(Adminomonus fragariae)			conditions favor
Aronia berry	Anthracnose			disease.
Bayberry	(Colletotrichum			
Bearberry	acutatum)			Use higher rates
Blackberry				under increased
Blueberry, highbush	Bacterial canker			disease pressure.
Blueberry, lowbush	(Pseudomonas spp.)			B 1 . 5 14 1
Buffalo currant	Dotumia Dotumia hamah			Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed
Buffaloberry Che	Botrytis, Botrytis bunch rot			throughout the
Chilean guava	(Botrytis cinerea)			growing season for
Chokeberry	(1211)112 01101 041)			preventative control
Cloudberry	Downy Mildew			up until 48 hours of
Cranberry	(Peronospora sparse)			harvest.
Currant, black				
Currant, red	Eutypa (Eutypa lata)			For best effect from
Elderberry European barberry	Leaf spot (Cercospora fragariae)			soil treatments, make an application at or
Gooseberry	jragariae)			near planting or
Grapes (wine, table	Leaf rust (Pucciniastrum			transplanting,
and raisin)	vaccinii)			followed by
Highbush cranberry				applications every
Honeysuckle, edible	Leather rot			14-28 days.
Huckleberry	(Phytophthora cactorum)			
Jostaberry	3.4 1 /3.5 17 .			*Pre-Dilute Timorex
Juneberry Kiwi fruit	Mummy berry (Monilinia vaccinii-corymbosi)			Act in at least 1 gallon of water and

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Сгор	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Fl. Oz. Product/1,000 sq. ft.* (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	Application Instructions
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	Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Phomopsis viticola) Bacterial canker of Kiwi fruit (Pseudomonas syringae v. actinidiae) Rhizopus rot (Rhizopus stolonifera) Sour rot complex Soil-borne Diseases: Armillaria root rot (Armillaria mellea) Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases (Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, Sclerotinia, Verticillium			shake properly to avoid settling before application
Citrus Fruit: Crop Group 10-10 Calamondin Citron Grapefruit Kumquat Lemon Lime Mandarin Orange (sour and sweet) Pummelo Satsuma Mandarin Tangerine Uniq fruit Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these	Alternaria leaf and Fruit spot (Alternaria citri) Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum, C. gloeosporioides) Cercospora leaf spot (Cercospora spp.) Post bloom fruit drop (Colletotrichum acutatum) Powdery mildew (Erysiphe spp.)	13 – 35 (0.1 – 0.26)	0.30 – 0.80* (0.002 – 0.006)	Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on 7-14 day intervals. Under conditions that favor severe epidemics, the higher rates and shorter intervals should be used. Reapply as needed throughout the season for preventative control up until 48 hours prior to harvest. An adjuvant should be added at specified rates. *Pre-Dilute Timorex Act in at least 1 gallon of water and shake properly to

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Сгор	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Fl. Oz. Product/1,000 sq. ft.* (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	Application Instructions
				avoid settling before application
Pome Fruits: Crop Group 11-10 Apple Azarole Crabapple Loquat Movibory	Foliar Diseases: Alternaria Blotch (Alternaria mali) Apple Scab (Venturia inaequalis) Bitter Rot (Glomerella	14 – 23 (0.104 – 0.169)	0.32 – 0.53* (0.002 – 0.004)	Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease. Use higher rates
Mayhaw Hook & Arn. Medlar Pear Asian Pear Quince Chinese Quince Japanese Quince Tejocote	cingulata, Colletotrichum spp.) Black Rot, frogeye leafspot and canker (Botryosphaeria obtusa) Bot Rot (Botryosphaeria dothidea)			under increased disease pressure. Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control. PHI: 14 days.
Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these Stone Fruits:	Brooks Fruit Spot (Mycosphaerella pomi) Bull's Eye Rot (Neofabraea spp.) Flyspeck (Schizothyrium pomi) Moldy Core and Core Rot (Alternaria spp., Cladosporium spp.) Pear Scab (Venturia pirina) Powdery Mildew (Podosphaera leucotricha) White Rot (Botryosphaeria spp.) Foliar Diseases:	14 – 30	0.32 – 0.69*	*Pre-Dilute Timorex Act in at least 1 gallon of water and shake properly to avoid settling before application Make applications in
Crop Group 12-12 Apricot Japanese Apricot Capulin Black Cherry Nanking Cherry Sweet Cherry Tart Cherry Chinese Jujube Nectarine Peach Plum American Plum Beach Plum	Alternaria Spot/Fruit Rot (Alternaria alternata) Anthracnose (Colletotrichum spp.) Bacterial Canker (Pseudomonas spp.) Bacterial Spot (Pseudomonas spp.) Brown Rot Blossom	(0.104 – 0.221)	(0.002 – 0.005)	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

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Сгор	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Fl. Oz. Product/1,000 sq. ft.* (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	Application Instructions	
Canada Plum Cherry Plum Chickasaw Plum Damson Plum Japanese Plum Klamath Plum Prune Plum Plumcot Sloe Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	Blight and Fruit Rot (Monilinia spp.) Cercsopora Leaf Spot (Cercospora spp.) Cherry Leaf Spot (Blumeriella jaapii) Gray Mold (Botrytis cinerea) Jacket Rot, Green Fruit Rot (Botrytis cinerea, Monilinia spp., Sclerotinia sclerotiorum) Powdery Mildew (Podosphaera spp., Sphaerotheca pannosa) Rusty Spot (Podosphaera leucotricha) Scab (Cladosporium carpophilum) Shot Hole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus)			growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest. *Pre-Dilute Timorex Act in at least 1 gallon of water and shake properly to avoid settling before application	
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 Allium porrum L. Leek, wild Onion, Beltsville bunching Onion, bulb Onion, Chinese, bulb Onion, fresh	Foliar Diseases: Botrytis neck rot, Botrytis leaf blight (Botrytis spp.) Downy mildew (Peronospora spp.) Powdery mildew (Erysiphe spp.) Purple blotch (Alternaria spp.) Rust (Puccinia porri) White rot (Sclerotium cepivorum) Stemphylium leaf blight (Stemphylium vesicarium)	13 – 35 (0.1 – 0.26)	0.30 – 0.80* (0.002 – 0.006)	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	

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Сгор	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Fl. Oz. Product/1,000 sq. ft.* (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	Application Instructions
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	Soil-borne Diseases: Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, Sclerotinia or Verticillium spp.)			followed by applications every 14-28 days. *Pre-Dilute Timorex Act in at least 1 gallon of water and shake properly to avoid settling before application
these Cereal Grains: Crop Group 15 Barley	Foliar Diseases: Aggregate sheath spot (Rhizoctonia oryzae- sativa)	7 – 35 (0.05 – 0.26)	0.16 – 0.80* (0.001 – 0.006)	Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor
Buckwheat Corn Millet (pearl and proso) Oats	Bacteria blight or streak (Xanthomonas spp.) Blast (Pyricularia			Use higher rates under increased disease pressure.
Popcorn Rice Rye Sorghum Teosinte Triticale Wheat Wild rice	oryzae) Brown leaf spot (Bipolaris oryzae) Downy mildew (Pseudoperonospora humuli)			Re-apply at 7-30 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest.
	Fusarium head blight (Fusarium graminearum) Grain fungi complex (Cercospora orizae)			For Rice blast, use Timorex Act in mixtures with other fungicides registered for that use.
	Leaf spots (Cercospora spp.) Powdery mildew (Erysiphe graminis) Sheath blight (Rhizoctonia solani) Sheath spot (Rhizoctonia			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.
	oryzae) Smut (Tilletia barclayana) Southern leaf blight (Bipolaris maydis,			*Pre-Dilute Timorex Act in at least 1 gallon of water and shake properly to avoid settling before application

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Сгор	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Fl. Oz. Product/1,000 sq. ft.* (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	Application Instructions
	Cochliobolus heterostrophus, Helminthosporium maydis)			
	Stem rots (Magnaporthe spp., Sclerotium spp.)			
	Soil-borne Diseases: Bakanae (Gibberella fujikuroi)			
	Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases (<i>Pythium</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> , <i>Sclerotinia</i> , <i>Verticillium</i> spp.)			
Hops	Foliar Diseases: Downy Mildew (Pseudoperonspora humuli)	13 – 35 (0.1 – 0.26)	0.30 - 0.80* (0.002 - 0.006)	Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease.
	Powdery Mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis) Soil-borne Diseases: Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases (Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora,			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.
	Sclerotinia, Verticillium spp.)			Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest.
				For downy mildew, use Timorex Act in mixtures with other fungicides registered for that use.
				For best effect from soil treatments, make an application at or near planting. In high disease pressure,

