



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Pesticide Programs  
Registration Division (7505P)  
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

89168-41

Date of Issuance:

12/17/2014

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration  
 Reregistration  
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

LIBERTY AZOXY 229

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Liberty Crop Protection, LLC  
4850 Hahns Peak Drive, Suite 200  
Loveland, CO 80538

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

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

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

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

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

Signature of Approving Official:

Shaja B. Joyner, Product Manager 20  
Fungicide – Herbicide Branch,  
Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

12/17/2014

2. You are required to comply with the data requirements described in the DCI identified below:
  - a. Azoxystrobin GDCI-128810-892

You must comply with all of the data requirements within the established deadlines. If you have questions about the Generic DCI listed above, you may contact the Chemical Review Manager in the Pesticide Reevaluation Division: [http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/contacts\\_prd.htm](http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/contacts_prd.htm)

3. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
  - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 89168-41”
4. Submit one copy of the final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

If you fail to satisfy these data requirements, EPA will consider appropriate regulatory action including, among other things, cancellation under FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 07/21/2014
- Alternate CSF #1 dated 07/21/2014

If you have any questions, please contact Aswathy Balan at (703) 347-0510 or [balan.aswathy@epa.gov](mailto:balan.aswathy@epa.gov).



Shaja B. Joyner, Product Manager 20  
Fungicide – Herbicide Branch  
Registration Division (7505P)

Enclosure

# LIBERTY AZOXY 229

Use as a broad spectrum fungicide for control of listed plant diseases on labeled crops and for control of listed diseases on labeled turf sites.

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

Azoxystrobin: methyl (E)-2-[2-[6-(2-cyanophenoxy)pyrimidin-4-yloxy]phenyl]-3-methoxyacrylate\* ..... 22.9%

**OTHER INGREDIENTS:** ..... 77.1%

**TOTAL:** ..... 100.0%

Contains 2.08 lbs. of active ingredient per gallon.

\*IUPAC

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
CAUTION**

| <b>FIRST AID</b>  |  |
|---|--|
| <b>If swallowed:</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul> |
| <b>If on skin or clothing:</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>HOT LINE NUMBER</b>  |  |
| <p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at 1-800-858-7378 seven days a week, 6:30 am to 4:30 pm Pacific Time or your poison control center at 1-800-222-1222.</p> |  |

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS  
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS  
CAUTION**

Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

Net Contents: \_\_\_\_ Gal.

EPA Reg. No. 89168-xxxxx

EPA Est. No.

Manufactured for:  
Liberty Crop Protection, LLC  
4850 Hahns Peak Drive, Suite 200  
Loveland, CO 80538

121114



## PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemically resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

### Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks

## USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

## ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

IMPORTANT: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "applicators and other handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.

## USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

### Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

## ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Azoxystrobin is toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine fish and aquatic invertebrates. Azoxystrobin can be persistent for several months or longer.

Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or regional office of the EPA.

For terrestrial uses: Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

### Ground Water Advisory

Azoxystrobin and a degradate of azoxystrobin are known to leach through soil to ground water under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

### Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of azoxystrobin and a degradate of

azoxystrobin from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Notify State and/or Federal authorities and LIBERTY CROP PROTECTION, LLC immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to use of this product.

#### **PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS**

Do not allow contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

### **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Failure to follow the use directions and precautions on this label may result in plant injury or poor disease control.

Use of this product through airblast application equipment on grapes is prohibited in the following townships and boroughs of Erie County, Pennsylvania:

North East, Harborcreek, Lawrence Park, Erie, Presque Isle, Millcreek, Fairview, Girard and Springfield

This prohibition is intended to help eliminate phytotoxicity problems with apples observed in this geographic location.

#### **FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE USE DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN PLANT INJURY OR POOR DISEASE CONTROL.**

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

#### **AGRICULTURAL USES**

Commercial turf farm use (Not for use in California).

#### **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
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks

#### **NON-AGRICULTURAL USES**

Golf Courses (Not for use in California).

For use to control diseases on turf on golf courses, lawns and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas and athletic fields.

#### **NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. The area being treated

must be vacated by unprotected persons.

Do not treat areas while unprotected humans or domestic animals are present in the treatment areas. Because certain states may require more restrictive reentry intervals, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Do not allow entry into treatment area until area that was treated with this product is dry.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

LIBERTY AZOXY 229 is a broad spectrum, preventative fungicide with systemic and curative properties recommended for the control of many important plant diseases. LIBERTY AZOXY 229 may be applied as a foliar spray in alternating spray programs or in tank mixes with other registered crop protection products. All applications must be made according to the use directions that follow.

### RESTRICTIONS

Do not graze or feed clippings from treated turf areas to animals.

Do not use for disease control in food crops grown in greenhouses.

DO NOT spray LIBERTY AZOXY 229 where spray drift may reach apple trees.

DO NOT spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application. Conditions which may contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, sprayer nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, etc. Contact your State extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area.

DO NOT use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply LIBERTY AZOXY 229 to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties.

### PRECAUTIONS

LIBERTY AZOXY 229 is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties.

AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees (and apple fruit).

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

LIBERTY AZOXY 229 may demonstrate some phytotoxic effects when mixed with products that are formulated as ECs. These effects are enhanced if applications are made under cool, cloudy conditions and these conditions remain for several days following application. In addition, adjuvants that contain some form of silicone have also contributed to phytotoxicity.

### USE INSTRUCTIONS

**Application:** Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good disease control. Make no more spray solution than is needed for application. Avoid spray overlap, as crop injury may occur.

**Adjuvants:** When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, the use of an adjuvant that meets the standards of the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) adjuvant certification is recommended.

**Efficacy:** Under certain conditions conducive to extended infection periods, use another registered fungicide for additional applications if maximum amount of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 has been used. If resistant isolates to Group 11 fungicides are present, efficacy can be reduced for certain diseases. The higher rates in the rate range and/or shorter spray intervals may be required under certain conditions of heavy infection pressure, with highly susceptible varieties, or when environmental conditions are conducive to disease.

### INTEGRATED PEST (DISEASE) MANAGEMENT

LIBERTY AZOXY 229 should be integrated into an overall disease and pest management strategy whenever the use of a fungicide is required. Cultural practices known to reduce disease development should be followed. This should include selection of varieties with disease tolerance, removal of plant

debris in which inoculums overwinters, and proper timing and placement of irrigation. Consult your local agricultural authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area. LIBERTY AZOXY 229 may be used in State Agricultural Extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs which recommend application timing based on environmental factors favorable for disease development.

**Crop Tolerance:** Plant tolerance has been found to be acceptable for all crops on the label, however, not all possible tank-mix combinations have been tested under all conditions. When possible, it is recommended to test the combinations on a small portion of the crop to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur as a result of application. See the PRECAUTIONS section for apple phytotoxicity information.

### RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

|       |           |           |
|-------|-----------|-----------|
| GROUP | <b>11</b> | FUNGICIDE |
|-------|-----------|-----------|

LIBERTY AZOXY 229 (azoxystrobin) is a Group 11 fungicide. The mode of action for LIBERTY AZOXY 229 is the inhibition of the QoI (quinone outside) site within the electron transport system [Group 11]. Fungal pathogens can develop resistance to products with the same mode of action when used repeatedly. Because resistance develop cannot be predicted, use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for the crop and use area. Consult your local or State agricultural authorities for resistance management strategies that are complementary to those in this label. Resistance management strategies may include alternating and/or tank-mixing with products having different modes of action or limiting the total number of applications per season. Syngenta encourages responsible resistance management to ensure effective long-term control of the fungal diseases on this label.

Follow the crop specific resistance management recommendations in the directions for use.

If no resistance recommendation on number of applications is specified in the directions for use, follow the recommendations in the table below.

| If planned total number of fungicide applications per crop is:           | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|
| <b>Recommended Solo QoI fungicide sprays</b>                             | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3  | 3  | 4  |
| <b>Recommended QoI fungicide sprays in mixture (tank-mix formulated)</b> | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5  | 5  | 6  |

In situations requiring multiple sprays, develop season long spray programs for Group 11 (QoI) fungicides. In crops where two sequential Group 11 fungicide applications are made, they should be alternated with two or more applications of a fungicide that is not in Group 11. If more than 12 applications are made, observe the following guidelines:

- When using QoI fungicide as a solo product, the number of applications must be no more than 1/3 (33%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.
- For QoI mixes in programs in which tank mixes or pre mixes of QoI with mixing partners of a different mode of action are utilized, the number of QoI containing applications must be no more than 1/2 (50%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.
- In programs in which applications of QoI are made with both solo products and mixtures, the number of QoI containing applications must be no more than 1/2 (50%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.

If Group 11 fungicide is applied to the seed or soil, do not make another application with a Group 11 fungicide for at least 3 weeks.

#### Rotational Crop Restrictions

The following crops may be planted at the specified interval following application of this product.

## Crop Rotational Interval

|   | Plant Back Interval |
|---|---------------------|
| Buckwheat, millet                                 | 12 months           |
| All other crops with Azoxystrobin registered uses | 0 days              |

## SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL

For those crops that have specific use directions for soilborne disease control: LIBERTY AZOXY 229 can provide control of many soilborne diseases if applied early in the growing season. Specific applications for soilborne diseases include in-furrow applications and banded applications applied over the row, either shortly after plant emergence or during herbicide applications or cultivation. These applications will provide control of pre- or postemergence damping off and diseases that infect plants at the soil-plant interface.

The use of either type of application depends on the cultural practices in the region. In some locations, one type of application may provide better disease control than the other, depending on the timing of the disease epidemic. Seedling diseases are generally controlled by in-furrow applications while banded applications are more effective against soilborne diseases that develop later in the season. Consult your local expert to get some guidance regarding application type.

Under cool, wet conditions, crop injury from soil directed applications can occur.

### BANDED

- Apply LIBERTY AZOXY 229 prior to infection as a directed spray to the soil, using single or multiple nozzles, adjusted to provide thorough coverage of the lower stems and the soil surface surrounding the plants.
- Band width should be limited to 7 inches or less.
- Apply LIBERTY AZOXY 229 at a rate of 0.40-0.80 fl. oz. product (0.10-0.20 oz. a.i.)/1000 row feet. For banded applications on 22-inch rows, the maximum application rate is 0.70 fl. oz./1000 row feet.
- These applications come into contact with the foliage and are counted as foliar applications when considering resistance management.
- They may be applied during cultivation or hilling operations to provide soil incorporation.

