



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division (7511P)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

86182-4

Date of Issuance:

4/10/2019

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

STK-53

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Stockton (Israel) Ltd.
17 HA MEFALSIM STR., PO Box 2517
PETACH TIKVA 49134
ISRAEL

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

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

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

This product is unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5) provided that you:

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

Signature of Approving Official:

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

Date:

4/10/2019

2. Make the following labeling change before you release this product for shipment:
 - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 86182-4.”
3. Submit one (1) copy of the final printed labeling for the record before you release this product for shipment.

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. A stamped copy of the labeling is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following acceptable Confidential Statement of Formula (CSF):

- Basic CSF dated 08/17/2018

If you have any questions, please contact Cheryl Greene by phone at (703) 308-0352 or via email at greene.cheryl@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

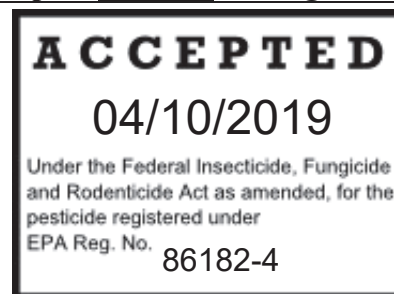


Andrew Bryceland, Team Leader
Biochemical Pesticides Branch
Biopesticides and Pollution
Prevention Division (7511P)
Office of Pesticide Program

Enclosure

[MASTER LABEL]

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

STK-53
ABN: Dekel®**Group F7 Fungicide****ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

Tea Tree Oil 10.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 90.0%**TOTAL:** **100.0%**

This product contains 0.762. 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 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 Inhaled | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| 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 container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. | |

See {(back)(side)} panel and booklet for additional precautionary statements.

EPA Reg. No.: 86182-XX**EPA Establishment No.:** XXXXXX-XXX-XXX**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://stk-ag.com/product/xxxxx/>}**Net Contents: 1 Gallon****Batch/Lot No.:**

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): 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 and 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.

PRODUCT INFORMATION:

Dekel 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 **Dekel** in a rotational program with other registered fungicides. Use **Dekel** for management of resistance to chemical fungicides through its unique mode of action.

Use **Dekel** for Integrated Pest Management strategies. For resistance management, **Dekel** contains a Group F7 fungicide. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed. To delay fungicide/bactericide resistance, rotate the use of **Dekel** 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 Dekel within 48 hours of harvest.

AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Dekel is fungicide for the prevention and control of plant diseases on horticultural and agricultural crops. Use **Dekel** 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 (150 fl. oz. **Dekel**/acre/season). The maximum application rate is 0.208 lb. ai/acre/application (35 fl. oz. **Dekel**/acre/application).

MIXING DIRECTIONS:

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE. Fill tank with half the water, then add **Dekel** 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 **Dekel** 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 lbs. ai/acre per season (150 fl. oz. **Dekel**/acre/season).

Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease. Early treatment prevents diseases from developing. When using **Dekel** in a spray program, do not apply **Dekel** within 7 days of sulfur, captan or chlorothalonil products. Apply **Dekel** 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 **Dekel**. Prepare enough solution based on plant density and soil conditions to ensure thorough coverage. Re-apply at 7-30 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest.

Dekel 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 .02 - 2 fluid ounces of **Dekel** 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.

Dekel 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 **Dekel** 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 |
|--|---|---|--|
| <p>Bananas*</p> <p>*associated with Crop Group 24 (Tropical and Subtropical Fruit, Inedible Peel)</p> | <p>Foliar Diseases: Black sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis</i>)</p> <p>Panama disease (<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>)</p> | <p>13 – 31 (0.07 – 0.18)</p> | <p>Apply at any stage of growth to protect foliage and newly developing leaves from infection. Re-apply as needed during the growing season for control.</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 prior to harvest.</p> <p>For Panama Disease, make an initial spray of not less than 11 fluid ounces of product/acre, followed by another spray 30 days later.</p> |
| <p>Berries Group: Crop Group 13-07</p> <p>Amur river grape Aronia berry Bayberry Bearberry Blackberry Blueberry, highbush Blueberry, lowbush Buffalo currant Buffaloberry Che Chilean guava Chokeberry Cloudberry Cranberry Currant, black Currant, red</p> | <p>Foliar Diseases: Angular leaf spot (<i>Xanthomonas fragariae</i>)</p> <p>Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>)</p> <p>Bacterial canker (<i>Pseudomonas</i> spp.)</p> <p>Botrytis, Botrytis bunch rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)</p> <p>Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora sparse</i>)</p> <p>Eutypa (<i>Eutypa lata</i>)</p> <p>Leaf spot (<i>Cercospora fragariae</i>)</p> | <p>13 – 35 (0.07 – 0.21)</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,</p> |

