

#### U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Pesticide Programs

Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division (7511P) 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20460

#### NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

X Registration
Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

EPA Reg. Number:	Date of Issuance:
86182-4	4/10/2019

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:

Date:

4/10/2019

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

- 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

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[MASTER LABEL]

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

**STK-53** 

**ABN:** Dekel<sup>®</sup>

Group **Fungicide** ACCEPTED 04/10/2019 Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No.

86182-4

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:** 

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 90.0% 

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	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 PHYS	ICIAN – 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 and booklet for additional precautionary statements.

**EPA Reg. No.:** 86182-XX

**EPA Establishment No.:** XXXXX-XXX

Manufactured by: Stockton (Israel) Ltd. P.O. Box 3517,17 Ha'Mefalsim St. Petach Tikva, 4951447, Israel

**Net Contents: 1 Gallon** Batch/Lot No.:

Marketed by: Stockton USA 4627 Fermi Place, Suite 110 Davis, CA 95618

{http://stk-ag.com/product/xxxxx/}

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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):** 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.

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#### 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

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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	Remarks
Стор	Target Diseases	(lbs. ai/acre)	Kemai Ks
Bananas*  *associated with Crop Group 24 (Tropical and Subtropical Fruit, Inedible Peel)	Foliar Diseases: Black sigatoka (Mycosphaerella fijiensis)  Panama disease (Fusarium oxysporum)	13 – 31 (0.07 – 0.18)	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.  Use higher rates under increased disease pressure.  Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours prior to harvest.  For Panama Disease, make an initial spray of not less than 11 fluid ounces of product/acre, followed by another spray 30 days later.
Berries Group:	Foliar Diseases:	13 – 35	Make applications in the
Crop Group 13-07	Angular leaf spot ( <i>Xanthomonas</i> fragariae)	(0.07 - 0.21)	early stages of plant growth when conditions favor
Amur river grape			disease.
Aronia berry	Anthracnose (Colletotrichum		
Bayberry	acutatum)		Use higher rates under
Bearberry	Destroit and the CD 1		increased disease pressure.
Blackberry	Bacterial canker ( <i>Pseudomonas</i>		Do apply at 7.14 days
Blueberry, highbush	spp.)		Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed
Blueberry, lowbush Buffalo currant	Botrytis, Botrytis bunch rot		throughout the growing
Buffaloberry	(Botrytis cinerea)		season for preventative
Che	(Donyus cinercu)		control up until 48 hours of
Chilean guava	Downy mildew (Peronospora		harvest.
Chokeberry	sparse)		
Cloudberry			For best effect from soil
Cranberry	Eutypa ( <i>Eutypa lata</i> )		treatments, make an
Currant, black			application at or near
Currant, red	Leaf spot (Cercospora fragariae)		planting or transplanting,

		Fl. Oz.	Page 5 of 20
Crop	Target Diseases	Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Remarks
Elderberry	Leaf rust (Pucciniastrum vaccinii)	,	followed by applications
European barberry			every 14-28 days.
Gooseberry	Leather rot ( <i>Phytophthora</i>		
Grapes (wine, table and	cactorum)		
raisin)			
Highbush cranberry	Mummy berry (Monilinia vaccinii-		
Honeysuckle, edible	corymbosi)		
Huckleberry			
Jostaberry	Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca		
Juneberry	macularis) (Phomopsis viticola)		
Kiwi fruit	D		
Lingonberry	Bacterial canker of Kiwi fruit		
Maypop	(Pseudomonas syringae v.		
Mountain pepper berries	actinidiae)		
Mulberry	Phigapus rot (Phigapus stalauifeus)		
Muntries Native currant	Rhizopus rot (Rhizopus stolonifera)		
	Sour rat complay		
Partridgeberry Phalsa	Sour rot complex		
Pincherry	Soil-borne Diseases:		
Raspberry, black and red	Armillaria root rot ( <i>Armillaria</i>		
Riberry	mellea)		
Salal	metica)		
Schisandra berry	Damping off, seedling blights, and		
Sea buckthorn	root or crown diseases caused by		
Serviceberry	Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium,		
Strawberry	Phytophthora, Sclerotinia or		
Wild raspberry	Verticillium spp.)		
Cultivars, varieties, and/or			
hybrids of these			
<b>Bulb Vegetables:</b>	Foliar Diseases:	13 – 35	Make applications in the
Crop Group 3-07	Botrytis neck rot, Botrytis leaf blight ( <i>Botrytis</i> spp.)	(0.07 - 0.21)	early stages of plant growth when conditions favor
Chive, fresh leaves			disease.
Chive, Chinese, fresh leaves	Downy mildew (Peronospora spp.)		
Daylily, bulb			Use higher rates under
Elegans hosta	Powdery mildew ( <i>Erysiphe</i> spp.)		increased disease pressure.
Fritillaria, bulb			
Fritillaria, leaves	Purple blotch (Alternaria spp.)		Re-apply at 7-14 day
Garlic, bulb	D(D		intervals or as needed
Garlic, great headed, bulb	Rust (Puccinia porri)		throughout the growing
Garlic, serpent, bulb	Wilden and CC 1		season for preventative
Kurrat	White rot (Sclerotium cepivorum)		control up until 48 hours of
Lady's leek	Channel Inna Land III . L.		harvest.
Leek Allium porrum L.	Stemphylium leaf blight		For best effect from soil
Leek, wild Onion, Beltsville bunching	(Stemphylium vesicarium)		treatments, make an
Onion, bulb	Soil-borne Diseases:		application at or near
Onion, Chinese, bulb	Damping off, seedling blights, and		planting or transplanting,
Onion, fresh	root or crown diseases caused by		followed by applications
Onion, green	Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium,		every 14-28 days.
Onion, green Onion, macrostem	1 yourum, 13m20000mm, 1 usurtum,		2.21, 1. 20 auys.
Onion, macrostem	1		