### IN-FURROW

- Apply LIBERTY AZOXY 229 as an in-furrow spray in 3-15 gallons of water at planting.
- Mount the spray nozzle so the spray is directed into the furrow just before the seeds are covered.
- Use the higher rate when the weather conditions are expected to be conducive for disease development, if the field has a history of Pythium problems, or if minimum/low till programs are in place.

### IN-FURROW APPLICATION RATES

| RATE PER 1000 ROW FEET |          | PRODUCT PER ACRE (fl. oz.) |          |          |          |          |          |          |
|------------------------|----------|----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Fl. oz. product        | Oz. a.i. | 22" Rows                   | 30" Rows | 32" Rows | 34" Rows | 36" Rows | 38" Rows | 40" Rows |
| 0.40                   | 0.10     | 9.5                        | 7.0      | 6.5      | 6.1      | 5.8      | 5.5      | 5.2      |
| 0.60                   | 0.15     | 14.3                       | 10.5     | 9.8      | 9.2      | 8.7      | 8.3      | 7.8      |
| 0.80                   | 0.20     | 14.3                       | 14.0     | 13.0     | 12.2     | 11.6     | 11.0     | 10.4     |

22" = 23,760 row ft., 30" = 17,424 row ft., 32" = 16,315 row ft., 34" = 15,374 row ft., 36" = 14,520 row ft., 38" = 13,754 row ft., and 40" = 13,068 row ft./Acre

### DRIP

Refer to the **Application Instructions Through Irrigation System** section.

### SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

To avoid spray drift, do not apply when conditions favor drift beyond the target area. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR AND THE GROWER.



## ATTENTION

LIBERTY AZOXY 229 is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties.

AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees (and apple fruit).

DO NOT spray LIBERTY AZOXY 229 where spray drift may reach apple trees.

DO NOT spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application. Conditions which may contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, sprayer nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, etc. Contact your State extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area.

DO NOT use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply LIBERTY AZOXY 229 to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitat.

## MIXING AND APPLICATION METHODS

### Spray Equipment

LIBERTY AZOXY 229 may be applied with all types of spray equipment commonly used for making ground and aerial applications. Proper adjustments and calibration of spraying equipment to give good canopy penetration and coverage is essential for good disease control.

### Nozzles

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

### Pump

- Use a pump with capacity to:
  - (1) Maintain 35-40 psi at nozzles
  - (2) Provide sufficient agitation in tank to keep mixture in suspension – this requires recirculation of 10% of tank volume per minute.
- Use a jet agitator or liquid sparge tube for agitation.
- Do not air sparge.

For more information on spray equipment and calibration, consult sprayer manufacturers and state recommendations. For specific local directions and spray schedules, consult the current state agricultural recommendations.

### Mixing Instructions

- LIBERTY AZOXY 229 is a suspension concentrate (SC) formulation.
- Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate operation.
- Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product.
- Agitate the spray solution before and during application.
- Rinse spray tank thoroughly with clean water after each day's use and dispose of pesticide rinsate by application to an already treated area.

### LIBERTY AZOXY 229 Alone (No Tank Mix)

- Add 1/2 - 2/3 of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank.
- With the agitator running, add LIBERTY AZOXY 229 to the tank.
- Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water.

- Begin application of the spray solution after LIBERTY AZOXY 229 has completely dispersed into the mix water.
- Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been sprayed.

**LIBERTY AZOXY 229 + Tank Mixtures:** LIBERTY AZOXY 229 is usually compatible with all tank-mix partners listed on this label. To determine the physical compatibility of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 with other products, use a jar test. Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to 1 qt. of water. Add wettable powders and water dispersible granular products first, then liquid flowables, and emulsifiable concentrates last. After thoroughly mixing, let stand for at least 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be remixed readily, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for adding required ingredients to the spray tank.

LIBERTY AZOXY 229 has demonstrated some phytotoxic effects when mixed with products that are formulated as emulsifiable concentrates (EC). These effects are enhanced if applications are made under cool, cloudy conditions and these conditions remain for several days following application. In addition, adjuvants that contain some form of silicone have also contributed to phytotoxicity.

#### **Mixing in the Spray Tank**

- Add 1/2 - 2/3 of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank.
- With the agitator running, add the tank-mix partner(s) into the tank in the same order as described above.
- Allow the material to completely dissolve and disperse into the mix water. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water and LIBERTY AZOXY 229 to the spray tank.
- Allow LIBERTY AZOXY 229 to completely disperse.
- Spray the mixture with the agitator running.

#### **APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS (CHEMIGATION)**

##### **Application Through Irrigation Systems (Chemigation)**

- Use only on crops for which chemigation is specified on this label.
- Apply this product only through center pivot, solid set, hand move, or moving wheel irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- Apply in 0.1-0.25 inches/acre. Excessive water may reduce efficacy.
- If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
- Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system, unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

**Spray Preparation:** Chemical tank and injector system should be thoroughly cleaned. Flush system with clean water.

**Drip Irrigation:** LIBERTY AZOXY 229 may be applied through drip irrigation systems for soilborne disease control. The soil should have adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application.

Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, subsequent irrigation (water only) should be delayed for at least 24 hours following drip application.

##### **Sprinkler Irrigation**

- Apply this product through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side [wheel] roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems.
- Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system except as specified on this label.
- Apply with center pivot or continuous-move equipment distributing 1/2 acre-inch or less during treatment.

- In general, use the least amount of water required for proper distribution and coverage.
- If stationary systems (solid set, handlines or wheel lines other than continuous-move) are used, this product should be injected into no more than the last 20-30 minutes of the set.
- Do not apply when winds are greater than 10-15 mph to avoid drift or wind skips.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
- Plant injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform treated water.
- Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control.
- Good agitation should be maintained during the entire application period.

If you have questions about calibration you should contact State Extension Service specialist, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

### **Operating Instructions**

- 1) Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
- 2) The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water-source contamination from backflow.
- 3) The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- 4) The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- 5) The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- 6) The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- 7) Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- 8) Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
- 9) Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

### **Center Pivot Irrigation Equipment**

**Notes:** (1) Use only with drive systems which provide uniform water distribution. (2) Do not use end guns when chemigating LIBERTY AZOXY 229 through center pivot systems because of non-uniform application.

- Determine the size of the area to be treated.
- Determine the time required to apply 1/8-1/2 inch of water over the area to be treated when the system and injection equipment are operated at normal pressures as specified by the equipment manufacturer. When applying LIBERTY AZOXY 229 through irrigation equipment, use the lowest obtainable water volume while maintaining uniform distribution. Run the system at 80-95% of the manufacturer's rated capacity.
- Using water, determine the injection pump output when operated at normal line pressure.
- Determine the amount of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system.
- Add the required amount of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 and sufficient water to meet the injection time requirements to the solution tank.
- Make sure the system is fully charged with water before starting injection of the LIBERTY AZOXY 229 solution. Time the injection to last at least as long as it takes to bring the system to full pressure.

- Maintain constant solution tank agitation during the injection period.
- Continue to operate the system until the LIBERTY AZOXY 229 solution has cleared the sprinkler head.

### **Solid Set, Hand Move, and Moving Wheel Irrigation Equipment**

- Determine the acreage covered by the sprinklers.
- Fill injector solution tank with water and adjust flow rate to use the contents over a 20 to 30-minute interval. When applying LIBERTY AZOXY 229 through irrigation equipment use the lowest obtainable water volume while maintaining uniform distribution.
- Determine the amount of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system.
- Add the required amount of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 into the same quantity of water used to calibrate the injection period.
- Operate the system at the same pressure and time interval established during the calibration.
- Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed. Continue to operate the system until the LIBERTY AZOXY 229 solution has cleared the last sprinkler head.

### **Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems**

1. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional reduced-pressure zone, back-flow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
5. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

## USE INSTRUCTIONS

| Crop   | Target Diseases  | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks  |
|--|--|--|--|
| Alfalfa (See Nongrass Animal Feeds Forage, Fodder, Straw and Hay)  |  |  |  |
| Almonds  | Alternaria Leaf and Fruit Spot ( <i>Alternaria alternata</i> )<br>Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i> )<br>Leaf Blight ( <i>Seimatosporium lichenicola</i> )<br>Leaf Rust ( <i>Tranzschelia discolor</i> )<br>Scab ( <i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i> )<br>Shot Hole ( <i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i> ) | 6.0-15.5<br>(0.10-0.25)                          | LIBERTY AZOXY 229 applications should begin prior to disease and continue throughout the season following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. For aerial applications apply in a minimum of 15 GPA. Thorough and uniform coverage is essential for disease control. Reduced efficacy has been observed when uniform coverage cannot be obtained.<br><br>LIBERTY AZOXY 229 may be applied by air only at growth stages prior to and including 5 weeks after petal fall. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.<br><br>Anthracnose, scab and shot hole: Begin applications prior to disease development and continue at 7- to 14-day intervals throughout the season.<br><br>Blossom blight: Begin applications at early bloom and continue through petal fall.<br><br>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |
|  | Brown Rot Blossom Blight ( <i>Monilinia laxa, M fructicola</i> )   | 12.0-15.5<br>(0.20-0.25)                         |  |
| <b>Specific Use Restrictions:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season.</li> <li>2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>3) Do not apply within 28 days of harvest (28-day PHI).</li> </ol> |  |  |  |

| Crop  | Target Diseases                                     | Use Rate<br>fl. oz. product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks  |
|---|---|---|--|
| Artichoke, Globe  | Ramularia Leaf Spot<br>( <i>Ramularia cynarae</i> ) | 11.0-15.5<br>(0.18-0.25)                      | <p>Begin applications prior to or in the early stages of disease development and continue as needed throughout the season at a 2-3 week interval, up to and including the day of harvest. Do not apply at less than 7-day intervals. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. For ground applications, apply in 50-200 gallons of water per acre to obtain coverage without excessive runoff. For aerial applications, apply in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p> <p>Do not apply more than one application of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p> |
| <p><b>Specific Use Restrictions:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season.</li> <li>2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>3) LIBERTY AZOXY 229 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).</li> </ol> |   |   |  |

| Crop  | Target Diseases  | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks   |
|---|--|--|---|
| Asparagus   | Stemphyllium Purple Spot<br>( <i>Stemphyllium vesicarium</i> ) | 6.0-15.5<br>(0.10-0.25)                          | <p>LIBERTY AZOXY 229 applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7- to 14-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre by air. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p> <p>Do not apply more than one application of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p> |
| <p><b>Specific Use Restrictions:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season.</li> <li>2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>3) Do not apply within 100 days of harvest (100-day PHI).</li> </ol> |  |  |   |