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Сгор	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Fl. Oz. Product/1,000 sq. ft.* (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	Application Instructions
Cucurbit Vegetables: Crop Group 9 Chayote (fruit) Chinese waxgourd Citron melon Cucumber Gherkin Gourd, edible Momordica spp.: Balsam Apple Balsam pear Bitter Melon Chinese Cucumber Muskmelon (hybrids and/or cultivars of Cucumis melo), including: True Cantaloupe Cantaloupe Casaba Crenshaw Melon Acten Pershaw Melon Honeydew Melon Honeydew Melon Honey Balls Mango Melon Persian Melon Pineapple Melon	Foliar Diseases: Downy mildew (Pseudoperonospora cubensis) Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea) Gummy stem blight (Didymella bryoniae, Phoma cucurbitacearum) Powdery mildew (Erysiphe cichoracearum, Sphaerotheca fuliginea) Soil-borne Diseases: Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases (Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, Sclerotinia, Verticillium spp.)	Product/Acre	ft.*	
Santa Claus Melon Snake Melon Pumpkin				14-28 days. *Pre-Dilute Timorex
Summer Squash: Crookneck Squash Scallop Squash Straightneck Squash Vegetable Marrow Zucchini				Act in at least 1 gallon of water and shake properly to avoid settling before application

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Стор	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Fl. Oz. Product/1,000 sq. ft.* (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	Application Instructions
Winter Squash: Acorn Squash Butternut Squash Calabaza Hubbard Squash Spaghetti Squash Watermelon:				
Cultivars, hybrids and/or varieties of Citrullus lanatus				
Fruiting Vegetables: Crop Group 8-10	Foliar Diseases: Anthracnose	13 – 35 (0.1 – 0.26)	0.30 - 0.80* (0.002 - 0.006)	Make applications in the early stages of
African eggplant Bush tomato Cocona Currant tomato Eggplant Garden huckleberry Goji berry Groundcherry Martynia Naranjilla Okra Pea eggplant Pepino Pepper, bell Pepper, non-bell Roselle Scarlet eggplant Sunberry Tomatillo Tomato Tree tomato Cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these	(Colletotrichum spp.) Bacterial canker (Clavibacter michiganensis) Bacterial speck (Pseudomonas syringae) Bacterial spot (Xanthomonas spp.) Early blight (Alternaria solani) Gray leaf spot (Stemphylium spp.) Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea) Leaf mold (Cladosporium fulvum) Powdery mildew (Erysiphe spp., Leveillula taurica, Oidiopsis taurica, Sphaerotheca			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. *Pre-Dilute Timorex Act in at least 1
	spp.) Southern bacterial wilt (Ralstonia solanacearum) Target spot (Corynespora			gallon of water and shake properly to avoid settling before application.
	cassiicola) Soil-borne Diseases:			

				Page 13 of 43
Crop	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Fl. Oz. Product/1,000 sq. ft.* (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	Application Instructions
	Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases (<i>Pythium</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> , <i>Sclerotinia Verticillium</i> spp.)			
Grass Seed Production Crops	Foliar Diseases: Powdery mildew (Erysiphe spp.) Rust (Puccinia spp.) Soil-borne Diseases:	13 – 35 (0.1 – 0.26)	0.30 – 0.80* (0.002 – 0.006)	Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease. Use higher rates
	Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases (<i>Pythium</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> , <i>Sclerotinia</i> , <i>Verticillium</i> spp.)			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.
				*Pre-Dilute Timorex Act in at least 1 gallon of water and shake properly to avoid settling before application.
Brassica Leafy	Foliar Diseases:			Make applications in
Vegetables: Crop Group 4-16	Anthracnose (Microdochium panattonianum)	$ \begin{array}{c} 13 - 35 \\ (0.1 - 0.26) \end{array} $	0.30 - 0.80* (0.002 - 0.006)	the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor
Amaranth, Chinese Amaranth, leafy Arugula	Bacterial blights (Xanthomonas spp.)			disease. Use higher rates
Aster, Indian Blackjack Broccoli, Chinese	Bacterial leaf spot (Pseudomonas syringae)			under increased disease pressure.
Broccoli, Chinese Broccoli raab Cabbage, Abyssinian	(1 seudomonas syringae)			Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed

	Label Amend – Remove Sulfur, Add Small Farm Page 14			
Сгор	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Fl. Oz. Product/1,000 sq. ft.* (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	Application Instructions
Cabbage, Chinese,	Cercospora leaf spot			throughout the
bok choy	(Cercospora spp.)			growing season for
Cabbage, seakale				preventative control
Cat's whiskers	Downy mildew (Bremia			up until 48 hours of
Cham-chwi	lactucae) (Peronospora			harvest.
Cham-na-mul	spp.)			
Chervil, fresh leaves				For best effect from
Chippilin	Gray mold			soil treatments, make
Chrysanthemum,	(Botrytis spp.)			an application at or
garland				near planting or
Cilantro, fresh leaves	Pink rot (Sclerotinia			transplanting. In
Collards	sclerotiorum)			high disease pressure,
Corn salad				follow with
Cosmos	Powdery mildew			applications every 7-
Cress, garden	(Erysiphe			28 days.
Cress, upland	cichoracearum)			
Dandelion, leaves				*Pre-Dilute Timorex
Dang-gwi, leaves	Sclerotinia head and leaf			Act in at least 1
Dillweed	drop			gallon of water and
Dock	(Sclerotinia minor,			shake properly to
Dol-nam-mul	Sclerotinia sclerotiorum)			avoid settling before
Ebolo				application.
Endive	White rust (Albugo			
Escarole	occidentalis)			
Fameflower				
Feather cockscomb	Soil-borne Diseases:			
Good King Henry	Bottom rot (Rhizoctonia			
Hanover salad	solani)			
Huauzontle				
Jute, leaves	Damping off, seedling			
Kale	blights, and root or crown			
Lettuce, bitter	diseases (Pythium,			
Lettuce, head	Rhizoctonia, Fusarium,			
Lettuce, leaf	Phytophthora,			
Maca, leaves	Sclerotinia, Verticillium			
Mizuna Mustand graans	spp.)			
Mustard greens				
Orach				
Plantain buckthorn				
Plantain, buckthorn				
Primrose, English				
Purslane, garden				
Purslane, winter Radicchio				
Radish, leaves				
Rape greens Rocket, wild				
Shepherd's purse				
Spinach Spinach Malabar				
Spinach, Malabar				
Spinach, New Zealand				
Spinach, tanier				

	T			Page 15 of 43
Сгор	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Fl. Oz. Product/1,000 sq. ft.* (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	Application Instructions
Swiss chard Turnip greens Violet, Chinese, leaves Watercress				
Cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities				
Legume Vegetables: Crop Group 6	Foliar Diseases: Bacterial Pustule	$ \begin{array}{c} 13 - 35 \\ (0.1 - 0.26) \end{array} $	0.30 - 0.80* (0.002 - 0.006)	Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when
Bean (<i>Lupinus</i> spp.), including: Grain lupin, sweet	(Xanthomonas spp.) Downy mildew			conditions favor disease.
lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin	(Peronospora spp.) Gray mold (Botrytis			Use higher rates under increased disease pressure.
Bean (<i>Phaseolus</i> spp.), including: Adzuki bean, asparagus bean, blackeyed pea,	cinerea) Leaf spot (Cercospora spp.)			Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for
catjang, Chinese longbean, cowpea, Crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice	Powdery mildew (Erysiphe spp., Microsphaera diffusa)			preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest.
bean, southern pea, urd bean, yardlong bean	White mold (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum) Soil-borne Diseases:			For best effect from soil treatments, make an application at or
Broad bean (fava bean) Chickpea (garbanzo bean) Guar	Aphanomyces root rot (Aphanomyces spp.) Damping off, seedling			near planting or transplanting. In high disease pressure, follow with applications every 7-
Jackbean Lablab bean Lentil	blights, and root or crown diseases (<i>Pythium</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> ,			28 days. *Pre-Dilute Timorex Act in at least 1
Pea (<i>Pisum</i> spp.), including: Dwarf pea, edible-pod pea, English pea, field pea, garden pea, green	Sclerotinia, Verticillium spp.)			gallon of water and shake properly to avoid settling before application.
pea, garden pea, green pea, snow pea, sugar snap pea Pigeon pea Soybean				
Soybean (immature seed) Sword bean				