	T	E. C	Page <b>6</b> of <b>20</b>
Стор	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	Phytophthora, Sclerotinia or Verticillium spp.)		
hybrids of these  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, Helminthosporium maydis)  Stem rots (Magnaporthe and Sclerotium spp.)	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.
	Soil-borne Diseases: Bakanae (Gibberella fujikuroi)  Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by		

		Fl. Oz.	Page 7 of 2
Crop	Target Diseases	Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Remarks
	Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Macraphomina, Phytophthora, Sclerotinia or Verticillium spp.)		
Hops	Foliar Diseases: Downy mildew (Pseudoperonspora humuli)  Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis)  Soil-borne Diseases: Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, Sclerotinia or Verticillium spp.)	13 – 35 (0.07 – 0.21)	Make applications in 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 Dekel 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 applications every 14-28 days.
Cucurbit Vegetables: Crop Group 9	Foliar Diseases: Downy mildew (Pseudoperonospora cubensis)	$ \begin{array}{c c} 13 - 35 \\ (0.07 - 0.21) \end{array} $	Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor
Chayote (fruit) Chinese waxgourd Citron melon	Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)		disease.  With particularly hairy
Cucumber Gherkin Gourd, edible	Gummy stem blight ( <i>Didymella</i> bryoniae and <i>Phoma</i> cucurbitacearum)		leaved crops, use a surfactant to ensure thorough coverage. Use higher rates under increased disease pressure.
Momordica spp.: Balsam apple Balsam pear Bitter melon	Powdery mildew (Erysiphe cichoracearum) (Sphaerotheca fuliginea)		Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing
Chinese cucumber  Muskmelon (hybrids and/or cultivars of <i>Cucumis melo</i> ), including:	Soil-borne Diseases: Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by <i>Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium</i> ,		season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest.