| Crop  | Target Diseases  | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks  |
|---|--|--|--|
| Bananas<br>Plantains  | Black Sigatoka<br>( <i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis</i> )<br>Yellow Sigatoka<br>( <i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i> ) | 5.5-8.5<br>(0.09-0.135)                          | LIBERTY AZOXY 229 applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 12-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternations with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |
| <b>Specific Use Restrictions:</b>   |  |  |  |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Do not apply more than 66.4 fl. oz. of product/A/season.</li> <li>2) Do not apply more than 1.08 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>3) LIBERTY AZOXY 229 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).</li> </ol> |  |  |  |

| Crop  | Target Diseases   | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks  |
|---|---|--|--|
| Cereals<br><br>Barley<br>Oats<br>Rye  | Kernel Blight ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp.)<br>Leaf Rust<br>( <i>Puccinia hordei</i> )  | 6.0-12.0<br>(0.10-0.20)                          | LIBERTY AZOXY 229 should be applied prior to disease development. Protecting the flag leaf is important for maximizing disease control. For best results, sufficient water volume must be used to provide thorough coverage. LIBERTY AZOXY 229 can be applied by ground, air or chemigation. A crop oil concentrate adjuvant may be added at 1% v/v to optimize efficacy. For chemigation, apply in 0.1-0.25 inches/A of water. Chemigation with excessive water may lead to a decrease in efficacy. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than two (2) applications of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicide per season. |
|   | Barley Stripe ( <i>Drechslera graminea</i> = <i>Pyrenophora graminea</i> )<br>Net Blotch ( <i>Pyrenophora teres</i> )         | 9.0-12.0<br>(0.15-0.20)                          |  |
|   | Powdery Mildew<br>( <i>Erysiphe graminis</i> f. sp. <i>Hordei</i> )<br>Stagonospora Blotch<br>( <i>Stagonospora nodorum</i> ) | 12.0<br>(0.20)                                   |  |
| <b>Specific Use Restrictions:</b>   |   |  |  |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Do not apply after Feekes 10.54.</li> <li>2) Do not apply more than 0.40 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>3) Do not apply within 7 days of grazing or harvest (7-day PHI) for forage and hay.</li> </ol> |   |  |  |

| Crop  | Target Diseases  | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks   |
|---|--|--|---|
| <b>Berries<br/>Bushberry<br/>Subgroup 13-07B</b><br><br>Aronia Berry<br>Blueberry, Highbush<br>Blueberry, Lowbush<br>Buffalo Currant<br>Chilean Guava<br>Cranberry,<br>Highbush<br>Currant, Black<br>Currant, Red<br>Elderberry<br>European Barberry<br>Gooseberry<br>Honeysuckle, Edible<br>Huckleberry<br>Jostaberry<br>Juneberry<br>(Saskatoon Berry)<br>Lingonberry<br>Native Currant<br>Salal<br>Sea Buckthorn<br><br>Including all cultivars<br>and/or hybrids of<br>these. | Alternaria Fruit Rot<br>( <i>Alternaria</i> spp.)<br>Anthracnose Fruit Rot<br>( <i>Colletotrichum<br/>gloeosporioides</i> )<br>Botryosphaeria Canker<br>( <i>Botryosphaeria</i> spp.)<br>Mummyberry ( <i>Monilinia<br/>vaccinii-corymbosi</i> )<br>Phomopsis Stem Canker<br>( <i>Phomopsis vaccinii</i> )<br>Powdery Mildew<br>( <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.)<br>Septoria Blight ( <i>Septoria<br/>spp.</i> ) | 6.0-15.5<br>(0.10-0.25)                          | LIBERTY AZOXY 229 applications<br>should begin prior to disease<br>development and continue throughout<br>the season on a 7- to 14-day<br>schedule, following the resistance<br>management guidelines. Applications<br>may be made by ground, air or<br>chemigation. An adjuvant may be<br>added at specified rates.<br><br>Do not apply more than two<br>sequential applications of LIBERTY<br>AZOXY 229 or other Group 11<br>fungicides before alternation with a<br>fungicide that is not in Group 11. |

**Specific Use Restrictions:**

- 1) Do not apply more than 46 fl. oz. of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 0.75 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) LIBERTY AZOXY 229 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

| Crop   | Target Diseases   | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks  |
|--|---|--|--|
| <b>Berries,<br/>Caneberry Subgroup<br/>13-07A</b><br><br>Blackberry<br>Bingleberry<br>Boysenberry<br>Dewberry<br>Lowberry<br>Marionberry<br>Olallieberry<br>Youngberry<br>Loganberry<br>Red and Black<br>Raspberry | Anthracnose<br>( <i>Spaceloma necator</i> )<br>( <i>Elsinoe veneta</i> )<br>Botryosphaeria Canker<br>( <i>Botryosphaeria<br/>dothidea</i> )<br>Colletotrichum Rot<br>( <i>Colletotrichum<br/>gloeosporioides</i> )<br>Leaf Spot ( <i>Septoria rubi</i> )<br>( <i>Sphaerulina rubi</i> )<br>Powdery Mildew<br>( <i>Sphaerotheca<br/>macularis</i> )<br>Rosette or Double | 6.0-15.5<br>(0.10-0.25)                          | Begin applications at onset of<br>disease and continue until harvest.<br>Make applications on a 7- to 14-day<br>schedule. Use a minimum water<br>volume of 10 gallons per acre by<br>ground and a minimum of 3 gallons<br>by air.<br><br>Do not apply more than two<br>sequential applications of LIBERTY<br>AZOXY 229 or other Group 11<br>fungicides before alternation with a<br>fungicide that is not in Group 11. |



| Crop   | Target Diseases  | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks |
|--|--|--|---------|
| Wild Raspberry<br><br>Including all cultivars<br>and/or hybrids of these             | Blossom of<br>Blackberries<br>( <i>Cercospora rubi</i> )<br>Spur Blight ( <i>Didymella<br/>applanata</i> ) |  |         |
|  | Blackberry Rust<br>( <i>Phragmidium</i> spp.)  | 10-15.5<br>(0.16-0.25)                           |         |
| <b>Specific Use Restrictions:</b>  |  |  |         |
| 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season.                          |  |  |         |
| 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. |  |  |         |
| 3) LIBERTY AZOXY 229 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).                  |  |  |         |

| Crop  | Target Diseases   | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks   |
|---|---|--|---|
| <b>Berry, Low Growing<br/>Subgroup 13-07G</b><br>(except Cranberry)<br><br>Strawberry<br><br>See additional crops<br>below. | Anthracnose<br>( <i>Colletotrichum<br/>fragariae</i> )<br>Leather Rot<br>( <i>Phytophthora<br/>cactorum</i> )<br>Powdery Mildew<br>( <i>Sphaerotheca<br/>macularis</i> )<br><br>Suppression of Botrytis<br>on the Foliage ( <i>Botrytis<br/>cinerea</i> ) | 6.0-15.5<br>(0.10-0.25)                          | LIBERTY AZOXY 229 applications<br>should begin prior to disease<br>development and continue<br>throughout the season on a 7- to 10-<br>day schedule, following the<br>resistance management guidelines.<br>Applications may be made by<br>ground, air or chemigation. An<br>adjuvant may be added at specified<br>rates.<br><br>For leather rot control apply 2<br>applications on a 7-day schedule<br>from late bloom through harvest.<br><br><b>For dip applications at<br/>transplanting for commercial<br/>berry production:</b> For suppression<br>of root and crown rot caused by<br><i>Colletotrichum</i> spp., mix 5-8 fl. oz. of<br>LIBERTY AZOXY 229 per 100<br>gallons of water. Dip plants for 2-5<br>minutes. Plant treated plants as<br>quickly as possible. It is<br>recommended that transplants be<br>washed to remove excess soil prior<br>to dipping. For continued<br>anthracnose control, follow with foliar<br>applications beginning 2-3 weeks<br>after transplant.<br><br>Do not apply more than two<br>sequential applications of LIBERTY<br>AZOXY 229 or other Group 11<br>fungicides before alternation with a<br>fungicide that is not in Group 11. |
|   |   |  |   |

| Crop  | Target Diseases  | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks   |
|---|--|--|---|
|   | <b>Soilborne Diseases</b><br>Seedling Root Rot,<br>Basal Stem Rot<br>( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> ) | 0.40-0.80 fl.<br>oz./1000<br>row feet            | For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the <b>SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL</b> section. |
| <b>Additional Low Growing Berries:</b> Bearberry, Bilberry, Cloudberry, Muntries, Partridgeberry including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these.   |  |  |   |
| <b>Specific Use Restrictions:</b>   |  |  |   |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Do not apply more than 61.5 fl. oz. of product/A/season.</li> <li>2) Do not apply more than 1.0 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>3) Do not use in plant propagation nurseries.</li> <li>4) LIBERTY AZOXY 229 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).</li> </ol> |  |  |   |

| Crop  | Target Diseases   | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks   |
|---|---|--|---|
| <b>Brassica<br/>Head and Stem<br/>Subgroup</b><br><br>Broccoli<br>Chinese Broccoli (gai<br>lon)<br>Brussels Sprouts<br>Cabbage<br>Chinese Cabbage<br>(napa)<br>Chinese Mustard<br>Cabbage (gai choy)<br>Cauliflower<br>Cavalo Broccolo<br>Kohlrabi<br><br>Including all cultivars<br>and/or hybrids of<br>these | Alternaria Leaf Spot<br>( <i>Alternaria</i> spp.)<br>Downy Mildew<br>( <i>Peronospora<br/>parasitica</i> )<br>Pin Rot ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp.) | 6.0-15.5<br>(0.10-0.25)                          | LIBERTY AZOXY 229 applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7- to 14-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre by ground, and minimum of 3 gallons per acre by air.<br><br>Do not apply more than two applications of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |
| <b>Specific Use Restrictions:</b>   |   |  |   |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season.</li> <li>2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/season azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>3) LIBERTY AZOXY 229 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).</li> </ol>                           |   |  |   |

| Crop   | Target Diseases  | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks   |
|--|--|--|---|
| <b>Brassica<br/>Leafy Greens<br/>Subgroup</b><br><br>Broccoli Raab<br>Cabbage, Chinese<br>Collards | Black Spot ( <i>Alternaria</i><br>spp.)<br>Cercospora Leaf Spot<br>( <i>Cercospora</i> spp.)<br>White Rust ( <i>Albugo<br/>candida</i> ) | 6.0-15.5<br>(0.10-0.25)                          | LIBERTY AZOXY 229 applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7- to 14-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by |