| Crop | Target Diseases | Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre) | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| <p>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</p> <p>Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these</p> | <p>Leaf rust (<i>Pucciniastrum vaccinii</i>)</p> <p>Leather rot (<i>Phytophthora cactorum</i>)</p> <p>Mummy berry (<i>Monilinia vaccinii-corymbosi</i>)</p> <p>Powdery mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i>) (<i>Phomopsis viticola</i>)</p> <p>Bacterial canker of Kiwi fruit (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> v. <i>actinidiae</i>)</p> <p>Rhizopus rot (<i>Rhizopus stolonifera</i>)</p> <p>Sour rot complex</p> <p>Soil-borne Diseases: Armillaria root rot (<i>Armillaria mellea</i>)</p> <p>Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by <i>Pythium</i>, <i>Rhizoctonia</i>, <i>Fusarium</i>, <i>Phytophthora</i>, <i>Sclerotinia</i> or <i>Verticillium</i> spp.)</p> | | <p>followed by applications every 14-28 days.</p> |
| <p>Bulb Vegetables: Crop Group 3-07</p> <p>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 porrum</i> L. Leek, wild Onion, Beltsville bunching Onion, bulb Onion, Chinese, bulb Onion, fresh Onion, green Onion, macrostem</p> | <p>Foliar Diseases: Botrytis neck rot, Botrytis leaf blight (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.)</p> <p>Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora</i> spp.)</p> <p>Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.)</p> <p>Purple blotch (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.)</p> <p>Rust (<i>Puccinia porri</i>)</p> <p>White rot (<i>Sclerotium cepivorum</i>)</p> <p>Stemphylium leaf blight (<i>Stemphylium vesicarium</i>)</p> <p>Soil-borne Diseases: Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by <i>Pythium</i>, <i>Rhizoctonia</i>, <i>Fusarium</i>,</p> | <p>13 – 35 (0.07 – 0.21)</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, followed by applications every 14-28 days.</p> |

| Crop | Target Diseases | Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre) | Remarks |
|---|--|---|---|
| Onion, pearl Onion, potato, bulb Onion, tree, tops Onion, Welsh, tops Shallot, bulb Shallot, fresh leaves Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these | <i>Phytophthora</i> , <i>Sclerotinia</i> or <i>Verticillium</i> spp.) | | |
| 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 (<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 humuli</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 (<i>Magnaporthe</i> and <i>Sclerotium</i> spp.) Soil-borne Diseases: Bakanae (<i>Gibberella fujikuroi</i>) Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by | 7 – 35 (0.04 – 0.21) | 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 Dekel 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. |

| Crop | Target Diseases | Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre) | Remarks |
|--|--|---|--|
| | <i>Pythium</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Macrophomina</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> , <i>Sclerotinia</i> or <i>Verticillium</i> spp.) | | |
| Hops | <p>Foliar Diseases: Downy mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora humuli</i>)</p> <p>Powdery mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i>)</p> <p>Soil-borne Diseases: Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by <i>Pythium</i>, <i>Rhizoctonia</i>, <i>Fusarium</i>, <i>Phytophthora</i>, <i>Sclerotinia</i> or <i>Verticillium</i> spp.)</p> | 13 – 35 (0.07 – 0.21) | <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 downy mildew, use Dekel in mixtures with other fungicides registered for that use.</p> <p>For best effect from soil treatments, make an application at or near planting. In high disease pressure, follow with applications every 14-28 days.</p> |
| <p>Cucurbit Vegetables: Crop Group 9</p> <p>Chayote (fruit) Chinese waxgourd Citron melon Cucumber Gherkin Gourd, edible</p> <p>Momordica spp.: Balsam apple Balsam pear Bitter melon Chinese cucumber</p> <p>Muskmelon (hybrids and/or cultivars of <i>Cucumis melo</i>), including:</p> | <p>Foliar Diseases: Downy mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>)</p> <p>Gray mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)</p> <p>Gummy stem blight (<i>Didymella bryoniae</i> and <i>Phoma cucurbitacearum</i>)</p> <p>Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>) (<i>Sphaerotheca fuliginea</i>)</p> <p>Soil-borne Diseases: Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by <i>Pythium</i>, <i>Rhizoctonia</i>, <i>Fusarium</i>,</p> | 13 – 35 (0.07 – 0.21) | <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> |