True cantaloupe Cantaloupe Cantaloupe Casaba Crenshaw melon Acten Pershaw melon Honeydew melon Honeydew melon Princapple melon Santa Claus melon Princapple melon Santa Claus melon Santa Claus melon Princapple melon Santa Claus melon Sinake melon Pumpkin  Pumpkin  Winter squash: Crookneck squash Scallop squash Straightneck squash Vegetable marrow Zucchini  Winter squash: Acorn squash Butternut squash Calabaza Hubbard squash Spaghetti squash Princapple Spaghant Galabaza Spaghant Summer squash: Crookneck squash Scallop squash Straightneck squash Vegetables: Cro Group 8-10  African eggplant Bacterial speck (Pseudomonas syvingae) 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 applications at or near planting or transplanting. In high disease pressure, follow		T	T1 0	Page <b>8</b> of <b>20</b>
True cantaloupe Cantaloupe Casaba Crenshaw melon Acten Pershaw melon Honeydew melon Honeydew melon Persian melon Pincapple melon Santa Claus melon Santa Claus melon Pincapple melon Santa Claus melon Santa Claus melon Pincapple melon Santa Claus melon Summer squash: Crookneck squash Scallop squash Straightneck squash Vegetable marrow Zucchini Winter squash: Acorn squash Butternut squash Calabaza Hubbard squash Spaghetti squash Watermelon: Cultivars, hybrids and/or varieties of Cirullus lanatus Fruiting Vegetables: Croo Group 8-10 African egaplant Bush tomato Cocona Currant tomato Curra		T- (D'		ъ .
True cantaloupe Cantaloupe Castabu Cantaloupe Castabu Crenshaw melon Acten Pershaw melon Honeydew melon Honeydew melon Persian melon Pineapple melon Santa Claus melon Sanke melon Sanke melon Sanke melon Pumpkin  Summer squash: Crookneck squash Scallop squash Straightneck squash Vegetable marrow Zucchini  Winter squash: Acorn squash Butternut squash Calabaza Hubbard squash Spaghetti squash Spaghetti squash Spaghetti squash  Vatermelon: Cultivars, hybrids and/or varieties of Citrullus lanatus  Fruiting Vegetables: Cro Group 8-10  African eggplant Bacterial speck (Pseudomonas syrringae)  Bacterial speck (Pseudomonas syrringae)  Bacterial speck (Pseudomonas syrringae)  Bacterial speck (Pseudomonas syrringae)  Bacterial speck (Pseudomonas syrringae)  Bacterial speck (Pseudomonas syrringae)  Bacterial speck (Pseudomonas syrringae)  Bacterial speck (Pseudomonas syrringae)  Bacterial speck (Pseudomonas syrringae)  Bacterial speck (Pseudomonas syrringae)  Bacterial speck (Pseudomonas syrringae)  Bacterial speck (Pseudomonas syrringae)  Bac	Crop	1 arget Diseases		Kemarks
Casaba Casaba Crenshaw melon Acten Pershaw melon Honeydew melon Honeydew melon Persian melon Persian melon Persian melon Pumpkin  Summer squash: Crookneck squash Scallop squash Straightneck squash Vegetable marrow Zucchini  Winter squash: Calobaza Hubbard squash Calabaza Hubbard squash Spaghetti squash Spaghetti squash Spaghetti squash Calabaza Hubbard squash Spaghetti squash Calabaza Hubbard squash Spaghetti s	Tr. 4.1	Dl. of a shall a see Calama Cair	(lbs. ai/acre)	E - 1 4 - CC - 4 C 1
Crenshaw melon Acten Pershaw melon Honeydew melon Honey balls Mango melon Persian melon Santa Claus melon Summer squash: Crookneck squash Scallon squash Straightneck squash Vegetable marrow Zucchini  Winter squash: Acorn squash Butternut squash Calabaza Hubbard squash Spaghetti squash  Varieties of Cirrullus lanatus  Fruiting Vegetables: Crop Group 8-10  African eggplant African eggplant Bacterial spot (Xenthomonas spr.) Eggplant Garden huckleberry Groundcherry michiganensis) Groundcherry michiganensis) Gray leaf spot (Stemphylium spp.) For best effect from soil treatments, make an application at on near planting or transplanting. In	_	1 -		
Crenshaw melon Acten Pershaw melon Honey balls Mango melon Persian melon Pineapple melon Santa Claus m		verticitium spp.)		*
Acten Pershaw melon Honey dew melon Honey balls Mango melon Persian melon Santa Claus melon Summer squash: Crookneck squash Scallop squash Straightneck squash Vegetable marrow Zucchini Winter squash: Acorn squash Butternut squash Calabaza Hubbard squash Spaghetti squash Varemelon: Cultivars, hybrids and/or varieties of Citrullus lanatus Fruiting Vegetables: Crop Group 8-10  African eggplant Bush tomato Cocona Currant tomato Eggplant Garden huckleberry Goji berry Martynia Naranjilla Gray leaf spot (Stemphyllum spp.) Okra Pea eggplant Pepien Pepien Pepien, non-bell Powdery mildew (Erysiphe spp.), Powdery mildew (Erysiphe s				
Honey balls Mango melon Persian melon Pineapple melon Santa Claus melon Summer squash Straightneck squash Scallop squash Straightneck squash Spaghetti squash Waternut squash Butternut squash Spaghetti squash Watermelon: Cultivars, hybrids and/or varieties of Citrullus lanatus Fruiting Vegetables: Crop Group 8-10 African eggplant Bacterial speck (Pseudomonas syringae) Bacterial speck (Pseudomonas syringae) Cocona Currant tomato Cocona Bacterial speck (Pseudomonas spp.) Eggplant Garden huckleberry Goji berry Groundcherry Martynia Bacterial canker (Clavibacter michiganensis) Groundcherry Martynia Sarapilla Gray leaf spot (Stemphylium spp.) Okra Pea eggplant Peper, on-bell Pepino Pepino Pepper, bell Powdery mildew (Erysiphe spp.),  with applications every 14- 28 days.  with applications every 14- 28 days.  with applications every 14- 28 days.  Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease.  13 – 32 (0.07 – 0.21)  Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease.  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 or transplanting. In				
Mango melon   Persian melon   Pineapple melon   Santa Claus melon   Santa Claus melon   Santa Claus melon   Summer squash:   Crookneck squash   Scallop squash   Straightneck squash   Vegetable marrow   Zucchini   Zucch				
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Watermelon: Cultivars, hybrids and/or varieties of Citrullus lanatus  Fruiting Vegetables: Crop Group 8-10  Anthracnose (Colletotrichum spp.)  African eggplant Bush tomato Cocona Currant tomato Eggplant Garden huckleberry Goji berry Martynia Martynia Naranjilla Okra Pea eggplant Pepino Pepper, bell Pepper, non-bell Roselle  Foliar Diseases: Anthracnose (Colletotrichum spp.)  (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	_			
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Pepper, bellLeaf mold (Cladosporium fulvum)treatments, make an application at or nearPowdery mildew (Erysiphe spp.),planting or transplanting. In		Significa (Bon you concret)		For best effect from soil
Pepper, non-bellapplication at or nearRosellePowdery mildew (Erysiphe spp.),planting or transplanting. In	_	Leaf mold ( <i>Cladosporium fulvum</i> )		
Roselle Powdery mildew ( <i>Erysiphe</i> spp.), planting or transplanting. In	* * '	(222227272272272272272272272272272272272		*
	* * '	Powdery mildew ( <i>Erysiphe</i> spp.).		
				1 0
Sunberry taurica), (Sphaerotheca spp.)				