			El O-	Page 16 of 43
		Fl. Oz.	Fl. Oz.	Amplication
Crop	Target Diseases	Product/Acre	Product/1,000 sq.	Application
_		(lbs. ai/acre)	ft.*	Instructions
D. A.	E II DI	12 25	(lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	3.6.1 11
Peanuts	Foliar Diseases:	13 - 35	0.30 - 0.80*	Make applications in
	Alternaria leaf blight	(0.1 - 0.26)	(0.002 - 0.006)	the early stages of
	(Alternaria spp.)			plant growth when
				conditions favor
	Anthracnose			disease.
	(Colletotrichum spp.)			Use higher rates
				under increased
	Bacterial diseases			disease pressure.
	(Pseudomonas			
	solanacearum)			Re-apply at 7-14 day
				intervals or as needed
	Botrytis blight (Botrytis			throughout the
	spp.)			growing season for
				preventative control
	Cercospora leaf spot			up until 48 hours of
	(Cercospora spp.)			harvest.
	D 1 ""			T 1 00 0
	Powdery mildew			For best effect from
	(Oidium arachides)			soil treatments, make
				an application at or
	Scab (Sphaeceloma			near planting. In high
	arachides)			disease pressure,
				follow with
	Sclerotinia blight			applications every 7-
	(Sclerotinia spp.)			28 days.
	Wah blotch (Dl			*Pre-Dilute Timorex
	Web blotch (<i>Phoma</i>			
	arachidicola)			Act in at least 1
	Soil-borne Diseases:			gallon of water and shake properly to
	Aspergillus crown rot			avoid settling before
	(Aspergillus spp.)			application.
	(Asperguius spp.)			application.
	Cylindrocladium black			
	rot			
	(Cylindrocladium spp.)			
	Damping off (Fusarium			
	spp., Pythium spp.,			
	Rhizoctonia spp.,			
	Rhizopus spp.)			
	White mold (Sclerotium			
	rolfsii)			
Pomegranate*	Foliar Diseases:	13 - 35	0.30 - 0.80*	Make applications in
*	Fruit rots (Alternaria	(0.1 - 0.26)	(0.002 - 0.006)	the early stages of
*associated with Crop	spp., Botrytis spp.)			plant growth when
Group 24 (Tropical and Subtropical Fruit,	T C 10 1			conditions favor
Inedible Peel)	Leaf and fruit spots			disease.
	(Cercospora,			
	Gloeosporium, Pestalotia			
	spp.)			

Label Amend – Remove Sulfur, Add Small Farm Rate Page 17 of 43					
Стор	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Fl. Oz. Product/1,000 sq. ft.* (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	Application Instructions	
	Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca pannosa)			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.	
				*Pre-Dilute Timorex Act in at least 1 gallon of water and shake properly to avoid settling before application.	
Root and Tuber Vegetables: Crop Group 1	Foliar Diseases: Alternaria leaf blight (Alternaria panax)	$ \begin{array}{c} 13 - 35 \\ (0.1 - 0.26) \end{array} $	0.30 – 0.80* (0.002 – 0.006)	Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor	
Arracacha Arrowroot Artichoke, Chinese Artichoke, Jerusalem Beet, garden	Bacterial leaf spot/blight (Xanthomonas spp.) Bacterial soft rot (Erwinia carotovora)			Use higher rates under increased disease pressure.	
Beet, sugar Burdock, edible Canna, edible Carrot	Black dot (Colletotrichum spp.) Black root/crown rot			Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the	
Cassava, bitter and sweet Celeriac (celery root) Chayote (root) Chervil, turnip-rooted	(Alternaria spp.) Black scurf (Rhizoctonia solani)			growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest.	
Chicory Chufa Dasheen (taro) Ginger	Downy mildew (Peronospora spp.) Early blight (Alternaria solani)			For best effect from soil treatments, make an application at or near planting or	
Ginseng Horseradish Leren Parsley, turnip-rooted	Gray mold (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.) Powdery mildew			transplanting. In high disease pressure, follow with applications every 7-28 days.	
Parsnip Potato Radish Radish, oriental (daikon)	(Erysiphe spp.) White mold (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum)			*Pre-Dilute Timorex Act in at least 1 gallon of water and	
Rutabaga Salsify	Soil-borne Diseases:			shake properly to	

		La	ber Amena – Remove Bun	ur, Add Small Farm Rates Page 18 of 43
Стор	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Fl. Oz. Product/1,000 sq. ft.* (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	Application Instructions
Salsify, black	Clubroot			avoid settling before
Salsify, Spanish	(Plasmodiophora			application.
Skirret	brassicae)			
Sweet potato	Common and			
Tanier	Common scab			
Turmeric	(Streptomyces scabies)			
Turnip	Damping off, seedling			
Yam bean	blights, and root or crown			
Yam, true	diseases (Pythium,			
	Rhizoctonia, Fusarium,			
	Phytophthora, or			
	Verticillium spp.)			
Tree Nut Crops:	Foliar Diseases:	13 – 35	0.30 - 0.80*	Make applications in
Crop Group 14-12	Alternaria late blight, Alternaria leaf spot	(0.1 - 0.26)	(0.002 - 0.006)	the early stages of plant growth when
African nut-tree	(Alternaria spp.)			conditions favor
Almond				disease.
Beech nut	Anthracnose			
Brazil nut	(Colletotrichum spp.)			Use higher rates
Brazilian pine	(Gnomonia leptostyla)			under increased
Bunya				disease pressure.
Bur oak	Bacterial canker			B 1 . 7 14 1
Butternut	(Pseudomonas syringae)			Re-apply at 7-14 day
Cajou nut				intervals or as needed
Candlenut	Blight (Xanthomonas			throughout the
Cashew	campestris)			growing season for
Chestnut	Brown not (Manilinia			preventative control up until 48 hours of
Chinquapin Coconut	Brown rot (<i>Monilinia</i>			harvest.
	spp.)			Hai vest.
Coquito nut Dika nut	Fruit rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>			For best effect from
Ginko	Botryotinia fuckeliana,			soil treatments, make
Guiana chestnut	Sclerotinia spp.)			an application at or
Hazelnut (Filbert)	Seterotatic spp.)			near transplanting
Heartnut	Leaf curl (Taphrina			and during periods of
Hickory nut	deformans)			rapid root growth. In
Japanese horse-				high disease pressure,
chestnut	Powdery mildew			follow with
Macadamia nut	(Podosphaera tridactyla			applications every
Mongongo nut	var. tridactyla, Oidium			14-28 days.
Monkey-pot	passerinii, Sphaerotheca			
Monkey puzzle nut	pannosa)			*Pre-Dilute Timorex
Okari nut				Act in at least 1
Pachira nut	Scab (Cladosporium			gallon of water and
Peach palm nut	spp., Fusicladium effusa)			shake properly to
Pecan				avoid settling before
Pequi	Shot hole (Wilsonomyces			application.
Pili nut	carpophilus)			
Pine nut				
Pistachio				
Sapucaia nut				

				Page 19 of 43
Сгор	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Fl. Oz. Product/1,000 sq. ft.* (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	Application Instructions
Tropical almond Walnut, black Walnut, English Yellowhorn Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	Walnut blight (Xanthomonas campestris) Soil-borne Diseases: Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases (Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, Sclerotinia, Verticillium spp.)			
Tropical and Subtropical Fruit, Inedible Peel: Crop Group 24 Avocado Mango Papaya Pineapple Plantain Passion fruit	Foliar Diseases: Alternaria fruit spot (Alternaria spp.) Anthracnose (Colletotrichum gloeosporioides) Bacterial diseases (Xanthomonas spp., Pseudomonas spp., Erwinia spp.) Berry blotch (Cercospora spp.) Botrytis fruit rot (Botrytis cinerea) Brown leaf spot (Phoma spp.) Phytophthora fruit rot (Phytophthora citricola) Rooster eye rot (Mycena citricola)	13 – 35 (0.1 – 0.26)	0.30 – 0.80* (0.002 – 0.006)	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. 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. *Pre-Dilute Timorex Act in at least 1 gallon of water and
	Soil-borne Diseases: Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases (Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, Sclerotinia, Verticillium spp.)			shake properly to avoid settling before application.