| Crop | Target Diseases | Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre) | Remarks |
|---|--|---|---|
| <p>True cantaloupe Cantaloupe Casaba Crenshaw melon Acten Pershaw melon Honeydew melon Honey balls Mango melon Persian melon Pineapple melon Santa Claus melon Snake melon</p> <p>Pumpkin</p> <p>Summer squash: Crookneck squash Scallop squash Straightneck squash Vegetable marrow Zucchini</p> <p>Winter squash: Acorn squash Butternut squash Calabaza Hubbard squash Spaghetti squash</p> <p>Watermelon: Cultivars, hybrids and/or varieties of <i>Citrullus lanatus</i></p> | <p><i>Phytophthora</i>, <i>Sclerotinia</i> or <i>Verticillium</i> spp.)</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> |
| <p>Fruiting Vegetables: Crop Group 8-10</p> <p>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</p> | <p>Foliar Diseases: Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.)</p> <p>Bacterial speck (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>)</p> <p>Bacterial spot (<i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.)</p> <p>Bacterial canker (<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i>)</p> <p>Early blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>) Gray leaf spot (<i>Stemphylium</i> spp.)</p> <p>Grey mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)</p> <p>Leaf mold (<i>Cladosporium fulvum</i>)</p> <p>Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.), (<i>Leveillula taurica</i>), (<i>Oidiopsis taurica</i>), (<i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.)</p> | <p>13 – 32 (0.07 – 0.21)</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</p> |

| Crop | Target Diseases | Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre) | Remarks |
|--|--|---|--|
| Tomatillo Tomato Tree tomato Cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these | Southern bacterial wilt (<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>) Target spot (<i>Corynespora cassicola</i>) Soil-borne Diseases: Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by <i>Pythium</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> , <i>Sclerotinia</i> or <i>Verticillium</i> spp.) | | with applications every 14-28 days. |
| Grass Seed Production Crops | Foliar Diseases: Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Rust (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.) Soil-borne Diseases: Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by <i>Pythium</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> , <i>Sclerotinia</i> or <i>Verticillium</i> spp.) | 13 – 35 (0.07 – 0.21) | 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. |
| 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 | Foliar Diseases: Anthracnose (<i>Microdochium panattonianum</i>) Bacterial blights (<i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.) Bacterial leaf spot (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>) Grey mold (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.) Downy mildew (<i>Bremia lactucae</i>) (<i>Peronospora</i> spp.) Cercospora leaf spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Pink rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>) | 13 – 35 (0.07 – 0.21) | 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 |

| Crop | Target Diseases | Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre) | Remarks |
|--|--|---|---|
| <p>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 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</p> <p>Cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities</p> | <p>Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>)</p> <p>Sclerotinia head and leaf drop (<i>Sclerotinia minor</i>) (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)</p> <p>White rust (<i>Albugo occidentalis</i>)</p> <p>Soil-borne Diseases: Bottom rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p> <p>Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by <i>Pythium</i>, <i>Rhizoctonia</i>, <i>Fusarium</i>, <i>Phytophthora</i>, <i>Sclerotinia</i> or <i>Verticillium</i> spp.)</p> | | <p>high disease pressure, follow with applications every 7-28 days.</p> |
| <p>Legume Vegetables: Crop Group 6</p> | <p>Foliar Diseases: Asian soybean rust (<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>)</p> | <p>13 – 35 (0.07 – 0.21)</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>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>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-borne Diseases: Aphanomyces root rot (<i>Aphanomyces</i> spp.)</p> <p>Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by <i>Pythium</i>, <i>Rhizoctonia</i>, <i>Fusarium</i>, <i>Phytophthora</i>, <i>Sclerotinia</i> or <i>Verticillium</i> spp.)</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: Alternaria leaf blight (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.)</p> <p>Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.)</p> <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>13 – 35 (0.07 – 0.21)</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. In high disease</p> |