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	T	EL O	Page <b>9</b> of <b>20</b>
Сгор	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Remarks
Tomatillo Tomato Tree tomato	Southern bacterial wilt (Ralstonia solanacearum)		with applications every 14-28 days.
Cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these	Target spot (Corynespora cassiicola)		
ny or these	Soil-borne Diseases: Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, Sclerotinia or Verticillium spp.)		
Grass Seed Production Crops	Foliar Diseases: Powdery mildew (Erysiphe spp.) Rust (Puccinia spp.)	13 – 35 (0.07 – 0.21)	Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease.
	Soil-borne Diseases: Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, Sclerotinia or 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 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	Foliar Diseases: Anthracnose (Microdochium panattonianum)	$   \begin{array}{c}     13 - 35 \\     (0.07 - 0.21)   \end{array} $	Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor
Amaranth, Chinese Amaranth, leafy Arugula Aster, Indian	Bacterial blights (Xanthomonas spp.)		disease.  Use higher rates under increased disease pressure.
Blackjack Broccoli, Chinese Broccoli raab Cabbage, Abyssinian Cabbage, Chinese, bok choy Cabbage, seakale Cat's whiskers	Bacterial leaf spot ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> )  Grey mold ( <i>Botrytis</i> spp.)  Downy mildew ( <i>Bremia lactucae</i> ) ( <i>Peronospora</i> spp.)		Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest.
Cham-chwi Cham-na-mul Chervil, fresh leaves Chippilin Chrysanthemum, garland	Cercospora leaf spot (Cercospora spp.)  Pink rot (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum)		For best effect from soil treatments, make an application at or near planting or transplanting. In