Crop	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre	Fl. Oz. Product/1,000 sq. ft.*	Application Instructions
		(lbs. ai/acre)	(lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	
Coffee	Foliar Diseases:	13 - 35	0.30 - 0.80*	Make applications in
	Bacterial blight	(0.1 - 0.26)	(0.002 - 0.006)	the early stages of
	(Pseudomonas spp.)			plant growth when
	Coffee house Passes			conditions favor
	Coffee berry disease			disease.
	(Colletotrichum spp.)			Re-apply at 7-30 day
	Coffee Leaf Rust			intervals or as needed
	(Hemileia vastatrix)			throughout the
	(Hemileia vasiairix)			growing season for
	Soil-borne Diseases:			preventative control
	Anthracnose			up until 48 hours of
	(Colletotrichum			harvest.
	gloeosporiodes)			For best effect from
				soil treatments, make
	Brown eye spot			an application at or
	(Cercospora coffeicola)			near planting or
				transplanting. In
	Brown leaf spot (Phoma			high disease pressure,
	costarricensis)			follow with
	Coffee and the discount			applications every
	Coffee wilt disease			14-28 days.
	(Fusarium spp.)			
	Pink disease (Corticium			*Pre-Dilute Timorex
	salmonicola)			Act in at least 1
	Samonicom			gallon of water and
	South American leaf spot			shake properly to
	(Mycenia citrocolor)			avoid settling before
	(= 7 = 2 = 2 = 2 = 2 = 2 = 2 = 2 = 2 = 2			application.

Greenhouse Crops

Greenhouse Crop	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/ 1,000 sq. ft (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	Remarks
Fruiting Vegetables:	Foliar Diseases:	0.38 - 1.2	Make applications in the
Crop Group 8-10	Anthracnose (Colletotrichum	(0.003 - 0.009)	early stages of plant growth
African eggplant	spp.)		when conditions favor disease.
Bush tomato	Bacterial canker (Clavibacter		
Cocona	michiganensis)		Use higher rates under
Currant tomato			increased disease pressure.
Eggplant	Bacterial speck (Pseudomonas		
Garden huckleberry	syringae)		Re-apply at 7-14 day
Goji berry Groundcherry	Bacterial spot (Xanthomonas spp.)		intervals or as needed throughout the growing
Martynia	Early blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)		season for preventative
Naranjilla			control up until 48 hours of
Okra	Gray leaf spot (<i>Stemphylium</i> spp.)		harvest.
Pea eggplant Pepino	Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)		

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	m	Fl. Oz. Product/	
Greenhouse Crop	Target Diseases	1,000 sq. ft	Remarks
		(lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	
Pepper, bell	Leaf mold (Cladosporium fulvum)		For best effect from drench
Pepper, non-bell	Dovidow mildow (Ei-l 200		treatments, make an
Roselle	Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.,		application at or near
Scarlet eggplant	Leveillula Taurica, Oidiopsis		planting or transplanting. In
Sunberry	taurica, Sphaerotheca spp.)		high disease pressure, follow
Tomatillo	Southern bacterial wilt (Ralstonia		with applications every 14-
Tomato	solanacearum)		28 days.
Tree tomato	Solanacearum)		
	Target spot (Corynespora		
Cultivars, varieties and/or	cassiicola)		
hybrids of these	ŕ		
	Soil-borne Diseases:		
	Damping off, seedling blights,		
	and root or crown diseases		
	(Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium,		
	Phytophthora, Sclerotinia,		
	Verticillium spp.)		
Berries Group:	Foliar Diseases:	0.38 - 1.2	Make applications in the
Crop Group 13-07	Angular leaf spot (<i>Xanthomonas</i>	(0.003 - 0.009)	early stages of plant growth
Clop Gloup 10 07	fragariae)		when conditions favor
Amur river grape	J ()		disease.
Aronia berry	Anthracnose (Colletotrichum		
Bayberry	acutatum)		Use higher rates under
Bearberry	,		increased disease pressure.
Blackberry	Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas		increased disease pressure.
Blueberry, highbush	spp.)		Re-apply at 7-14 day
Blueberry, lowbush			intervals or as needed
Buffalo currant	Bacterial canker of Kiwi fruit		throughout the growing
	(Pseudomonas syringae v.		season for preventative
Buffaloberry	actinidiae)		control up until 48 hours of
Chilean guaya	Determine Determine 1		harvest.
Chalcabanny	Botrytis, Botrytis bunch rot		narvest.
Chokeberry	(Botrytis cinerea)		For best effect from drench
Charles	Downy mildew (Peronospora		
Cranberry	sparse)		treatments, make an
Currant, black	sparse)		application at or near
Currant, red	Eutypa (<i>Eutypa lata</i>)		planting or transplanting,
Elderberry	Jr Cyr		followed by applications
European barberry	Leaf rust (<i>Pucciniastrum vaccinii</i>)		every 14-28 days.
Gooseberry			
Grapes (wine, table and	Leaf spot (Cercospora fragariae)		
raisin)			
Highbush cranberry	Leather rot (Phytophthora		
Honeysuckle, edible	cactorum)		
Huckleberry	Mummy berry (<i>Monilinia</i>		
Jostaberry	vaccinii-corymbosi)		
Juneberry	vaccinii-coi ymbosi)		
Kiwi Fruit	Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca		
Lingonberry	macularis) (Phomopsis viticola)		
Maypop			
Mountain pepper berries	Rhizopus rot (Rhizopus		
Mulberry	stolonifera)		
Muntries			
Native currant	Sour rot complex		
		•	

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Γ	1	T -	Page 22 of 43
Greenhouse Crop	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/ 1,000 sq. ft (lbs. ai/1.000 sq. ft.)	Remarks
Partridgeberry Phalsa Pincherry Raspberry, black and red Riberry Salal Schisandra berry Sea buckthorn Serviceberry Strawberry Wild raspberry Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these Leafy Vegetables: Crop Group 4-16 Amaranth, Chinese Amaranth, leafy	Soil-borne Diseases: Armillaria root rot (Armillaria mellea) Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases (Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, Sclerotinia, Verticillium spp.) Foliar Diseases: Anthracnose (Microdochium panattonianum) Bacterial blights (Xanthomonas	1,000 sq. ft (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.) 0.38 – 1.2 (0.003 – 0.009)	
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 Dol-nam-mul Ebolo Endive Escarole Fameflower Feather cockscomb Good King Henry Hanover salad Huauzontle	spp.) Bacterial leaf spot (Pseudomonas syringae) Cercospora leaf spot (Cercospora spp.) Downy mildew (Bremia lactucae) (Peronospora spp.) Gray mold (Botrytis spp.) Pink rot (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum) Powdery mildew (Erysiphe cichoracearum) Sclerotinia head and leaf drop (Sclerotinia minor) (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum) White rust (Albugo occidentalis) Soil-borne Diseases: Bottom rot (Rhizoctonia solani) Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases (Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, Sclerotinia, Verticillium spp.)		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.

STK-73; ABN: Timorex Act

	T		Page 23 of 43
		Fl. Oz. Product/	
Greenhouse Crop	Target Diseases	1,000 sq. ft	Remarks
		(lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	
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			
Cucurbit Vegetables:	Foliar Diseases:	0.38 - 1.2	Make applications in the
Crop Group 9	Downy mildew	(0.003 - 0.009)	early stages of plant growth
	(Pseudoperonospora cubensis)		when conditions favor
Chayote (fruit)			disease.
Chinese waxgourd	Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)		
Citron melon			With particularly hairy
Cucumber	Gummy stem blight (Didymella		leaved crops, use a surfactant
Gherkin	bryoniae, Phoma		to ensure thorough coverage.
Gourd, edible	cucurbitacearum)		Use higher rates under
,			increased disease pressure.
Momordica spp.:	Powdery mildew (Erysiphe		
Balsam apple	cichoracearum, Sphaerotheca		Re-apply at 7-14 day
Balsam pear	fuliginea)		intervals or as needed
Bitter melon	,		throughout the growing
Chinese cucumber	Soil-borne Diseases:		season for preventative
	Damping off, seedling blights,		control up until 48 hours of
Muskmelon (hybrids	and root or crown diseases		harvest.
and/or cultivars of <i>Cucumis</i>	(Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium,		
	Phytophthora, Sclerotinia,		For best effect from drench
melo), including:	Verticillium spp.)		treatments, make an
True cantaloupe	verucuum spp.)		1
Cantaloupe			application at or near
Casaba			planting or transplanting. In

STK-73; ABN: Timorex Act

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			Page 24 01 43
		Fl. Oz. Product/	
Greenhouse Crop	Target Diseases	1,000 sq. ft	Remarks
		(lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	
Crenshaw melon			high disease pressure, follow
Acten Pershaw melon			with applications every 14-
Honeydew melon			28 days.
Honey balls			,
Mango melon			
Persian melon			
Pineapple melon			
Santa Claus melon			
Snake melon			
Pumpkin			
Summer squash:			
Crookneck squash			
Scallop squash			
Straightneck squash			
Vegetable marrow			
Zucchini			
Winter squash:			
Acorn squash			
Butternut squash			
Calabaza			
Hubbard squash			
Spaghetti squash			
Spagnetti squasii			
Watermelon:			
Cultivars, hybrids and/or			
varieties of Citrullus			
lanatus			
шпшиз			

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)

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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 ½ 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.