|   |  |                                       |   |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| Kale<br>Mizuna<br>Mustard Greens<br>Mustard Spinach<br>Rape Greens<br><br>Including all cultivars<br>and/or hybrids of these  |  |                                       | ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.<br><br>Do not apply more than one application of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |
|   | <b>Soilborne Diseases</b><br>Seedling Root Rot,<br>Basal Stem Rot<br><i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i> | 0.40-0.80<br>fl. oz./1000<br>row feet | For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the <b>SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL</b> section.   |
| <b>Specific Use Restrictions:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Do not apply more than 46 fl. oz. of product/A/season.</li> <li>2) Do not apply more than 0.75 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>3) LIBERTY AZOXY 229 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).</li> </ol> |  |                                       |   |

| Crop  | Target Diseases   | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks  |
|---|---|--|--|
| <b>Bulb Vegetables<br/>Crop Group 3-07</b><br><br>Garlic<br>Leek<br>Onion, bulb<br>Daylily, bulb<br>Fritillaria, bulb<br>Garlic, bulb<br>Garlic, great-headed, bulb<br>Garlic, serpent, bulb<br>Lily, bulb<br>Onion, bulb<br>Onion, Chinese, bulb<br>Onion, pearl<br>Onion, potato, bulb<br>Shallot, bulb<br>Onion, green<br>Chive, fresh leaves<br>Chive, Chinese, fresh leaves<br>Elegans, hosta<br>Fritillaria, leaves<br>Kurrat<br>Lady's leek<br>Leek<br>Leek, wild<br>Onion, Beltsville bunching<br>Onion, fresh<br>Onion, green<br>Onion, macrostem<br>Onion, tree, tops | <b>Foliar Diseases</b><br>Cladosporium Leaf Blotch ( <i>Cladosporium allii</i> )<br>Purple Blotch ( <i>Alternaria porri</i> )<br>Rust ( <i>Puccinia allii</i> ) | 6.0-12.0<br>(0.10-0.20)                          | For downy mildew, make preventative applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule.<br><br>For all other diseases, LIBERTY AZOXY 229 applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. If applications are made by air, the higher rates should be used for adequate control. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.<br><br>Do not apply more than one application of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.<br><br>Mixtures of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 with insecticides and silicone adjuvants must be tested for crop safety before application to the crop. |
|   | Botrytis Leaf Blight ( <i>Botrytis aclada</i> )<br>Downy Mildew ( <i>Peronospora destructor</i> )   | 9.0-15.5<br>(0.15-0.25)                          |  |
|   | <b>Soilborne Diseases</b><br>Rhizoctonia Damping-Off ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )  | 0.40-0.80 fl.<br>oz./1000<br>row feet            | For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions under the <b>SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL</b> section. If the application is an in-furrow application, the spray should be made just prior to seed placement so that the majority of the chemical is under the seed. This will reduce the potential for phytotoxicity,  |

| Crop   | Target Diseases | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks   |
|--|-----------------|--|---|
| Onion, Welsh, tops<br>Shallot, fresh leaves<br><br>Including all cultivars<br>and/or hybrids of these  |                 |  | especially if fertilizer is added to the application. |
| <b>Specific Use Restrictions:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season.</li> <li>2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>3) LIBERTY AZOXY 229 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).</li> </ol> |                 |  |   |

| Crop  | Target Diseases   | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks  |
|---|---|--|--|
| <b>Canola</b><br>(see Oilseed Crops<br>for additional<br>information)   | Alternaria Blackspot<br><i>(Alternaria spp.)</i><br>Blackleg ( <i>Leptosphaeria<br/>           maculans</i> )<br>Sclerotinia Stem Rot<br><i>(Sclerotinia<br/>           sclerotiorum)</i> | 6.0-15.5<br>(0.10-0.25)                          | <p>In general, apply 7.0 fl. oz. of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 at early bud followed by 14.0 fl. oz. at about 45 days before harvest. A third application of 7.0 fl. oz. may be made 30 days before harvest.</p> <p>Specifically for blackleg, LIBERTY AZOXY 229 applications should be made at the 2- to 4-leaf stage. For Alternaria or Sclerotinia, 9.0-15.5 fl. oz. product/A should be applied at 10-25% flowering (3-7 days following first flower). Use the higher rate under heavy disease pressure or when conditions are favorable for disease. For control of Alternaria alone, 8.0 fl. oz. product/A may be applied at pod stage (approximately 95% petal fall).</p> <p>Do not apply more than one application of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in the Group 11.</p> <p>Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre for ground applications.</p> |
| <b>Specific Use Restrictions:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Do not apply more than 27.6 fl. oz. of product/A/season.</li> <li>2) Do not apply more than 0.45 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>3) Do not apply within 30 days of harvest (30-day PHI).</li> </ol> |   |  |  |

| Crop    | Target Diseases   | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks   |
|---------|---|--|---|
| Carrots | Early Blight ( <i>Cercospora carotae</i> )<br>Late Blight ( <i>Alternaria dauci</i> )<br>White Mold ( <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> )<br><br>For additional diseases, see Vegetables, Root, Subgroup. | 9.0-20.0<br>(0.15-0.33)                          | LIBERTY AZOXY 229 applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.<br><br>Do not apply more than one application of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |
|         | <b>Soilborne Diseases</b><br>Rhizoctonia Root Rot ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )   | 0.40-0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet                  | For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the <b>SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL</b> section.   |

**Specific Use Restrictions:**

- 1) Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz. product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 2.0 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) LIBERTY AZOXY 229 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

| Crop   | Target Diseases  | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks   |
|--------|--|--|---|
| Celery | Early Blight ( <i>Cercospora apii</i> )<br>Late Blight ( <i>Septoria apicola</i> )<br><br>For additional diseases, see Leafy Vegetables. | 9.0-15.5<br>(0.15-0.25)                          | LIBERTY AZOXY 229 applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.<br><br>Do not apply more than one application of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |
|        | <b>Soilborne Diseases</b><br>Rhizoctonia Root Rot ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )  | 0.40-0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet                  | For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the <b>SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL</b> section.   |

**Specific Use Restrictions:**

- 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season.

- 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) LIBERTY AZOXY 229 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

| Crop   | Target Diseases   | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks   |
|--|---|--|---|
| <b>Christmas Trees</b>   | Diplodia Tip Blight ( <i>Diplodia pinea</i> )<br>Lophodermium Needlecast ( <i>Lophodermium pinastri</i> )<br>Swiss Needlecast ( <i>Phaeocryptopus gaumannii</i> ) | 6.0-15.5<br>(0.10-0.25)                          | LIBERTY AZOXY 229 applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at 7- to 21-day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.<br><br>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |
| <b>Specific Use Restrictions:</b><br><ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz. product/A/season.</li> <li>2) Do not apply more than 2.0 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> </ol> |   |  |   |

| Crop  | Target Diseases  | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks   |
|---|--|--|---|
| <b>Citrus Fruit</b><br><b>Crop Group 10-10</b><br><br>Calamondin<br>Citron<br>Grapefruit<br>Kumquat<br>Lemon<br>Lime<br>Mandarin<br>Orange (sour and sweet)<br>Pummelo<br>Satsuma Mandarin<br>Tangerine<br><br>Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these.<br><br>See complete list of citrus fruit crops below. | Albinism ( <i>Alternaria alternata</i> pv <i>citri</i> )<br>Alternaria Leaf and Fruit Spot ( <i>Alternaria citri</i> )<br>Cercospora Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora</i> spp.)<br>Diplodia Stem-End Rot ( <i>Diplodia natalensis</i> )<br>Greasy Spot ( <i>Mycosphaerella citri</i> )<br>Melanose ( <i>Diaporthe citri</i> )<br>Penicillium Decays<br>Green Mold,<br>Whisker Mold,<br>Suppression of Blue Mold ( <i>Penicillium</i> spp.)<br>Phomopsis Stem-End Rot ( <i>Phomopsis citrii</i> )<br>Post Bloom Fruit Drop (PFD) ( <i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i> )<br>Powdery Mildew ( <i>Erysiphe</i> spp.)<br>Scab ( <i>Elsinoe fawcettii</i> ) | 12.0-15.5<br>(0.20-0.25)                         | LIBERTY AZOXY 229 applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on 7- to 21-day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Under conditions that favor severe disease epidemics, the higher application rates should be used. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. A horticultural spray oil should be used to improve control of greasy spot.<br><br>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than four (4) applications of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicide per season. |

| Crop   | Target Diseases  | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks   |
|--|--|--|---|
|  | Sweet Orange Scab<br>( <i>Elsinoe australis</i> )<br>Black Spot ( <i>Guignardia<br/>citricarpa</i> ) | 9.0-15.5<br>(0.15-0.25)                          |   |
| Pummelo*<br>Citrus Hybrid (Uniq<br>fruit only)*<br>*Not approved for this<br>use in California.  | <b>Soilborne Diseases</b><br>Seedling Root Rot,<br>Basal Stem Rot<br>( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )   | 0.40-0.80<br>fl. oz./1000<br>row feet            | For soilborne/seedling disease<br>control, see directions and rates<br>under the <b>SOILBORNE/SEEDLING<br/>DISEASE CONTROL</b> section. |
| <b>Complete List of Citrus Fruit Crops:</b> Australian Desert Lime ( <i>Eremocitrus glauca</i> ); Australian Finger Lime ( <i>Microcitrus australasica</i> ); Australian Round Lime ( <i>Microcitrus australis</i> ); Brown River Finger Lime ( <i>Microcitrus papuana</i> ); Calamondin ( <i>Citrofortunella microcarpa</i> ); Citron ( <i>Citrus medica</i> ); Citrus Hybrids, <i>Citrus</i> spp., <i>Eremocitrus</i> spp., <i>Fortunella</i> spp., <i>Microcitrus</i> spp., and <i>Poncirus</i> spp., Grapefruit ( <i>Citrus paradise</i> ); Japanese Summer Grapefruit ( <i>Citrus natsudaia</i> ); Kumquat ( <i>Fortunella</i> spp.); Lemon ( <i>Citrus limon</i> ); Lime ( <i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i> ); Mediterranean Mandarin ( <i>Citrus deliciosa</i> ); Mount White Lime ( <i>Microcitrus garrowayae</i> ); New Guinea Wild Lime ( <i>Microcitrus warburgiana</i> ); Orange, Sour ( <i>Citrus aurantium</i> ); Orange, Sweet ( <i>Citrus sinensis</i> ); Pummelo ( <i>Citrus maxima</i> ); Russell River Lime ( <i>Microcitrus inodora</i> ); Satsuma Mandarin ( <i>Citrus unshiu</i> ); Sweet Lime ( <i>Citrus limetta</i> ); Tachibana Orange ( <i>Citrus tachibana</i> ); Tahiti Lime ( <i>Citrus latifolia</i> ); Tangelo ( <i>Citrus x tangelo</i> ); Tangerine (Mandarin) ( <i>Citrus reticulata</i> ); Tangor ( <i>Citrus nobilis</i> ); Trifoliolate Orange ( <i>Poncirus trifoliata</i> ); Uniq Fruit ( <i>Citrus aurantium</i> Tangelo group); cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these. |  |  |   |
| <b>Specific Use Restrictions:</b><br>1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season.<br>2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.<br>3) Do not use LIBERTY AZOXY 229 in citrus plant propagation nurseries.<br>4) LIBERTY AZOXY 229 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).  |  |  |   |