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	T		Page <b>10</b> of <b>20</b>
Сгор	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Remarks
Cilantro, fresh leaves	Powdery mildew (Erysiphe	(2000 411 4101 0)	high disease pressure, follow
Collards	cichoracearum)		with applications every 7-28
Corn salad			days.
Cosmos	Sclerotinia head and leaf drop		auy s.
Cress, garden	(Sclerotinia minor) (Sclerotinia		
Cress, upland	sclerotiorum)		
Dandelion, leaves	serer ottor umr)		
Dang-gwi, leaves	White rust		
Dillweed	(Albugo occidentalis)		
Dock	(Mongo occidentalis)		
Dol-nam-mul	Soil-borne Diseases:		
Ebolo	Bottom rot ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )		
Endive	Bottom fot (Knizocionia Soluni)		
Escarole	Damping off, seedling blights, and		
Fameflower	root or crown diseases caused by		
Feather cockscomb	Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium,		
Good King Henry	Phytophthora, Sclerotinia or		
Hanover salad Huauzontle	Verticillium spp.)		
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		10.05	
Legume Vegetables:	Foliar Diseases:	13 – 35	Make applications in the
Crop Group 6	Asian soybean rust (Phakopsora	(0.07 - 0.21)	early stages of plant growth
	pachyrhizi)		when conditions favor
			disease.

		El O	Page II of 20
Стор	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Remarks
Bean ( <i>Lupinus</i> spp.), including: Grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin  Bean ( <i>Phaseolus</i> spp.), including: Adzuki bean, asparagus bean, blackeyed pea, catjang,	Bacterial Pustule ( <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.)  Downy mildew ( <i>Peronospora</i> spp.)  Gray mold ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> )  Leaf spot ( <i>Cercospora</i> spp.)  Powdery mildew ( <i>Erysiphe</i> spp.)	(ibs. an acre)	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.
Chinese longbean, cowpea, Crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd bean, yardlong bean  Board bean (fava bean)	(Microsphaera diffusa)  Rust (Uromyces appendiculatus, Puccinia spp.)  White mold (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum)		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.
Chickpea (garbanzo bean) Guar Jackbean Lablab bean Lentil	Soil-borne Diseases: Aphanomyces root rot (Aphanomyces spp.)  Damping off, seedling blights, and		
Pea ( <i>Pisum</i> spp.), including: Dwarf pea, edible-pod pea, English pea, field pea, garden pea, green pea, snow pea, sugar snap pea	root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, Sclerotinia or Verticillium spp.)		
Pigeon pea Soybean Soybean (immature seed) Sword bean			
Peanuts	Foliar Diseases: Alternaria leaf blight ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.)	$   \begin{array}{c}     13 - 35 \\     (0.07 - 0.21)   \end{array} $	Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease.
	Bacterial diseases (Pseudomonas solanacearum)		Use higher rates under increased disease pressure.
	Botrytis blight ( <i>Botrytis</i> spp.)  Cercospora leaf spot ( <i>Cercospora spp.</i> )  Powdery mildew ( <i>Oidium</i>		Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest.
	arachides)  Scab (Sphaeceloma arachides)  Sclerotinia blight (Sclerotinia spp.)		For best effect from soil treatments, make an application at or near planting. In high disease

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Сгор	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Remarks
Pomegranate*	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)  Foliar Diseases: Fruit rots (Alternaria, Botrytis and	13 – 35 (0.07 – 0.21)	pressure, follow with applications every 7-28 days.  Make applications in the early stages of plant growth
*associated with Crop Group 24 (Tropical and Subtropical Fruit, Inedible Peel)	other spp.)  Leaf and Fruit spots ( <i>Cercospora</i> , <i>Gloeosporium</i> and <i>Pestalotia</i> spp.)  Powdery mildew ( <i>Sphaerotheca</i> pannosa)		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.
Root and Tuber Vegetables: Crop Group 1  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	Foliar Diseases: Alternaria leaf blight (Alternaria panax)  Bacterial leaf spot/blight (Xanthomonas spp.)  Bacterial soft rot (Erwinia carotovora)  Black dot (Colletotrichum spp.)  Black root/crown rot (Alternaria spp.)  Black scurf (Rhizoctonia solani)  Downy mildew (Peronospora spp.)  Early blight (Alternaria solani)  Gray mold (Botrytis spp.)  Powdery mildew (Erysiphe 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 7-28 days.