WARRANTY STATEMENT

To the extent consistent with the law, 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. To the extent consistent with the law, user assumes all risks of use, storage or handling not in strict accordance with label instructions.

[Optional Label Claims:]

- [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.timorexAct.com]
- [http://stk-ag.com/product/timorex-act/]

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{Note to reviewer: [text] in brackets denotes optional text}

SUPPLEMENTAL LABEL

Group BM01 Fungicide

Manufactured by:

Stockton (Israel) Ltd. P.O. Box 3517,17 Ha'Mefalsim St. Petach Tikva, 4951447, Israel Tel: +972-72-2570000 [www.stk-ag.com]

[http://stkag.com/product/timorex-act/]

ACCEPTED

02/04/2025

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 86182-3

0010

STK-73 {ABN:} [Timorex Act®]

EPA Reg. No.: 86182-3 Timing of Applications After Other [Product] [Fungicide] Applications

This supplemental label expires XXXXXXX XX, XXXX and must not be used or distributed after this date.

THIS LABELING MUST BE IN THE POSSESSION OF THE USER AT THE TIME OF APPLICATION. READ THE LABEL AFFIXED TO THE CONTAINER FOR STK-73 BEFORE APPLYING. USE OF STK-73 ACCORDING TO THIS LABELING IS SUBJECT TO THE USE PRECAUTIONS AND LIMITATIONS IMPOSED BY THE LABEL AFFIXED TO THE CONTAINER FOR STK-73.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Ground Application:

DO NOT spray in temperatures above 95°F (35°C). **DO NOT** apply more than 0.89 lb. ai/acre per season (120 fl. oz. **Timorex Act**/acre/season).

Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease. Early treatment prevents diseases from developing. When using **Timorex Act** in a spray program, **DO NOT** apply **Timorex Act** within 7 days of a captan or chlorothalonil product application.

WARRANTY STATEMENT

To the extent consistent with the law, 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. To the extent consistent with the law, user assumes all risks of use, storage or handling not in strict accordance with label instructions.

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{Note to reviewer: [text] in brackets denotes optional text}

SUPPLEMENTAL LABEL

Group BM01 Fungicide

Manufactured by:

Stockton (Israel) Ltd. P.O. Box 3517,17 Ha'Mefalsim St. Petach Tikva, 4951447, Israel Tel: +972-72-2570000

[www.stk-ag.com] [http://stkag.com/product/timorex-act/] ACCEPTED

02/04/2025

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 2010 20

86182-3

STK-73 [Timorex Act®]

EPA Reg. No.: 86182-3 Use Rate for Open Field Crops (Fluid Ounces/1,000 sq. ft.)

This supplemental label expires XXXXXXX XX, XXXX and must not be used or distributed after this date.

THIS LABELING MUST BE IN THE POSSESSION OF THE USER AT THE TIME OF APPLICATION. READ THE LABEL AFFIXED TO THE CONTAINER FOR STK-73 BEFORE APPLYING. USE OF STK-73 ACCORDING TO THIS LABELING IS SUBJECT TO THE USE PRECAUTIONS AND LIMITATIONS IMPOSED BY THE LABEL AFFIXED TO THE CONTAINER FOR STK-73.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Open Field Crops

Стор	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Fl. Oz. Product/1,000 sq. ft.* (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	Application Instructions
Bananas*	Foliar Diseases:	7 - 35	0.16 - 0.80*	Apply at any stage of
	Black sigatoka	(0.05 - 0.26)	(0.001 - 0.006)	growth to protect
*associated with Crop	(Mycosphaerella			foliage and newly
Group 24 (Tropical and	fijiensis)			developing leaves
Subtropical Fruit,				from infection.
Inedible Peel)	Panama disease			Reapply as needed
	(Fusarium oxysporum)			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

		Lai	bei Amena – Kemove Sun	ur, Add Small Farm Rates Page 28 of 43
Стор	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Fl. Oz. Product/1,000 sq. ft.* (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	Application Instructions
				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. *Pre-Dilute Timorex Act in at least 1 gallon of water and shake properly to avoid settling before application
Berries Group: Crop Group 13-07 Amur river grape Aronia berry Bayberry	Foliar Diseases: Angular leaf spot (Xanthomonas fragariae) Anthracnose (Colletotrichum	13 – 35 (0.1 – 0.26)	0.30 - 0.80* (0.002 - 0.006)	Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease.
Bearberry Blackberry Blueberry, highbush Blueberry, lowbush Buffalo currant	acutatum) Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas spp.)			Use higher rates under increased disease pressure. Re-apply at 7-14 day
Buffaloberry Che Chilean guava Chokeberry Cloudberry Cranberry Currant, black	Botrytis, Botrytis bunch rot (Botrytis cinerea) Downy Mildew (Peronospora sparse)			intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest.
Currant, red Elderberry European barberry Gooseberry Grapes (wine, table and raisin) Highbush cranberry Honeysuckle, edible	Eutypa (Eutypa lata) Leaf spot (Cercospora fragariae) Leaf rust (Pucciniastrum vaccinii) Leather rot			For best effect from soil treatments, make an application at or near planting or transplanting, followed by applications every 14-28 days.
Huckleberry Jostaberry Juneberry Kiwi fruit Lingonberry Maypop Mountain pepper berries	(Phytophthora cactorum) Mummy berry (Monilinia vaccinii-corymbosi) Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Phomopsis viticola)			*Pre-Dilute Timorex Act in at least 1 gallon of water and shake properly to avoid settling before application

	<u></u>		<u></u>	Page 29 of 43
Сгор	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Fl. Oz. Product/1,000 sq. ft.* (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	Application Instructions
Mulberry				
Muntries	Bacterial canker of Kiwi			
Native currant	fruit			
Partridgeberry	(Pseudomonas syringae			
Phalsa	v. actinidiae)			
Pincherry				
Raspberry, black and	Rhizopus rot (Rhizopus			
red	stolonifera)			
Riberry				
Salal	Sour rot complex			
Schisandra berry				
Sea buckthorn	Soil-borne Diseases:			
Serviceberry	Armillaria root rot			
Strawberry	(Armillaria mellea)			
Wild raspberry	D : CC 11:			
Cultivars, varieties,	Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown			
and/or hybrids of	diseases (<i>Pythium</i> ,			
these	Rhizoctonia, Fusarium,			
these	Phytophthora,			
	Sclerotinia, Verticillium			
	spp.)			
Citrus Fruit:	Alternaria leaf and Fruit	13 – 35	0.30 - 0.80*	Applications should
Crop Group 10-10	spot (Alternaria citri)	(0.1 - 0.26)	(0.002 - 0.006)	begin prior to disease
		,		development and
Calamondin	Anthracnose			continue throughout
Citron	(Colletotrichum			the season on 7-14
Grapefruit	acutatum, C.			day intervals. Under
Kumquat	gloeosporioides)			conditions that favor
Lemon				severe epidemics, the
Lime	Cercospora leaf spot			higher rates and
Mandarin	(Cercospora spp.)			shorter intervals
Orange (sour and sweet)	Doct bloom fruit dron			should be used. Reapply as needed
Pummelo	Post bloom fruit drop (Colletotrichum			throughout the season
Satsuma Mandarin	acutatum)			for preventative
Tangerine Tangerine	acatatanty			control up until 48
Uniq fruit	Powdery mildew			hours prior to
	(Erysiphe spp.)			harvest.
Including all cultivars				
and/or hybrids of				An adjuvant should
these				be added at specified
				rates.
				*Pre-Dilute Timorex
				Act in at least 1
				gallon of water and
				shake properly to
				avoid settling before
				application