| Crop | Target Diseases | Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre) | Remarks |
|--|---|---|--|
| | <p>Web blotch (<i>Phoma arachidicola</i>)</p> <p>Soil-borne Diseases: Aspergillus crown rot (<i>Aspergillus</i> spp.)</p> <p>Cylindrocladium black rot (<i>Cylindrocladium</i> spp.)</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> | | pressure, follow with applications every 7-28 days. |
| <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>Leaf and Fruit spots (<i>Cercospora</i>, <i>Gloeosporium</i> and <i>Pestalotia</i> spp.)</p> <p>Powdery mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i>)</p> | 13 – 35 (0.07 – 0.21) | <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>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</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> | 13 – 35 (0.07 – 0.21) | <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 |
|---|--|---|--|
| Potato Radish Radish, oriental (daikon) Rutabaga Salsify Salsify, black Salsify, Spanish Skirret Sweet potato Tanier Turmeric Turnip Yam bean Yam, true | Rust (<i>Uromyces betae</i>) White mold (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>) Soil-borne Diseases: Clubroot (<i>Plasmodiophora brassicae</i>) Common scab (<i>Streptomyces scabies</i>) Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by <i>Pythium</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> , <i>Sclerotinia</i> or <i>Verticillium</i> spp.) | | |
| 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 Hazelnut (Filbert) Heartnut Hickory nut Japanese horse-chestnut Macadamia nut Mongongo nut Monkey-pot Monkey puzzle nut Okari nut Pachira nut Peach palm nut Pecan Pequi Pili nut Pine nut | 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> , <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., <i>Fusicladium effusa</i>) Walnut blight (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i>) Soil-borne Diseases: Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by | 13 – 35 (0.07 – 0.21) | 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 root growth. In high disease pressure, follow with applications every 14-28 days. |

| Crop | Target Diseases | Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre) | Remarks |
|--|--|---|--|
| Pistachio Sapucaia nut Tropical almond Walnut, black Walnut, English Yellowhorn Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these | <i>Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, Sclerotinia or Verticillium spp.)</i> | | |
| Tropical and Subtropical Fruit, Inedible Peel: Crop Group 24 Avocado Mango Papaya Pineapple Plantain Passion fruit | Foliar Diseases: Alternaria fruit spot (<i>Alternaria spp.</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>) Bacterial diseases (<i>Xanthomonas spp., Pseudomonas spp. and Erwinia spp.</i>) Berry blotch (<i>Cercospora spp.</i>) 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 spp.</i>) Soil-borne Diseases: Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by <i>Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, Sclerotinia or Verticillium spp.</i>) | 13 – 35 (0.07 – 0.21) | 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. |
| Coffee | Foliar Diseases: Coffee berry disease (<i>Colletotrichum spp.</i>) Bacterial blight (<i>Pseudomonas spp.</i>) Coffee rust (<i>Hemileia spp.</i>) Soil-borne Diseases: Coffee wilt disease (<i>Fusarium spp.</i>) | 13 – 35 (0.07 – 0.21) | 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 |

| Crop | Target Diseases | Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre) | Remarks |
|------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| | | | high disease pressure, follow with applications every 14-28 days. |

Greenhouse Crops

| Greenhouse Crop | Target Diseases | Fl. Oz. Product/ 1,000 Sq. Ft. (lbs. ai/1,000 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, non-bell 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>Stemphylium</i> spp.) Grey mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) Leaf mold (<i>Cladosporium fulvum</i>) Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.), (<i>Leveillula taurica</i>), (<i>Oidiopsis taurica</i>), (<i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.) Southern bacterial wilt (<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>) Target spot (<i>Corynespora cassiicola</i>) Soil-borne Diseases: Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by <i>Pythium</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> , <i>Sclerotinia</i> or <i>Verticillium</i> spp.) | 0.32 – 1.2 (0.002 – 0.007) | 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. |
| Berries Group: Crop Group 13-07 Amur river grape | Foliar Diseases: Angular leaf spot (<i>Xanthomonas fragariae</i>) | 0.32 – 1.2 (0.002 – 0.007) | Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease. |