	1	F1 0	Page <b>13</b> of <b>20</b>
Crop	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Remarks
Potato	Rust ( <i>Uromyces betae</i> )		
Radish			
Radish, oriental (daikon)	White mold (Sclerotinia		
Rutabaga	sclerotiorum)		
Salsify	,		
Salsify, black	Soil-borne Diseases:		
Salsify, Spanish	Clubroot ( <i>Plasmodiophora</i>		
Skirret	brassicae)		
Sweet potato			
Tanier	Common scab (Streptomyces		
Turmeric	scabies)		
Turnip			
Yam bean	Damping off, seedling blights, and		
Yam, true	root or crown diseases caused by		
,	Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium,		
	Phytophthora, Sclerotinia or		
	Verticillium spp.)		
Tree Nut Crops:	Foliar Diseases:	13 – 35	Make applications in the
Crop Group 14-12	Alternaria late blight, Alternaria	(0.07 - 0.21)	early stages of plant growth
Crop Group 14-12	leaf spot (Alternaria spp.)	(0.07 0.21)	when conditions favor
African nut-tree	Tear spot (Titernaria spp.)		disease.
Almond	Anthracnose (Colletotrichum spp.)		disease.
Beech nut	(Gnomonia leptostyla)		Use higher rates under
Brazil nut	(Gnomonia tepiostyta)		increased disease pressure.
Brazilian pine	Blight (Xanthomonas campestris)		increased disease pressure.
Bunya	Blight (Aunthomonus cumpestris)		Re-apply at 7-14 day
Bur oak	Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas		intervals or as needed
Butternut	syringae)		throughout the growing
Cajou nut	Syringue		season for preventative
Candlenut	Brown rot ( <i>Monilinia</i> spp.)		control up until 48 hours of
Cashew	Brown for (Monttinta spp.)		harvest.
Chestnut	Fruit rot (Botrytis cinerea		narvest.
Chinquapin	Botryotinia fuckeliana, Sclerotinia		For best effect from soil
Coconut			treatments, make an
Coconut  Coquito nut	spp.)		application at or near
Dika nut	Leaf curl (Taphrina deformans)		transplanting and during
Ginko	Lear curi (raphrina aejormans)		periods of rapid root growth.
Guiana chestnut	Powdery mildew ( <i>Podosphaera</i>		In high disease pressure,
Hazelnut (Filbert)	tridactyla var. tridactyla, Oidium		follow with applications
Heartnut	passerinii, Sphaerotheca pannosa)		every 14-28 days.
Hickory nut	passermii, spilaeroineca pannosa)		every 14-28 days.
Japanese horse-chestnut	Shot hole (Wilsonomyces		
Macadamia nut	carpophilus)		
Mongongo nut			
Monkey-pot	Scab (Cladosporium spp.,		
Monkey puzzle nut	Fusicladium effusa)		
Okari nut	i usicianimi Gjusu)		
Pachira nut	Walnut blight (Xanthomonas		
Peach palm nut	campestris)		
Pecan	cumpesirisj		
Pequi	Soil-borne Diseases:		
Pili nut	Damping off, seedling blights, and		
Pine nut	root or crown diseases caused by		
1 me nut	1001 of crown diseases caused by	<u> </u>	

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Стор	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Remarks
Pistachio Sapucaia nut Tropical almond Walnut, black Walnut, English Yellowhorn	Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, Sclerotinia or Verticillium spp.)		
Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these			
Tropical and Subtropical Fruit, Inedible Peel: Crop Group 24	Foliar Diseases: Alternaria fruit spot (Alternaria spp.)	13 – 35 (0.07 – 0.21)	Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease.
Avocado Mango Papaya Pineapple Plantain Passion fruit	Anthracnose (Colletotrichum gloeosporioides)  Bacterial diseases (Xanthomonas spp., Pseudomonas spp. and Erwinia spp.)  Berry blotch (Cercospora spp.)  Botrytis fruit rot (Botrytis cinerea)  Phytophthora fruit rot (Phytophthora citricola)  Rooster eye rot (Mycena citricola)  Brown leaf spot (Phoma spp.)  Soil-borne Diseases:  Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, Sclerotinia or		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	Verticillium spp.)  Foliar Diseases: Coffee berry disease (Colletotrichum spp.)  Bacterial blight (Pseudomonas spp.)  Coffee rust (Hemileia spp.)  Soil-borne Diseases: Coffee wilt disease (Fusarium spp.)	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