		I	ı	Page 30 of 43
Crop	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Fl. Oz. Product/1,000 sq. ft.* (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	Application Instructions
Pome Fruits: Crop Group 11-10 Apple Azarole Crabapple Loquat Mayhaw Hook & Arn. Medlar Pear Asian Pear Quince Chinese Quince Japanese Quince Tejocote Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	Foliar Diseases: Alternaria Blotch (Alternaria mali) Apple Scab (Venturia inaequalis) Bitter Rot (Glomerella cingulata, Colletotrichum spp.) Black Rot, frogeye leafspot and canker (Botryosphaeria obtusa) Bot Rot (Botryosphaeria dothidea) Brooks Fruit Spot (Mycosphaerella pomi) Bull's Eye Rot (Neofabraea spp.) Flyspeck (Schizothyrium pomi) Moldy Core and Core Rot (Alternaria spp., Cladosporium spp.) Pear Scab (Venturia pirina) Powdery Mildew (Podosphaera leucotricha) White Rot	14 – 23 (0.104 – 0.169)	0.32 – 0.53* (0.002 – 0.004)	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. PHI: 14 days. *Pre-Dilute Timorex Act in at least 1 gallon of water and shake properly to avoid settling before application
Stone Fruits: Crop Group 12-12 Apricot Japanese Apricot	(Botryosphaeria spp.) Foliar Diseases: Alternaria Spot/Fruit Rot (Alternaria alternata)	$ \begin{array}{r} 14 - 30 \\ (0.104 - 0.221) \end{array} $	0.32 - 0.69* (0.002 - 0.005)	Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor
Capulin Black Cherry Nanking Cherry Sweet Cherry Tart Cherry Chinese Jujube Nectarine Peach Plum American Plum Beach Plum Canada Plum Cherry Plum Chickasaw Plum	Anthracnose (Colletotrichum spp.) Bacterial Canker (Pseudomonas spp.) Bacterial Spot (Pseudomonas spp.) Brown Rot Blossom Blight and Fruit Rot (Monilinia spp.)			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

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Crop	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Fl. Oz. Product/1,000 sq. ft.* (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	Application Instructions
Damson Plum Japanese Plum Klamath Plum Prune Plum Plumcot Sloe Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	Cercsopora Leaf Spot (Cercospora spp.) Cherry Leaf Spot (Blumeriella jaapii) Gray Mold (Botrytis cinerea) Jacket Rot, Green Fruit Rot (Botrytis cinerea, Monilinia spp., Sclerotinia sclerotiorum) Powdery Mildew (Podosphaera spp., Sphaerotheca pannosa) Rusty Spot (Podosphaera leucotricha) Scab (Cladosporium carpophilum) Shot Hole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus)	(lbs. al/acre)	(lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	up until 48 hours of harvest. *Pre-Dilute Timorex Act in at least 1 gallon of water and shake properly to avoid settling before application
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 Allium porrum L. Leek, wild Onion, Beltsville bunching Onion, bulb Onion, Chinese, bulb Onion, fresh Onion, green Onion, macrostem	Foliar Diseases: Botrytis neck rot, Botrytis leaf blight (Botrytis spp.) Downy mildew (Peronospora spp.) Powdery mildew (Erysiphe spp.) Purple blotch (Alternaria spp.) Rust (Puccinia porri) White rot (Sclerotium cepivorum) Stemphylium leaf blight (Stemphylium vesicarium) Soil-borne Diseases:	13 – 35 (0.1 – 0.26)	0.30 – 0.80* (0.002 – 0.006)	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

		Lat	bei Amena – Remove Sun	ur, Add Small Farm Rates Page 32 of 43
Стор	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Fl. Oz. Product/1,000 sq. ft.* (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	Application Instructions
Onion, pearl Onion, potato, bulb Onion, tree, tops Onion, Welsh, tops Shallot, bulb Shallot, fresh leaves Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, Sclerotinia or Verticillium spp.)			applications every 14-28 days. *Pre-Dilute Timorex Act in at least 1 gallon of water and shake properly to avoid settling before application
Cereal Grains: Crop Group 15 Barley Buckwheat Corn Millet (pearl and proso) Oats Popcorn Rice Rye Sorghum Teosinte Triticale Wheat Wild rice	Foliar Diseases: Aggregate sheath spot (Rhizoctonia oryzae- sativa) Bacteria blight or streak (Xanthomonas spp.) Blast (Pyricularia oryzae) Brown leaf spot (Bipolaris oryzae) Downy mildew (Pseudoperonospora humuli) Fusarium head blight (Fusarium graminearum) Grain fungi complex (Cercospora orizae) Leaf spots (Cercospora spp.) Powdery mildew (Erysiphe graminis) Sheath blight (Rhizoctonia solani) Sheath spot (Rhizoctonia oryzae) Smut (Tilletia barclayana) Southern leaf blight (Bipolaris maydis, Cochliobolus heterostrophus,	7 – 35 (0.05 – 0.26)	0.16 – 0.80* (0.001 – 0.006)	Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease. Use higher rates under increased disease pressure. Re-apply at 7-30 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest. For Rice blast, use Timorex Act in mixtures with other fungicides registered for that use. 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. *Pre-Dilute Timorex Act in at least 1 gallon of water and shake properly to avoid settling before application

Стор	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Fl. Oz. Product/1,000 sq. ft.* (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	Application Instructions
Hops	Helminthosporium maydis) Stem rots (Magnaporthe spp., Sclerotium spp.) Soil-borne Diseases: Bakanae (Gibberella fujikuroi) Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases (Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, Sclerotinia, Verticillium spp.) Foliar Diseases:			Make applications in
	Downy Mildew (Pseudoperonspora humuli) Powdery Mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis) Soil-borne Diseases: Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases (Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, Sclerotinia, Verticillium spp.)	13 – 35 (0.1 – 0.26)	0.30 – 0.80* (0.002 – 0.006)	the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease. 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. Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest. For downy mildew, use Timorex Act in mixtures with other fungicides registered for that use. For best effect from soil treatments, make an application at or near planting. In high disease pressure, follow with

Crop Target Diseases Product/1,000 sq. ft.* (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.) Application Instructions		T	T		Page 34 of 43
Cucurbit Vegetables: Crop Group 9 Chayote (fruit) Chinese waxgourd Citron melon Cucumber Gherkin Gourd, edible Momordica spp.: Balsam Apple Balsam pear Bitter Melon Chinese Cucumber Muskmelon (hybrids 13-35	Стор	Target Diseases	Product/Acre	ft.*	
Chayote (fruit) Chinese waxgourd Citron melon Cucumber Gherkin Gourd, edible Momordica spp.: Balsam Apple Balsam pear Bitter Melon Chinese Cucumber Muskmelon (hybrids Cubensis) Cubensis) Cubensis) Conditions favor disease. With particularly hairy leaved crops, use a surfactant to ensure thorough coverage. Use higher rates under increased disease pressure. Re-apply at 7-14 days and the surfactant of the surfactant to ensure thorough coverage. Conditions favor disease. With particularly hairy leaved crops, use a surfactant to ensure thorough coverage. Use higher rates under increased disease pressure.					*Pre-Dilute Timorex Act in at least 1 gallon of water and shake properly to avoid settling before application Make applications in
Cucumis melo), including: True Cantaloupe Cantaloupe Casaba Crenshaw Melon Acten Pershaw Melon Honeydew Melon Honey Balls Mango Melon Pineapple Melon Santa Claus Melon Santa Claus Melon Santa Claus Melon Santa Claus Melon Summer Squash: Crookneck Squash Selent Severel	Chinese waxgourd Citron melon Cucumber Gherkin Gourd, edible Momordica spp.: Balsam Apple Balsam pear Bitter Melon Chinese Cucumber Muskmelon (hybrids and/or cultivars of Cucumis melo), including: True Cantaloupe Casaba Crenshaw Melon Acten Pershaw Melon Honeydew Melon Honey Balls Mango Melon Persian Melon Persian Melon Santa Claus Melon Santa Claus Melon Snake Melon Pumpkin Summer Squash Crookneck Squash Scallop Squash Straightneck Squash Vegetable Marrow	Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea) Gummy stem blight (Didymella bryoniae, Phoma cucurbitacearum) Powdery mildew (Erysiphe cichoracearum, Sphaerotheca fuliginea) Soil-borne Diseases: Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases (Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, Sclerotinia, Verticillium			conditions favor disease. With particularly hairy leaved crops, use a surfactant to ensure thorough coverage. 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. *Pre-Dilute Timorex Act in at least 1 gallon of water and shake properly to avoid settling before