| Crop   | Target Diseases | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks |
|--|-----------------|--|---------|
| <b>Clover (and stands containing Clover)</b><br>(See Nongrass Animal Feeds Forage, Fodder,<br>Straw and Hay) |                 |  |         |

| Crop   | Target Diseases  | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks  |
|--|--|--|--|
| Corn<br><br>Field<br>Pop<br>Sweet<br>(Includes Seed<br>Production) | Rust ( <i>Puccinia sorghi</i> )  | 6.0-9.0<br>(0.10-0.15)                           | For gray leaf spot, apply LIBERTY AZOXY 229 at the onset of disease. A second application may be required 14 days later if disease pressure persists.  |
|  | Anthrachnose Leaf Blight ( <i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i> )<br>Eye Spot ( <i>Aureobasidium zeae</i> )<br>Gray Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora sorghi</i> )<br>Northern Corn Leaf Blight ( <i>Setosphaeria turcica</i> )<br>Northern Corn Leaf Spot ( <i>Cochliobolus carbonum</i> )<br>Southern Corn Leaf Blight ( <i>Cochliobolus heterostrophus</i> ) | 6.0-15.5<br>(0.10-0.25)                          | For all other diseases, LIBERTY AZOXY 229 applications should begin prior to disease development and may continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.<br><br>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. For field corn and field corn grown for seed, do not make more than two (2) applications per season. |
|  | Early Application (V4-V8)  | 6.0<br>(0.10)                                    | Apply LIBERTY AZOXY 229 early (V4-V8) for early season disease control and beneficial physiological benefits. If mixing with herbicides, other than solo glyphosate products, Callisto <sup>®</sup> , Callisto <sup>®</sup> Xtra, or Halex <sup>®</sup> GT, consult your local LIBERTY CROP PROTECTION, LLC representative.  |
|  | <b>Soilborne Diseases</b><br>Rhizoctonia Root and Stalk Rot ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )  | 0.40-0.80<br>fl. oz./1000<br>row feet            | For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the <b>SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL</b> section.  |

**Specific Use Restrictions:**

- 1) Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz. of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 2.0 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) Do not apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI).

| Crop   | Target Diseases   | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks   |
|--------|---|--|---|
| Cotton | Anthrachnose ( <i>Glomerella gossypii</i> )<br>Ascochyta Blight ( <i>A. gossypii</i> )<br>Boll Rot ( <i>A. gossypii</i> )<br>Cotton Rust ( <i>Puccinia schedonnardi</i> ) | 6.0-9.0<br>(0.1-0.15)                            | For optimum disease control, LIBERTY AZOXY 229 applications should begin prior to or in the early stages of disease development. Applications may be made by ground, air, or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified |



| Crop  | Target Diseases  | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A)   | Remarks   |
|---|--|--|---|
|   | Hardlock ( <i>Fusarium verticillioides</i> )<br>Southwestern Cotton Rust ( <i>Puccinia cacabata</i> )                  |  | <p>rates. Minimum application volumes for air and ground are 5 and 10 gallons per acre, respectively.</p> <p>The first LIBERTY AZOXY 229 application should be targeted approximately at pinhead square to first bloom to protect the plant from diseases. Subsequent application(s) are specified on a 14- 21-day schedule. An additional application may be made depending on environmental conditions and the health of the cotton plant.</p> <p>Under poor environmental conditions conducive to seedling disease and poor cotton growth, LIBERTY AZOXY 229 may be applied to early season cotton to suppress damping off and other diseases which result in plant stand loss.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two foliar applications of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not make more than three (3) foliar applications of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides per crop per acre per year.</p> |
|   | Pythium Seedling Blight ( <i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i> )<br>Rhizoctonia Seedling Blight ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> ) | <b>In-Furrow</b><br>0.40-0.80<br>fl. oz.<br>product<br>per 1000<br>row feet<br>(0.10-0.20<br>oz. a.i. per<br>1000 row<br>feet) | <p><b>LIBERTY AZOXY 229 Application Directions:</b> Apply LIBERTY AZOXY 229 as an in-furrow spray in 3-7 gallons of water at planting. Mount the spray nozzle so the spray is directed into the furrow just before the seed are covered. Use the higher rate when the weather conditions are expected to be conducive for disease development, if the field has a history of Pythium problems, or if minimum/low till programs are in place.</p> <p>See the <b>SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL</b> section for table illustrating total fluid ounces per acre with various row spacings.</p>   |
| <p><b>Specific Use Restrictions:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Do not apply more than 27 fl. oz. of product/crop/season as a foliar spray.</li> <li>2) LIBERTY AZOXY 229 may be applied up to 45 days before harvest (45-day PHI).</li> </ol> |  |  |   |

| Crop  | Target Diseases   | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks  |
|---|---|--|--|
| <b>Cranberry Subgroup 13-07H (except Strawberry)</b><br><br>Bearberry<br>Bilberry<br>Blueberry, Lowbush<br>Cloudberry<br>Lingonberry<br>Muntries<br>Partridgeberry<br><br>Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these | Cottonball ( <i>Monilinia oxycocci</i> )<br>Fruit Rots ( <i>Physalospora vaccinii</i> ) ( <i>Glomerella cingulata</i> ) ( <i>Coleophoma empetri</i> )<br>Lophodermium Twig Blight ( <i>Lophodermium</i> spp.) | 6.0-15.5<br>(0.10-0.25)                          | Begin applications at 5-10% bloom for fruit rot, cottonball, and twig blight. Continue applications on a 7- to 14-day schedule if conditions are favorable for disease development. Applications may be made by ground, chemigation or air.<br><br>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternations with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.  |
|   | Fairy Ring (suppression) ( <i>Psilocybe</i> spp.)   | 15.5<br>(0.25)                                   | Make the first application at bud break. Measure the ring diameter and add 10 feet to that diameter. Apply LIBERTY AZOXY 229 at a rate equivalent to 15.5 fl. oz./A in 30-100 gallons of water to the affected area. Irrigation (1-2 hours) following application is advisable to ensure penetration to the base of the plant. If necessary make another application 2-4 weeks later. For ground application ensure adequate water volume for thorough canopy penetration. |

**Specific Use Restrictions:**

- 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) Do not treat cranberry fields used for aquaculture of fish and crustacea.
- 4) Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitat. Applicators should use care in making applications near non-target aquatic habitats.
- 5) Do not apply to flooded crop.
- 6) Do not allow release of irrigation or flood water to non-target aquatic habitat for at least 14 days after the last application.
- 7) Do not apply within 3 days of harvest (3-day PHI).

| Crop  | Target Diseases  | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks   |
|---|--|--|---|
| <b>Cucurbits</b><br><br>Cantaloupe<br>Chayote<br>Chinese-Waxgourd<br>Cucumber<br>Gourds<br>Honeydew<br>Melons | Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum lagenarium</i> )<br>Belly Rot ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )<br>Downy Mildew ( <i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i> )<br>Gummy Stem Blight | 6.0-15.5<br>(0.10-0.25)                          | For both downy and powdery mildew, make preventative applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule. For belly rot control, the first application should be made at the 1-3 leaf crop stage with a second application just prior to vine tip over or 10-14 days later whichever occurs first. For all other diseases, |

|  |  |  |   |
|--|--|--|---|
| <p><i>Momordica</i> spp.<br/>(bitter melon, balsam apple)<br/>Muskmelon<br/>Watermelon<br/>Pumpkin<br/>Squash<br/>Zucchini</p> <p>Including cultivars and/or hybrids of these.</p> | <p>(<i>Didymella bryoniae</i>)<br/>Leaf Spots (<i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>Cercospora</i> spp.)<br/>Myrothecium Canker (<i>Myrothecium roridum</i>)<br/>Plectosporium Blight (<i>Plectosporium tabacinum</i>)<br/>Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca fuliginea</i>, <i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>)<br/>Ulocladium Leaf Spot (<i>Ulocladium cucurbitae</i>)</p> |  | <p>LIBERTY AZOXY 229 applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p> <p>Do not tank mix LIBERTY AZOXY 229 with crop oil concentrates (COC), methylated spray oil (MSO) or silicon adjuvants.</p> <p>Do not tank mix LIBERTY AZOXY 229 with Malathion, Kelthane<sup>®</sup>, Thiodan<sup>®</sup>, Phaser<sup>®</sup>, Lannate<sup>®</sup>, Lorsban<sup>®</sup>, M-Pede<sup>®</sup> or Botran<sup>®</sup>.</p> <p>Do not apply more than one application of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than four (4) foliar applications of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides per crop per acre per year.</p> |
|  | <p><b>Soilborne Diseases</b><br/>Rhizoctonia Root Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p>  | <p>0.40-0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet</p> | <p>For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the <b>SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL</b> section.</p>  |

**Specific Use Restrictions:**

- 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) Do not apply within 1 day of harvest (1-day PHI).