| Greenhouse Crop | Target Diseases | Fl. Oz. Product/ 1,000 Sq. Ft. (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.) | Remarks |
|---|--|--|--|
| Aronia berry Bayberry Bearberry Blackberry 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 Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these | Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>) Bacterial canker (<i>Pseudomonas</i> spp.) 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>) Bacterial canker of Kiwi fruit (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> v. <i>actinidiae</i>) Rhizopus rot (<i>Rhizopus stolonifera</i>) Sour rot complex Soil-borne Diseases: Armillaria root rot (<i>Armillaria mellea</i>) Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by <i>Pythium</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> , <i>Sclerotinia</i> or <i>Verticillium</i> 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, followed by applications every 14-28 days. |
| Leafy Vegetables: Crop Group 4-16 Amaranth, Chinese Amaranth, leafy Arugula | Foliar Diseases: Anthracnose (<i>Microdochium panattonianum</i>) Bacterial blights (<i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.) | 0.32 – 1.2 (0.002 – 0.007) | Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease. |

| Greenhouse Crop | Target Diseases | Fl. Oz. Product/ 1,000 Sq. Ft. (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.) | Remarks |
|--|--|--|---|
| 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 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 | Bacterial leaf spot <i>(Pseudomonas syringae)</i> Grey mold <i>(Botrytis spp.)</i> Downy mildew <i>(Bremia lactucae)</i> <i>(Peronospora spp.)</i> Cercospora leaf spot <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> <i>(Sclerotinia sclerotiorum)</i> White Rust <i>(Albugo occidentalis)</i> Soil-borne Diseases: Bottom rot <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i> Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by <i>Pythium</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> , <i>Sclerotinia</i> or <i>Verticillium spp.</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. In high disease pressure, follow with applications every 7-28 days. |

| Greenhouse Crop | Target Diseases | Fl. Oz. Product/ 1,000 Sq. Ft. (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.) | Remarks |
|--|---|--|---|
| <p>Spinach, New Zealand Spinach, tanier Swiss chard Turnip greens Violet, Chinese, leaves Watercress</p> <p>Cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities</p> | | | |
| <p>Cucurbit Vegetables: Crop Group 9</p> <p>Chayote (fruit) Chinese waxgourd Citron melon Cucumber Gherkin Gourd, edible</p> <p><i>Momordica</i> spp.: Balsam apple Balsam pear Bitter melon Chinese cucumber</p> <p>Muskmelon (hybrids and/or cultivars of <i>Cucumis melo</i>), including: True cantaloupe Cantaloupe Casaba Crenshaw melon Acten Pershaw melon Honeydew melon Honey balls Mango melon Persian melon Pineapple melon Santa Claus melon Snake melon</p> <p>Pumpkin</p> <p>Summer squash: Crookneck squash Scallop squash Straightneck squash Vegetable marrow Zucchini</p> <p>Winter squash: Acorn squash Butternut squash</p> | <p>Foliar Diseases: Downy mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>)</p> <p>Gray mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)</p> <p>Gummy stem blight (<i>Didymella bryoniae</i> and <i>Phoma cucurbitacearum</i>)</p> <p>Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>) (<i>Sphaerotheca fuliginea</i>)</p> <p>Soil-borne Diseases: Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by <i>Pythium</i>, <i>Rhizoctonia</i>, <i>Fusarium</i>, <i>Phytophthora</i>, <i>Sclerotinia</i> or <i>Verticillium</i> spp.)</p> | <p>0.32 – 1.2 (0.002 – 0.007)</p> | <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/ 1,000 Sq. Ft. (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.) | Remarks |
|---|-----------------|--|---------|
| Calabaza Hubbard squash Spaghetti squash Watermelon: Cultivars, hybrids and/or varieties of <i>Citrullus 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.

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 (for all sublabels):

- Fungicide
- Bactericide
- {A Broad Spectrum} Biofungicide
- Biopesticide
- For the control of foliar disease in listed broad acre crops and cereals in open fields

- *Not for use in California.
- <http://stk-ag.com/product/Dekel/>

Possible Trade Mark Names for Future Use

- Matara
- MATARA
- Shaked
- SHAKED
- Selek
- SELEK
- Nurit
- NURIT
- Tapuz
- TAPUZ
- Pardes
- PARDES
- Deshe
- DESHE
- Savion
- SAVION