			1	Page 35 of 43
		Fl. Oz.	Fl. Oz.	A 3. 4.
Crop	Target Diseases	Product/Acre	Product/1,000 sq.	Application
1	8	(lbs. ai/acre)	ft.*	Instructions
TTY A CO. I			(lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	
Winter Squash:				
Acorn Squash				
Butternut Squash Calabaza				
Hubbard Squash				
Spaghetti Squash				
Spagnetti Squasii				
Watermelon:				
Cultivars, hybrids				
and/or varieties of				
Citrullus lanatus				
Fruiting Vegetables:	Foliar Diseases:	13 - 35	0.30 - 0.80*	Make applications in
Crop Group 8-10	Anthracnose	(0.1 - 0.26)	(0.002 - 0.006)	the early stages of
1.0	(Colletotrichum spp.)			plant growth when
African eggplant	Destant 1			conditions favor
Bush tomato	Bacterial canker			disease.
Cocona Currant tomato	(Clavibacter			Use higher rates under increased
	michiganensis)			
Eggplant Garden huckleberry	Bacterial speck			disease pressure.
Goji berry	(Pseudomonas syringae)			Re-apply at 7-14 day
Groundcherry	(1 seudomonus syringue)			intervals or as needed
Martynia	Bacterial spot			throughout the
Naranjilla	(Xanthomonas spp.)			growing season for
Okra	Early blight (<i>Alternaria</i>			preventative control
Pea eggplant	solani)			up until 48 hours of
Pepino	,			harvest.
Pepper, bell	Gray leaf spot			
Pepper, non-bell	(Stemphylium spp.)			For best effect from
Roselle				soil treatments, make
Scarlet eggplant	Gray mold (Botrytis			an application at or
Sunberry	cinerea)			near planting or
Tomatillo				transplanting. In
Tomato	Leaf mold			high disease pressure,
Tree tomato	(Cladosporium fulvum)			follow with
				applications every
Cultivars, varieties	Powdery mildew			14-28 days.
and/or hybrids of	(Erysiphe spp., Leveillula			*D D:14 - TP*
these	taurica, Oidiopsis			*Pre-Dilute Timorex
	taurica, Sphaerotheca			Act in at least 1
	spp.)			gallon of water and
	Southern bacterial wilt			shake properly to avoid settling before
	(Ralstonia			application.
	solanacearum)			пррпошний.
	Solowood will)			
	Target spot (Corynespora			
	cassiicola)			
	Soil-borne Diseases:			
	Damping off, seedling			
	blights, and root or crown			

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			T	Page 36 of 43
Сгор	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Fl. Oz. Product/1,000 sq. ft.* (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	Application Instructions
	diseases (Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, Sclerotinia Verticillium spp.)			
Grass Seed Production Crops	Foliar Diseases: Powdery mildew (Erysiphe spp.) Rust (Puccinia spp.) Soil-borne Diseases: Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases (Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, Sclerotinia, Verticillium spp.)	13 – 35 (0.1 – 0.26)	0.30 – 0.80* (0.002 – 0.006)	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. *Pre-Dilute Timorex Act in at least 1 gallon of water and shake properly to avoid settling before application.
Brassica Leafy Vegetables: Crop Group 4-16 Amaranth, Chinese	Foliar Diseases: Anthracnose (Microdochium panattonianum)	13 – 35 (0.1 – 0.26)	0.30 – 0.80* (0.002 – 0.006)	Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease.
Amaranth, leafy Arugula Aster, Indian Blackjack Broccoli, Chinese	Bacterial blights (Xanthomonas spp.) Bacterial leaf spot (Pseudomonas syringae)			Use higher rates under increased disease pressure.
Broccoli raab Cabbage, Abyssinian Cabbage, Chinese, bok choy	Cercospora leaf spot (Cercospora spp.)			Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for

		Lat	oci Amena – Remove Sun	ur, Add Small Farm Rates Page 37 of 43
Стор	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Fl. Oz. Product/1,000 sq. ft.* (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	Application Instructions
Cabbage, seakale	Downy mildew (Bremia			preventative control
Cat's whiskers	lactucae) (Peronospora			up until 48 hours of
Cham-chwi	spp.)			harvest.
Cham-na-mul				
Chervil, fresh leaves	Gray mold			For best effect from
Chippilin	(Botrytis spp.)			soil treatments, make
Chrysanthemum,	Did was			an application at or
garland	Pink rot (Sclerotinia			near planting or
Cilantro, fresh leaves Collards	sclerotiorum)			transplanting. In
Corn salad	Davidami mildani			high disease pressure, follow with
Cosmos	Powdery mildew (Erysiphe			applications every 7-
Cress, garden	cichoracearum)			28 days.
Cress, upland	Cicioi accarant)			20 days.
Dandelion, leaves	Sclerotinia head and leaf			*Pre-Dilute Timorex
Dang-gwi, leaves	drop			Act in at least 1
Dillweed	(Sclerotinia minor,			gallon of water and
Dock	Sclerotinia sclerotiorum)			shake properly to
Dol-nam-mul	, i			avoid settling before
Ebolo	White rust (Albugo			application.
Endive	occidentalis)			
Escarole				
Fameflower	Soil-borne Diseases:			
Feather cockscomb	Bottom rot (Rhizoctonia			
Good King Henry	solani)			
Hanover salad				
Huauzontle	Damping off, seedling			
Jute, leaves	blights, and root or crown			
Kale	diseases (Pythium,			
Lettuce, bitter	Rhizoctonia, Fusarium,			
Lettuce, head Lettuce, leaf	Phytophthora, Sclerotinia, Verticillium			
Maca, leaves	spp.)			
Mizuna	spp.)			
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				

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Сгор	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Fl. Oz. Product/1,000 sq. ft.* (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	Application Instructions
Violet, Chinese, leaves Watercress			-	
Cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities				
Legume Vegetables: Crop Group 6 Bean (Lupinus spp.), including: Grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin Bean (Phaseolus 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	Bacterial Pustule (Xanthomonas spp.) Downy mildew (Peronospora spp.) Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea) Leaf spot (Cercospora spp.) Powdery mildew (Erysiphe spp., Microsphaera diffusa) White mold (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum)	13 – 35 (0.1 – 0.26)	0.30 – 0.80* (0.002 – 0.006)	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
Broad bean (fava bean) Chickpea (garbanzo bean) Guar Jackbean Lablab bean Lentil Pea (Pisum spp.), including: Dwarf pea, edible-pod pea, English pea, field pea, garden pea, green pea, snow pea, sugar snap pea Pigeon pea Soybean Soybean (immature seed) Sword bean	Soil-borne Diseases: Aphanomyces root rot (Aphanomyces spp.) Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases (Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, Sclerotinia, Verticillium spp.)	13 35	0.30 0.80*	near planting or transplanting. In high disease pressure, follow with applications every 7-28 days. *Pre-Dilute Timorex Act in at least 1 gallon of water and shake properly to avoid settling before application.
Peanuts	Foliar Diseases: Alternaria leaf blight (Alternaria spp.)	$ \begin{array}{c} 13 - 35 \\ (0.1 - 0.26) \end{array} $	0.30 – 0.80* (0.002 – 0.006)	Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when

		Lat	dei Amena – Remove Sun	ur, Add Small Farm Rates Page 39 of 43
Сгор	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Fl. Oz. Product/1,000 sq. ft.* (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	Application Instructions
	Anthracnose (Colletotrichum spp.) Bacterial diseases (Pseudomonas solanacearum) Botrytis blight (Botrytis spp.) Cercospora leaf spot (Cercospora spp.) Powdery mildew (Oidium arachides) Scab (Sphaeceloma arachides) Sclerotinia blight (Sclerotinia spp.) Web blotch (Phoma arachidicola) Soil-borne Diseases: Aspergillus crown rot (Aspergillus spp.) Cylindrocladium black rot (Cylindrocladium spp.) Damping off (Fusarium spp., Pythium spp., Rhizoctonia spp., Rhizopus spp.) White mold (Sclerotium rolfsii)			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. In high disease pressure, follow with applications every 7-28 days. *Pre-Dilute Timorex Act in at least 1 gallon of water and shake properly to avoid settling before application.
Pomegranate* *associated with Crop Group 24 (Tropical and Subtropical Fruit, Inedible Peel)	Foliar Diseases: Fruit rots (Alternaria spp., Botrytis spp.) Leaf and fruit spots (Cercospora, Gloeosporium, Pestalotia spp.) Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca pannosa)	13 – 35 (0.1 – 0.26)	0.30 – 0.80* (0.002 – 0.006)	Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease. Use higher rates under increased disease pressure.