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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:	Foliar Diseases:	0.32 - 1.2	Make applications in the
Crop Group 8-10	Anthracnose (Colletotrichum	(0.002 - 0.007)	early stages of plant growth
	spp.)		when conditions favor
African eggplant			disease.
Bush tomato	Bacterial speck (Pseudomonas		
Cocona	syringae)		Use higher rates under
Currant tomato			increased disease pressure.
Eggplant	Bacterial spot (Xanthomonas		•
Garden huckleberry	spp.)		Re-apply at 7-14 day
Goji berry			intervals or as needed
Groundcherry	Bacterial canker (Clavibacter		throughout the growing
Martynia	michiganensis)		season for preventative
Naranjilla Naranjilla			control up until 48 hours of
Okra	Early blight ( <i>Alternaria solani</i> )		harvest.
Pea eggplant			
Pepino	Gray leaf spot (Stemphylium		For best effect from drench
Pepper, bell	spp.)		treatments, make an
Pepper, non-bell			application at or near
Roselle	Grey mold ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> )		planting or transplanting. In
Scarlet eggplant			high disease pressure, follow
Sunberry	Leaf mold (Cladosporium		with applications every 14-
Tomatillo	fulvum)		28 days.
Tomato			
Tree tomato	Powdery mildew (Erysiphe		
	spp.), (Leveillula taurica),		
Cultivars, varieties and/or	(Oidiopsis taurica),		
hybrids of these	(Sphaerotheca spp.)		
	Southern bacterial wilt		
	(Ralstonia solanacearum)		
	Target spot (Corynespora cassiicola)		
	Soil-borne Diseases:		
	Damping off, seedling blights,		
	and root or crown diseases		
	caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia,		
	Fusarium, Phytophthora,		
Dannies Channe	Sclerotinia or Verticillium spp.)  Foliar Diseases:	0.32 - 1.2	Make applications in the
Berries Group:		0.32 - 1.2 (0.002 - 0.007)	Make applications in the
Crop Group 13-07	Angular leaf spot ( <i>Xanthomonas</i>	(0.002 - 0.007)	early stages of plant growth when conditions favor
Amur river grape	fragariae)		disease.

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Const. C	T (D'	Fl. Oz. Product/	ъ .
Greenhouse Crop	Target Diseases	1,000 Sq. Ft.	Remarks
A manufacture	Anthonorus (Caller et l	(lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	
Aronia berry	Anthracnose (Colletotrichum		II.a biahay ortoo or 1
Bayberry	acutatum)		Use higher rates under
Bearberry	Destarial applicant (Describer of a superior		increased disease pressure.
Blackberry	Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas		D14 7 14 1
Blueberry, highbush	spp.)		Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed
Blueberry, lowbush	Determine Determine learnest mot		
Buffalo currant	Botrytis, Botrytis bunch rot		throughout the growing
Buffaloberry Che	(Botrytis cinerea)		season for preventative
	Dayyay milday (Bayayaanaya		control up until 48 hours of harvest.
Chalcan guava	Downy mildew (Peronospora		narvest.
Chokeberry	sparse)		For best effect from drench
Charles	Extrapa (Factors a lata)		treatments, make an
Cranberry Currant, black	Eutypa (Eutypa lata)		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Currant, plack	Leaf snot (Caraasnara		application at or near planting or transplanting,
	Leaf spot (Cercospora fragariae)		followed by applications
Elderberry European barberry	Jruguriue   		every 14-28 days.
Gooseberry	Lasf met (Pugginiastmum		every 14-28 days.
Grapes (wine, table and	Leaf rust ( <i>Pucciniastrum</i> vaccinii)		
raisin)	vaccinii)		
Highbush cranberry	Leather rot ( <i>Phytophthora</i>		
Honeysuckle, edible	cactorum)		
Huckleberry	(Cactorum)		
Jostaberry	Mummy berry ( <i>Monilinia</i>		
Juneberry	vaccinii-corymbosi)		
Kiwi Fruit	vaccinii-corymoosi)		
Lingonberry	Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca		
Maypop	macularis) (Phomopsis viticola)		
Mountain pepper berries	macutaris) (1 nontopsis vitteota)		
Mulberry	Bacterial canker of Kiwi fruit		
Muntries	(Pseudomonas syringae v.		
Native currant	actinidiae)		
Partridgeberry			
Phalsa	Rhizopus rot ( <i>Rhizopus</i>		
Pincherry	stolonifera)		
Raspberry, black and red			
Riberry	Sour rot complex		
Salal	1		
Schisandra berry	Soil-borne Diseases:		
Sea buckthorn	Armillaria root rot (Armillaria		
Serviceberry	mellea)		
Strawberry	, in the second		
Wild raspberry	Damping off, seedling blights,		
	and root or crown diseases		
Cultivars, varieties, and/or	caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia,		
hybrids of these	Fusarium, Phytophthora,		
	Sclerotinia or Verticillium spp.)		
Leafy Vegetables:	Foliar Diseases:	0.32 - 1.2	Make applications in the
Crop Group 4-16	Anthracnose (Microdochium	(0.002 - 0.007)	early stages of plant growth
	panattonianum)		when conditions favor
Amaranth, Chinese			disease.
Amaranth, leafy	Bacterial blights (Xanthomonas		
Arugula	spp.)		
U	/		<u> </u>