| <b>Crop</b>  | <b>Target Diseases</b>  | <b>Use Rate<br/>fl. oz.<br/>product/A<br/>(lb. a.i./A)</b> | <b>Remarks</b>   |
|--|---|--|--|
| <p><b>Fruiting Vegetables<br/>Crop Group 8-10</b></p> <p><b>Pepper</b><br/>Bell Pepper<br/>Non-Bell Pepper<br/>Sweet Non-Bell Pepper</p> <p><b>Eggplant<br/>Okra<br/>Pepino</b><br/>Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these.</p> | <p>Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.)<br/>Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.)</p> | <p>6.0-15.5 (0.10-0.25)</p>                                | <p>LIBERTY AZOXY 229 applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7- to 14-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p> <p>Do not apply more than one application of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p> |

|   |   |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|
| <p><b>See specific directions for use for Tomatoes.</b></p> <p>See complete list of fruiting vegetables below.</p>  | <p><b>Soilborne Diseases</b><br/>Rhizoctonia Seedling Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p> | <p>0.40-0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet</p> | <p>For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the <b>SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL</b> section.</p> |
| <p><b>Complete List of Fruiting Vegetables:</b> African Eggplant; Bell Pepper; Eggplant; Martynia; Nonbell Pepper; Okra; Pea Eggplant; Pepino; Roselle; Scarlet Eggplant; cultivars, varieties; and/or hybrids of these.</p>  |   |  |  |
| <p><b>Specific Use Restrictions:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Do not apply more than 61.5 fl. oz. of product/A/season.</li> <li>2) Do not apply more than 1.0 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>3) LIBERTY AZOXY 229 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).</li> </ol> |   |  |  |

| <b>Crop</b>   | <b>Target Diseases</b>  | <b>Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)</b> | <b>Remarks</b>   |
|---|---|--|--|
| <p><b>Grapes and Other Small Fruit Vine Climbing Subgroup 13-07F (except fuzzy kiwifruit)</b></p> <p>Amur River Grape<br/>Kiwifruit, Hardy<br/>Maypop<br/>Muscadines<br/>Schisandra Berry</p> <p>Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these.</p> | <p>Black Rot (<i>Guignardia bidwellii</i>)<br/>Downy Mildew (<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>)<br/>Phomopsis Cane and Leaf Spot (<i>Phomopsis viticola</i>)<br/>Powdery Mildew (<i>Uncinula necator</i>)</p> <p><b>Suppression Only:</b><br/>Botrytis Bunch Rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)</p> | <p>10.0-15.5 (0.16-0.25)</p>                   | <p>LIBERTY AZOXY 229 applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 10-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two sequential foliar applications of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p> <p><b>ATTENTION</b></p> <p>LIBERTY AZOXY 229 is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties. AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees (and apple fruit). DO NOT spray LIBERTY AZOXY 229 where spray drift may reach apple trees. DO NOT use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply LIBERTY AZOXY 229 to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties.</p> <p>AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE</p> |

| Crop   | Target Diseases | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks                           |
|--|-----------------|--|-----------------------------------|
|  |                 |  | RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR. |
| <b>Specific Use Restrictions:</b>  |                 |  |                                   |
| 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season.<br>2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.<br>3) Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI). |                 |  |                                   |

| Crop  | Target Diseases   | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks  |
|---|---|--|--|
| <b>Grasses</b><br>(grown for seed)  | Ergot Stem Diseases<br>Powdery Mildew<br>( <i>Erysiphe graminis</i> )<br>Rust ( <i>Puccinia</i> spp.) | 6.0-15.5<br>(0.10-0.25)                          | LIBERTY AZOXY 229 applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 10- to 14-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.<br><br>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |
| <b>Specific Use Restrictions:</b>   |   |  |  |
| 1) Do not apply more than 49 fl. oz. of product/A/season.<br>2) Do not apply more than 0.8 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.<br>3) Do not feed treated straw, seed or screenings to livestock.<br>4) LIBERTY AZOXY 229 may be applied up to 8 days prior to harvest (swathing)(8-day PHI). |   |  |  |

| Crop   | Target Diseases   | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A (lb.<br>a.i./A) | Remarks  |
|--|---|--|--|
| <b>Herbs &amp; Spices</b><br><b>(except black pepper)</b><br><b>Crop Group 19</b><br>Allspice; Angelica;<br>Anise (seed); Anise, star; Annatto; Balm;<br>Basil; Borage; Burnet;<br>Camomile; Caper (buds); Caraway;<br>Caraway, black;<br>Cardamon; Cassia (buds); Catnip; Celery Seed; Chervil (dried);<br>Chive; Chive, Chinese; | Corynespora Blight<br>( <i>Corynespora cassicola</i> )<br>Dill Blight<br>( <i>Cercosporidium punctum</i> )<br>Phoma Blight<br>( <i>Passalora puncta</i> ) | 6.0-15.5<br>(0.10-0.25)                          | LIBERTY AZOXY 229 applications should begin at the onset of disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground only. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Use a minimum of 30 gallons of water per acre.<br><br>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a |

| Crop   | Target Diseases  | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A (lb.<br>a.i./A) | Remarks  |
|--|--|--|--|
| Cinnamon; Clary;<br>Clove (buds);<br>Coriander (cilantro) or<br>Chinese parsley)(leaf);<br>Coriander (seed);<br>Costmary; Culantro<br>(leaf and seed);<br>Cumin, Curry (leaf);<br>Dill (seed); Dillweed;<br>Fennel, Common;<br>Fennel, Florence<br>(seed); Fenugreek;<br>Grains of Paradise;<br>Horehound; Hyssop;<br>Juniper (berry);<br>Lavender;<br>Lemongrass; Lovage<br>(leaf and seed); Mace;<br>Marigold; Marjoram;<br>Mustard (seed);<br>Nasturtium; Nutmeg;<br>Parsley (dried);<br>Pennyroyal; Pepper,<br>White; Poppy Seed;<br>Rosemary; Rue;<br>Saffron; Sage; Savory,<br>Summer and Winter<br>Sweet Bay; Tansy;<br>Tarragon; Thyme;<br>Vanilla; Wintergreen;<br>Woodruff; Wormwood |  |  | fungicide that is not in Group 11.   |
| Wasabi   | Fusarium Rhizome<br>and Root Rot ( <i>Pythium</i><br>spp.) | 6.2-15.4<br>(0.10-0.25)                          | LIBERTY AZOXY 229 applications<br>should begin at the onset of disease<br>development and continue<br>throughout the season on a 7-day<br>schedule, following the resistance<br>management guidelines.<br>Applications may be made by<br>ground or through the irrigation<br>system (chemigation). An adjuvant<br>may be added at specified rates.<br>Use a minimum of 30 gallons of<br>water per acre.<br><br>Do not apply more than two<br>sequential applications of LIBERTY<br>AZOXY 229 or other Group 11<br>fungicides before alternation with<br>fungicide that is not in Group 11. |
| <b>Specific Use Restrictions:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season.</li> <li>2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>3) LIBERTY AZOXY 229 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).</li> </ol>  |  |  |  |

| Crop   | Target Diseases  | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks  |
|--|--|--|--|
| <b>Leafy Vegetables<br/>(except brassica)</b><br><br>Amaranth<br>Arugula<br>Cardoon<br>Celery<br>Celtuce<br>Chervil<br>Chrysanthemum,<br>Edible<br>Corn Salad<br>Cress<br>Dandelion<br>Dock<br>Endive<br>Fennel<br>Lettuce, Head and<br>Leaf<br>Orach<br>Parsley<br>Purslane<br>Radicchio<br>Rhubarb<br>Spinach<br>Swiss Chard<br><br>Including cultivars<br>and/or hybrids of these | <b>Foliar Diseases</b><br>Alternaria Leaf Spot<br>( <i>Alternaria sonchi</i> , <i>A.</i><br>spp.)<br>Anthracnose<br>( <i>Microdochium</i><br><i>panattonianum</i> ,<br><i>Colletotrichum</i><br><i>dematium</i> )<br>Cercospora Leaf Spot<br>( <i>Cercospora</i> spp.)<br>Septoria Leaf Spot<br>( <i>Septoria petroselini</i> )<br>White Rust ( <i>Albugo</i><br><i>occidentalis</i> ) | 6.0-15.5<br>(0.10-0.25)                          | For both downy and powdery mildew, make preventative applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule.<br><br>For all other diseases, LIBERTY AZOXY 229 applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.   |
|  | Downy Mildew ( <i>Bremia lactucae</i> )<br>Powdery Mildew ( <i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i> )  | 12.0-15.5<br>(0.20-0.25)                         | Do not apply more than one application of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.<br><br><b>ATTENTION:</b> Applications of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 to leafy vegetable foliage have contributed to phytotoxicity under certain circumstances. Proceed with caution with regard to tank mixes and adjuvants when treating all leafy vegetables with LIBERTY AZOXY 229. LIBERTY AZOXY 229 must not be tank mixed on leaf lettuce with Ambush <sup>®</sup> WP, Pounce <sup>®</sup> WP, Aliette <sup>®</sup> , Warrior with Zeon Technology <sup>®</sup> , or another product that may increase the penetration of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 into the leaf surface, such as, but not limited to silicone wetters. |
|  | <b>Soilborne Diseases</b><br>Webb Blight, Bottom Rot, Crater Rot, Root Rot ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )   | 0.40-0.80<br>fl. oz./1000<br>row feet            | For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the <b>SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL</b> section.  |
| <b>Specific Use Restrictions:</b><br>1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season.<br>2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.<br>3) LIBERTY AZOXY 229 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).  |  |  |  |

| Crop   | Target Diseases  | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks  |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p><b>Legume Vegetables, Dry and Succulent and Legume Vegetables, Foliage of any Cultivar of Bean (<i>Phaseolus</i> spp.) and Field Pea (<i>Pisum</i> spp.)</b></p> <p>Bean (<i>Lupinus</i> spp.)<br/>(includes grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin)</p> <p>Bean (<i>Phaseolus</i> spp.)<br/>(includes field bean, kidney bean, lima bean, navy bean, pinto bean, runner bean, snap bean, tepary bean, wax bean)</p> <p>Bean (<i>Vigna</i> spp.)<br/>(includes adzuki bean, asparagus bean, blackeyed pea, cowpea, catjang, Chinese longbean, crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd bean, yardlong bean)</p> <p>Bean (<i>Glycine max</i>)<br/>Soybean, Immature Seed (edamame)</p> <p>Broad bean (fava bean) (<i>Vicia faba</i>)</p> <p>Chickpea (garbanzo bean)(<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)</p> <p>Guar (<i>Cyamopsis tetragonoloba</i>)</p> <p>Jackbean (<i>Canavalia ensiformis</i>)</p> <p>Lablab Bean (hyacinth bean)(<i>Lablab purpureus</i>)</p> <p>Lentil (<i>Lens esculenta</i>)</p> <p>Pea (<i>Pisum</i> spp.)<br/>(Includes dwarf pea, edible-pod pea, English pea, garden</p> | Bean Rust ( <i>Uromyces appendiculatus</i> )   | 6.0<br>(0.10)                                    | <p>LIBERTY AZOXY 229 applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Use the higher rates under severe disease pressure. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. For rust, use of a non-ionic surfactant is recommended.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p> |
|  | Alternaria Blight ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp.)<br>Alternaria Leaf Spot ( <i>Alternaria alternata</i> )<br>Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum lindemuthianum</i> )<br>Ascochyta Blight ( <i>Mycosphaerella pinodes</i> )<br>Ascochyta Leaf and Pod Spot ( <i>Ascochyta</i> spp.)<br>Ascochyta Leaf Spot ( <i>Ascochyta phaseolorum</i> )<br>Rust ( <i>Phakopsora</i> spp.)<br>Southern Blight ( <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> )<br>Web Blight ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> ) | 6.0-15.5<br>(0.10-0.25)                          |  |
|  | <p><b>Soilborne Disease</b><br/>           Rhizoctonia Root Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p>  | 0.40-0.80<br>fl. oz./1000<br>row feet            |  |