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Сгор	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Fl. Oz. Product/1,000 sq. ft.* (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	Application Instructions
				Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest.
				*Pre-Dilute Timorex Act in at least 1 gallon of water and shake properly to avoid settling before application.
Root and Tuber	Foliar Diseases:	13 - 35	0.30 - 0.80*	Make applications in
Vegetables:	Alternaria leaf blight	(0.1 - 0.26)	(0.002 - 0.006)	the early stages of
Crop Group 1	(Alternaria panax)			plant growth when
Awwaaaha	Bacterial leaf spot/blight			conditions favor disease.
Arracacha Arrowroot	(Xanthomonas spp.)			discase.
Artichoke, Chinese	(Adminomonas spp.)			Use higher rates
Artichoke, Jerusalem	Bacterial soft rot			under increased
Beet, garden	(Erwinia carotovora)			disease pressure.
Beet, sugar	(Paramana Paramanana
Burdock, edible	Black dot			Re-apply at 7-14 day
Canna, edible	(Colletotrichum spp.)			intervals or as needed
Carrot	Black root/crown rot			throughout the
Cassava, bitter and	(Alternaria spp.)			growing season for
sweet	(Allernaria spp.)			preventative control
Celeriac (celery root)	Black scurf (Rhizoctonia			up until 48 hours of
Chayote (root)	solani)			harvest.
Chervil, turnip-rooted				
Chicory	Downy mildew			For best effect from
Chufa	(Peronospora spp.)			soil treatments, make
Dasheen (taro)	Early blight (<i>Alternaria</i>			an application at or
Ginger	solani)			near planting or
Ginseng	,			transplanting. In high disease pressure,
Horseradish	Gray mold (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.)			follow with
Leren Parsley, turnip-rooted	Powdery mildew			applications every 7-
Parsnip	(Erysiphe spp.)			28 days.
Potato	(Erystpite spp.)			_ = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
Radish	White mold (Sclerotinia			*Pre-Dilute Timorex
Radish, oriental	sclerotiorum)			Act in at least 1
(daikon)	Soil-borne Diseases:			gallon of water and
Rutabaga	Clubroot			shake properly to
Salsify	(Plasmodiophora			avoid settling before
Salsify, black	brassicae)			application.
Salsify, Spanish	o i dissircac j			
Skirret	Common scab			
Sweet potato	(Streptomyces scabies)			
Tanier				

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Стор	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Fl. Oz. Product/1,000 sq. ft.* (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	Application Instructions
Turmeric	Damping off, seedling			
Turnip	blights, and root or crown			
Yam bean	diseases (Pythium,			
Yam, true	Rhizoctonia, Fusarium,			
	Phytophthora, or			
	Verticillium spp.)	10.07	0.00 0.004	371 11 1
Tree Nut Crops:	Foliar Diseases:	13 - 35	0.30 - 0.80*	Make applications in
Crop Group 14-12	Alternaria late blight,	(0.1 - 0.26)	(0.002 - 0.006)	the early stages of
A.C	Alternaria leaf spot			plant growth when conditions favor
African nut-tree	(Alternaria spp.)			disease.
Almond	Anthracnose			disease.
Beech nut Brazil nut	(Colletotrichum spp.)			Use higher rates
Brazil nut Brazilian pine	(Gnomonia leptostyla)			under increased
Bunya	(Gnomonia teptostyta)			disease pressure.
Bur oak	Bacterial canker			arsease pressure.
Butternut	(Pseudomonas syringae)			Re-apply at 7-14 day
Cajou nut	(1 sendomonus synngue)			intervals or as needed
Candlenut	Blight (Xanthomonas			throughout the
Cashew	campestris)			growing season for
Chestnut	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			preventative control
Chinquapin	Brown rot (Monilinia			up until 48 hours of
Coconut	spp.)			harvest.
Coquito nut				
Dika nut	Fruit rot (Botrytis cinerea			For best effect from
Ginko	Botryotinia fuckeliana,			soil treatments, make
Guiana chestnut	Sclerotinia spp.)			an application at or
Hazelnut (Filbert)				near transplanting
Heartnut	Leaf curl (Taphrina			and during periods of
Hickory nut	deformans)			rapid root growth. In
Japanese horse-				high disease pressure,
chestnut	Powdery mildew			follow with
Macadamia nut	(Podosphaera tridactyla			applications every
Mongongo nut	var. tridactyla, Oidium			14-28 days.
Monkey-pot	passerinii, Sphaerotheca			*Pre-Dilute Timorex
Monkey puzzle nut Okari nut	pannosa)			Act in at least 1
Pachira nut	Scab (Cladosporium			gallon of water and
Pachira nut Peach palm nut	spp., Fusicladium effusa)			shake properly to
Peach paim nut Pecan	spp., 1 usiciaaium ejjusa)			avoid settling before
Pequi	Shot hole (Wilsonomyces			application.
Pili nut	carpophilus)			rr
Pine nut	F - F			
Pistachio Pistachio	Walnut blight			
Sapucaia nut	(Xanthomonas			
Tropical almond	campestris)			
Walnut, black				
Walnut, English	Soil-borne Diseases:			
Yellowhorn	Damping off, seedling			
	blights, and root or crown			
	diseases (Pythium,			
	Rhizoctonia, Fusarium,			

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Сгор	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Fl. Oz. Product/1,000 sq. ft.* (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	Application Instructions
Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	Phytophthora, Sclerotinia, Verticillium spp.)			
Tropical and Subtropical Fruit, Inedible Peel: Crop Group 24 Avocado Mango Papaya Pineapple Plantain Passion fruit	Foliar Diseases: Alternaria fruit spot (Alternaria spp.) Anthracnose (Colletotrichum gloeosporioides) Bacterial diseases (Xanthomonas spp., Pseudomonas spp., Erwinia spp.) Berry blotch (Cercospora spp.) Botrytis fruit rot (Botrytis cinerea) Brown leaf spot (homas pp.) Phytophthora fruit rot (Phytophthora citricola) Rooster eye rot (Mycena citricola) Soil-borne Diseases: Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases (Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium,	13 – 35 (0.1 – 0.26)	0.30 – 0.80* (0.002 – 0.006)	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. 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. *Pre-Dilute Timorex Act in at least 1 gallon of water and shake properly to avoid settling before application.
Coffee	Phytophthora, Sclerotinia, Verticillium spp.) Foliar Diseases: Bacterial blight (Pseudomonas spp.) Coffee berry disease	13 – 35 (0.1 – 0.26)	0.30 - 0.80* (0.002 - 0.006)	Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease.
	(Colletotrichum spp.) Coffee Leaf Rust (Hemileia vastatrix)			Re-apply at 7-30 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for

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Сгор	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Fl. Oz. Product/1,000 sq. ft.* (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	Application Instructions
	Soil-borne Diseases:			preventative control
	Anthracnose			up until 48 hours of
	(Colletotrichum			harvest.
	gloeosporiodes)			
	Brown eye spot (Cercospora coffeicola)			For best effect from soil treatments, make an application at or near planting or
	Brown leaf spot (Phoma costarricensis)			transplanting. In high disease pressure, follow with
	Coffee wilt disease (Fusarium spp.)			applications every 14-28 days.
	Pink disease (Corticium salmonicola)			*Pre-Dilute Timorex Act in at least 1 gallon of
	South American leaf spot (Mycenia citrocolor)			water and shake properly to avoid settling before application.

WARRANTY STATEMENT

To the extent consistent with the law, 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. To the extent consistent with the law, user assumes all risks of use, storage or handling not in strict accordance with label instructions.