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Cwaenhause C	Toward Discours	Fl. Oz. Product/	Domoniles
Greenhouse Crop	Target Diseases	1,000 Sq. Ft.	Remarks
Aston Indian	Bacterial leaf spot	(lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	Use higher rates under
Aster, Indian Blackjack	(Pseudomonas syringae)		increased disease pressure.
Broccoli, Chinese	(F seudomonas syringae)		increased disease pressure.
Broccoli raab	Grey mold (Botrytis spp.)		De apply at 7.14 day
Cabbage, Abyssinian	Grey mold ( <i>Borrytts</i> spp.)		Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed
Cabbage, Chinese, bok choy	Downy mildew (Bremia		throughout the growing
Cabbage, chinese, box choy Cabbage, seakale	lactucae) (Peronospora spp.)		season for preventative
Cat's whiskers	tactucae) (Feronospora spp.)		control up until 48 hours of
Cham-chwi	Cercospora leaf spot		harvest.
Cham-na-mul	(Cercospora spp.)		narvest.
Chervil, fresh leaves	(Cercospora spp.)		For best effect from drench
Chippilin	Pink rot (Sclerotinia		treatments, make an
Chrysanthemum, garland	sclerotiorum)		application at or near
Cilantro, fresh leaves	scieronorum)		planting or transplanting. In
Collards	Powdery mildew (Erysiphe		high disease pressure, follow
Corn salad	cichoracearum)		with applications every 7-28
Cosmos	cicnoracearam)		days.
Cress, garden	Sclerotinia head and leaf drop		days.
Cress, garden Cress, upland	(Sclerotinia minor) (Sclerotinia		
Dandelion, leaves	sclerotiorum)		
Dang-gwi, leaves	scieronorum)		
Dillweed	White Rust		
Dock	(Albugo occidentalis)		
Dol-nam-mul	(Albugo occidentalis)		
Ebolo	Soil-borne Diseases:		
Endive	Bottom rot ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )		
Escarole	Bottom for (Rni20cionia Soiani)		
Fameflower	Damping off, seedling blights,		
Feather cockscomb	and root or crown diseases		
Good King Henry	caused by <i>Pythium</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i> ,		
Hanover salad	Fusarium, Phytophthora,		
Huauzontle	Sclerotinia or Verticillium spp.)		
Jute, leaves	selerollina of verticilium spp.)		
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			
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	T	T	Page <b>18</b> of <b>20</b>
Greenhouse Crop	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/ 1,000 Sq. Ft. (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	Remarks
Spinach, New Zealand Spinach, tanier Swiss chard Turnip greens Violet, Chinese, leaves Watercress			
Cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities			
Cucurbit Vegetables: Crop Group 9  Chayote (fruit)	Foliar Diseases: Downy mildew (Pseudoperonospora cubensis)	$0.32 - 1.2 \\ (0.002 - 0.007)$	Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease.
Chinese waxgourd Citron melon Cucumber Gherkin	Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)  Gummy stem blight (Didymella bryoniae and Phoma		With particularly hairy leaved crops, use a surfactant to ensure thorough coverage.
Gourd, edible  Momordica spp.:  Balsam apple	Powdery mildew (Erysiphe cichoracearum) (Sphaerotheca		Use higher rates under increased disease pressure.  Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed
Balsam pear Bitter melon Chinese cucumber	fuliginea)  Soil-borne Diseases: Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases		throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of
Muskmelon (hybrids and/or cultivars of <i>Cucumis melo</i> ), including:  True cantaloupe	and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, Sclerotinia or Verticillium spp.)		harvest.  For best effect from drench treatments, make an
Cantaloupe Casaba Crenshaw melon Acten Pershaw melon Honeydew melon			application at or near planting or transplanting. In high disease pressure, follow with applications every 14-28 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			

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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  $\leq 5$  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 $\geq 30$ 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 \(^{1}\)4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. 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

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- \*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