| Crop   | Target Diseases | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks |
|--|-----------------|--|---------|
| pea, green pea, field<br>pea, snow pea, sugar<br>snap pea)<br>Pigeon Pea ( <i>Cajanus<br/>cajan</i> )<br>Sword Bean<br>( <i>Canavalia gladiate</i> )   |                 |  |         |
| <b>Specific Use Restrictions:</b>  |                 |  |         |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season.</li> <li>2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>3) Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI) of dry legume vegetables (dry bean and dry pea seeds).</li> <li>4) LIBERTY AZOXY 229 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI) for succulent beans and peas.</li> <li>5) For use on soybeans, please refer to the soybean crop directions for use.</li> </ol> |                 |  |         |

| Crop   | Target Diseases  | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks   |
|--|--|--|---|
| <b>Mint</b><br>(Fresh or for<br>processing into mint<br>oil)   | Powdery Mildew<br>( <i>Erysiphe</i> spp.)<br>Rust ( <i>Puccinia menthae</i> )                      | 6.0-15.5<br>(0.10-0.25)                          | LIBERTY AZOXY 229 applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7- to 10-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.<br><br>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |
|  | <b>Soilborne Diseases</b><br>Seedling Root Rot,<br>Basal Stem Rot<br>( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> ) | 0.40-0.80<br>fl. oz./1000<br>row feet            | For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the <b>SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL</b> section.   |
| <b>Specific Use Restrictions:</b>  |  |  |   |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Do not apply more than 46 fl. oz. of product/A/season.</li> <li>2) Do not apply more than 0.75 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>3) For processed mint, do not apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI).</li> <li>4) For fresh mint, LIBERTY AZOXY 229 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).</li> </ol> |  |  |   |

| Crop                                     | Target Diseases                                   | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks  |
|--|---|--|--|
| <b>Nongrass Animal<br/>Feeds Forage,</b> | Alternaria Leaf Spot<br>( <i>Alternaria</i> spp.) | 6.0-15.5<br>(0.10-0.25)                          | LIBERTY AZOXY 229 applications should begin prior to disease |

| Crop  | Target Diseases  | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks   |
|---|--|--|---|
| <p><b>Fodder, Straw and Hay</b></p> <p>For pure/mixed stands of the following or stands mixed with grasses:</p> <p>Alfalfa (<i>Medicago sativa</i> subsp. <i>sativa</i>)<br/>           Bean, Velvet (<i>Mucuna pruriens</i> var. <i>utilis</i>)<br/>           Clover (<i>Trifolium</i> spp., <i>Melilotus</i> spp.)<br/>           Kudzu (<i>Pueraria lobata</i>)<br/>           Lespedeza (<i>Lespedeza</i> spp.)<br/>           Lupin (<i>Lupinus</i> spp.)<br/>           Sainfoin (<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i>)<br/>           Trefoil (<i>Lotus</i> spp.)<br/>           Vetch (<i>Vicia</i> spp.)<br/>           Vetch, Crown (<i>Coronilla varia</i>)<br/>           Vetch, Milk (<i>Astragalus</i> spp.)</p> | <p>Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.)<br/>           Powdery Mildew (<i>Oidium</i> spp., <i>Erysiphe</i> spp.)<br/>           Rust (<i>Phakopsora</i> spp.)</p> |  | <p>development and continue throughout the season. Use the higher rates under severe disease pressure. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. Use of an additive such as crop oil concentrate or non-ionic surfactant is recommended.</p> <p>For management of outbreaks of Asian soybean rust and other Puccinia species on alternate host species such as kudzu, lespedeza, trefoil and vetch, apply LIBERTY AZOXY 229 to forages grown in the vicinity of soybeans and other legume crops (beans and peas) as a part of an Asian rust disease management strategy. Consult with local experts and university extension agents for the latest advice.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p> |

**Specific Use Restrictions:**

- 1) Do not apply more than 0.25 lb. a.i./A per cutting.
- 2) Do not apply more than 0.75 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) Do not apply within 14 days of grazing or harvest (14-day PHI) for forage and hay.
- 4) Not for use on rangeland.

| Crop  | Target Diseases  | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks   |
|---|--|--|---|
| <p><b>Oilseed Crops<br/>Crop Group 20</b></p> <p>Crambe<br/>           Flax<br/>           Mustard, Indian<br/>           Mustard, Field<br/>           Mustard, Black<br/>           Rapeseed<br/>           Rapeseed, Indian<br/>           Safflower<br/>           Sunflower</p> <p>Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these</p> | <p>Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.)<br/>           Downy Mildew (<i>Plasmopora halstedii</i>, <i>Plasmopora helianthi</i>)<br/>           Pasm ( <i>Septoria linicola garass</i>)<br/>           Sunflower Rust (<i>Puccinia helianthi</i>)</p> | <p>6.0-15.5<br/>(0.1-0.25)</p>                   | <p>Apply 6.0 fl. oz. of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 at early bud followed by 14.0 fl. oz. at about 45 days before harvest. A third application of 7.0 fl. oz. may be made 30 days before harvest. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre for ground applications.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p> |

|   |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| See complete list of oilseed crops below.   |  |  |  |
| <b>Complete List of Oilseed Crops:</b> Borage; Calendula; Castor Oil Plant; Chinese Tallowtree; Cottonseed; Crambe; Cuphea; Echium; Euphorbia; Evening Primrose; Flax Seed; Gold of Pleasure; Hare's Ear Mustard; Jojoba; Lesquerella; Lunaria; Meadowfoam; Milkweed; Mustard Seed; Niger Seed; Oil Radish; Poppy Seed; Rapeseed; Rose Hip; Safflower; Sesame; Stokes Aster; Sunflower; Sweet Rocket; Tallowwood; Tea Oil Plant; Vernonia; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these. |  |  |  |
| <b>Specific Use Restrictions:</b>   |  |  |  |
| 1) Do not apply more than 27 fl. oz. of product/A/season.   |  |  |  |
| 2) Do not apply more than 0.45 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.   |  |  |  |
| 3) Do not apply within 30 days of harvest (30-day PHI).   |  |  |  |

| Crop    | Target Diseases  | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks   |
|---------|--|--|---|
| Peanuts | <b>Soilborne Diseases – early season (in-furrow application)</b><br>Aspergillus Crown Rot ( <i>Aspergillus niger</i> )<br>Pythium Damping Off ( <i>Pythium</i> spp.)<br>Stem Rot/White Mold Suppression ( <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> )  | 0.40-0.80<br>fl. oz./1000<br>row feet            | Apply LIBERTY AZOXY 229 in-furrow at planting for control of various seed/seedling diseases including early season suppression of stem rot. See directions and rates under <b>PRODUCT INFORMATION</b> section.  |
|         | <b>Soilborne Diseases – mid-late season</b><br>Rhizoctonia Peg and Pod Rot ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )<br>Stem Rot/White Mold ( <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> )<br><br><b>Suppression Only:</b><br>Cylindrocladium Black Rot ( <i>Cylindrocladium crotalariae</i> )<br>Pythium Pod Rot ( <i>Pythium myriotylum</i> ) | 12.0-24.5<br>(0.20-0.40)                         | LIBERTY AZOXY 229 should be applied at approximately 60 and 90 days after planting as a foliar application. This application regime may be applied earlier in the season if environmental conditions favor disease development. These two applications of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 will provide protection against the soil borne diseases and will also provide control of the foliar diseases listed for a 10- to 14-day period after each spray. Under heavy disease pressure and/or where there is a high rainfall and/or irrigation, use 18.5-24.5 fl. oz./A. For light disease pressure and dry environmental conditions (non-irrigated, low rainfall), use 12.0-24.5 fl. oz./A. For control of Pythium, a rate of 24.5 fl. oz./A is required. Additional applications of other fungicides on a leaf spot application schedule will be required to provide season-long disease control of the leaf spot diseases. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. |
|         | <b>Foliar Diseases</b><br>Early Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora arachidicola</i> )   | 6.0-18.5<br>(0.10-0.30)                          | For foliar disease control only, a lower rate of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 may be applied on a 10- to 14-day  |

|  |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
|  | Late Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercosporidium personatum</i> )<br>Rust ( <i>Puccinia arachidis</i> )<br>Web Blotch ( <i>Phoma arachidicola</i> ) |  | interval.<br><br>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |
|--|---|--|--|

**Specific Use Restrictions:**

- 1) Do not apply more than 49 fl. oz. of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 0.8 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI).

| Crop   | Target Diseases  | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks  |
|--------|--|--|--|
| Pecans | Anthracnose ( <i>Glomerella cingulata</i> )<br>Scab ( <i>Cladosporium caryigenum</i> ) | 6.0-12.0<br>(0.10-0.20)                          | LIBERTY AZOXY 229 applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on 7- to 21-day intervals following the resistance management guidelines.<br>Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.<br><br>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |

**Specific Use Restrictions:**

- 1) Do not apply more than 73.8 fl. oz. of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 1.2 lbs. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) Do not apply within 45 days of harvest (45-day PHI).

| Crop       | Target Diseases   | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks  |
|------------|---|--|--|
| Pistachios | Alternaria Late Blight ( <i>Alternaria alternata</i> )<br>Botryosphaeria<br>Panicle and Shoot Blight ( <i>Botryosphaeria dothidea</i> )<br>Septoria Leaf Spot ( <i>Septoria pistaciarum</i> ) | 6.0-15.5<br>(0.10-0.25)                          | LIBERTY AZOXY 229 applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on 7- to 21-day intervals following the resistance management guidelines.<br>Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.<br><br>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |

**Specific Use Restrictions:**

- 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) Do not apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI).

| Crop     | Target Diseases   | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks   |
|----------|---|--|---|
| Potatoes | Black Dot<br>( <i>Colletotrichum coccodes</i> )<br>Early Blight ( <i>Alternaria solani</i> )<br>Late Blight<br>( <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> )<br>Powdery Mildew<br>( <i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i> ) | 6.0-20.0<br>(0.10-0.33)                          | <p><b>Early Blight</b> – For a 7-day application schedule, use LIBERTY AZOXY 229 at 6.0 fl. oz. product/A. For a 14-day application schedule, use a 12.0 fl. oz. product/A rate.</p> <p><b>Late Blight</b> – Apply LIBERTY AZOXY 229 at 12.0 fl. oz. product/A on a 7-day schedule. Initiate late blight applications in a preventative schedule prior to disease development according to local practices. If late blight symptoms develop or conditions favor disease, switch immediately to a non-Group 11 fungicide, using a 5-day schedule. Addition of a spreader/sticker may improve coverage.</p> <p>For all other diseases, LIBERTY AZOXY 229 applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Use the high rate and the shorter interval if disease epidemics are severe. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation.</p> <p>Do not apply more than one application of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p> |
|          | <p><b>Soilborne Diseases</b></p> Black Dot<br>( <i>Colletotrichum coccodes</i> )<br>Black Scurf ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )<br>Silver Scurf<br>( <i>Helminthosporium solani</i> )                     | 0.40-0.80<br>fl. oz./1000<br>row feet            | For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the <b>SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL</b> section.   |

**Specific Use Restrictions:**

- 1) Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz. of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 2.0 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI).

| Crop | Target Diseases  | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks   |
|------|--|--|---|
| Rice | <b>Sheath/Stem Diseases</b><br>Sheath Blight ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )   | 6.0-18.5<br>(0.10-0.30)                          | LIBERTY AZOXY 229 should be applied prior to disease development. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. For aerial application, volumes should be 5-10 GPA. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.<br><br>For sheath blight control, application rates may vary from 9.0 to 12.0 fl. oz./A depending on the growth stage of the rice and the severity of the disease. Consult with your local extension personnel or LIBERTY CROP PROTECTION, LLC representative for information in sheath blight control.<br><br>For other stem/sheath diseases including stem rot, black sheath rot, aggregate sheath spot and sheath spot, apply when disease is less than 4 inches above water line usually between panicle differentiation (PD) +5 days to PD +10 days or at initial sign of disease. Under heavy disease pressure and conditions favorable for disease development, a second application may be applied.<br><br>For foliar and panicle diseases, apply LIBERTY AZOXY 229 prior to disease development. LIBERTY AZOXY 229 must be applied as a preventative treatment for blast control and applied prior to favorable conditions for blast development. For panicle blast, an application should be applied at mid-boot to boot-split but prior to full head emergence. A second application should be applied when panicles are approximately 60-90% emerged from the boot (7-14 days later).<br><br>When LIBERTY AZOXY 229 is being applied for panicle blast on continuous rice acreage (no rotation to other crops), no more than two sequential foliar applications of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides should be made over multiple years before alternating with a fungicide with a different mode of action. Do not make more than two foliar applications of LIBERTY |
|      | Aggregate Sheath Spot ( <i>Ceratobasidium oryzae-sativae</i> = <i>Rhizoctonia oryzae-sativae</i> )<br>Black Sheath Rot ( <i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>graminis</i> )<br>Sheath Spot ( <i>Rhizoctonia oryzae</i> )<br>Stem Rot ( <i>Magnaporthe salvinii</i> = <i>Sclerotium oryzae</i> = <i>Nakateae sigmoidea</i> ) | 9.0-18.5<br>(0.15-0.30)                          |   |
|      | <b>Foliar Diseases</b><br>Brown Leaf Spot ( <i>Cochliobolus miyabeanus</i> )<br>Leaf Smut ( <i>Entyloma oryzae</i> )<br>Narrow Brown Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora janseana</i> = <i>Cercospora oryzae</i> )   |  |   |
|      | <b>Panicle Diseases</b><br>Kernel Smut ( <i>Tilletia barclayana</i> = <i>Neovossia barclayana</i> )<br>Panicle Blast ( <i>Pyricularia grisea</i> )   |  |   |

| Crop   | Target Diseases | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks   |
|--|-----------------|--|---|
|  |                 |  | AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides per acre per season. |
| <b>Specific Use Restrictions:</b>  |                 |  |   |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Do not treat rice fields used for aquaculture of fish and crustaceans.</li> <li>2) Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitat. Applicators should use care in making applications near non-target aquatic habitats.</li> <li>3) Do not apply more than 0.70 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>4) Do not allow release of irrigation or flood water for at least 14 days after the last application.</li> <li>5) Do not apply within 28 days of harvest (28-day PHI).</li> </ol> |                 |  |   |

| Crop   | Target Diseases  | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks   |
|--|--|--|---|
| <b>Sorghum</b>   | Anthracnose<br>( <i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i> )<br>Gray Leaf Spot<br>( <i>Cercospora sorghi</i> )       | 6.0-15.5<br>(0.10-0.25)                          | LIBERTY AZOXY 229 applications should begin prior to disease development. Use the high rates under conditions favorable for severe disease pressure, dense plant canopies, or when susceptible varieties are planted. Contact extension personnel for local economic thresholds and timings for specific diseases in your area. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.<br><br>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |
|  | <b>Soilborne Diseases</b><br>Damping-Off<br>( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> ,<br><i>Pythium aphanadermatum</i> ) | 0.40-0.80 fl.<br>oz./1000<br>row feet            | For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the <b>SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL</b> section.   |
| <b>Specific Use Restrictions:</b>  |  |  |   |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) For grain and stover, do not apply more than 0.75 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>2) For forage, do not apply more than 0.5 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>3) Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI).</li> </ol> |  |  |   |

| Crop  | Target Diseases  | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks   |
|---|--|--|---|
| <b>Soybean</b><br><b>Soybean, Immature</b><br><b>Seed (edamame)</b> | Aerial Blight<br>( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )<br>Alternaria Leaf Spot<br>( <i>Alternaria</i> spp.)<br>Anthracnose<br>( <i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i> )<br>Brown Spot ( <i>Septoria glycines</i> )<br>Cercospora Blight and Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora kikuchii</i> )<br>Frogeye Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora sojina</i> )<br>Pod and Stem Blight ( <i>Diaporthe phaseolorum</i> )<br>Rust ( <i>Phakopsora</i> spp.) | 6.0-15.5<br>(0.10-0.25)                          | LIBERTY AZOXY 229 applications should begin prior to disease development. Use the high rates under conditions favorable for severe disease pressure, dense plant canopies, or when susceptible varieties are planted. Contact Extension personnel for local economic thresholds and timings for specific diseases in your area. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Use of a crop oil concentrate or non-ionic surfactant with the lower use rate is recommended.<br><br>Soybean rust: LIBERTY AZOXY 229 may be used at 4 fl. oz./A when tank mixed with a triazole registered for use on soybean rust.<br><br>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |
|   | <b>Soilborne Diseases</b><br>Rhizoctonia solani<br>( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )<br>Southern Blight<br>( <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> )   | 0.40-0.80<br>fl. oz./1000<br>row feet            | For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the <b>SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL</b> section.   |

**Specific Use Restrictions:**

- 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not make more than one application at 15.5 fl. oz. product/acre or 0.25 lb. a.i./A to soybean forage and hay.
- 3) Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI) of soybeans (beans).
- 5) LIBERTY AZOXY 229 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI) to soybean forage and hay.

| Crop  | Target Diseases  | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks  |
|---|--|--|--|
| <b>Stone Fruits</b><br><br>Apricot<br>Cherry, Sweet<br>Cherry, Tart<br>Nectarine<br>Peach<br>Plum<br>Plumcot<br>Prune | Brown Rot Blossom Blight and Fruit Rot<br>( <i>Monilinia fructicola</i> , <i>M. laxa</i> )                               | 12.0-15.5<br>(0.20-0.25)                         | For brown rot blossom blight, begin applications at early bloom and continue through petal fall. For brown rot on fruit, LIBERTY AZOXY 229 may be applied to fruit up to the day of harvest. |
|   | Scab ( <i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i> )<br>Alternaria spot and fruit rot ( <i>Alternaria alternata</i> )<br>Anthracnose | 6.0-15.5<br>(0.10-0.25)                          | For scab, begin applications at petal fall and continue at 7- to 14-day intervals.   |



| Crop   | Target Diseases  | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks  |
|--|--|--|--|
|  | <p>(<i>Colletotrichum prunicola</i>, <i>C. gloeosporioides</i>)<br/>           Leaf rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>)<br/>           Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i>, <i>Podosphaera clandestine</i>)<br/>           Shot hole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>)</p> |  | <p>For all other diseases, begin application at the onset of disease as a protectant fungicide and continue on a 7- to 14-day schedule.</p> <p>For peaches only, 9.0-15.5 fl. oz. of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 may be used for scab control.</p> <p>Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p> |
| <p><b>Specific Use Restrictions:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season.</li> <li>2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>3) LIBERTY AZOXY 229 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).</li> </ol> |  |  |  |

| Crop   | Target Diseases  | Use Rate fl. oz.<br>product/A (lb.<br>a.i./A) | Remarks   |
|--|--|---|---|
| Sugarcane  | <p>Brown Rust (<i>Puccinia melanocephala</i>)<br/>           Orange Rust (<i>Puccinia kuehnii</i>)</p> | <p>9.0-12.0<br/>(0.15-0.20)</p>               | <p>LIBERTY AZOXY 229 applications should begin prior to rust development, and continue throughout the season every 14-28 days following resistance management guidelines. Scout fields and begin applications at the earliest sign of rust. An adjuvant may be used at recommended rates. For ground applications, apply LIBERTY AZOXY 229 in sufficient water volume for adequate coverage and canopy penetration. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicide, before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than four foliar applications of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicide per acre per year.</p> |
| <p><b>Specific Use Restrictions:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Do not apply more than 0.80 lb. a.i./A per season azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>2) Do not apply within 30 days of harvest (30-day PHI).</li> <li>3) When applying by air, use no less than 5 gallons spray solution per acre.</li> </ol> |  |   |   |

| Crop   | Target Diseases  | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks   |
|--|--|--|---|
| Tobacco  | Blue Mold ( <i>Peronospora tabacina</i> )<br>Frogeye Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora nicotianae</i> )<br>Target Spot ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> ) | 6.0-12.0<br>(0.1-0.2)                            | <p>LIBERTY AZOXY 229 applications should begin prior to disease development or at first indication that blue mold is in the area. Do not apply LIBERTY AZOXY 229 as a curative application. If blue mold is present in the field, initiate applications with Acrobat MZ<sup>®</sup> prior to an LIBERTY AZOXY 229 application. Apply on a 7- to 14-day interval with shorter intervals under conditions conducive to disease development. For ground applications, apply LIBERTY AZOXY 229 in sufficient water volume for adequate coverage and canopy penetration. For aerial application, volumes should be 10-15 GPA. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. Do not apply LIBERTY AZOXY 229 on greenhouse seedlings. Do not tank mix with Thiodan. Tank mixing LIBERTY AZOXY 229 with insecticides formulated as emulsifiable concentrates (EC) or containing high amounts of solvents, may cause crop injury.</p> <p>Do not apply more than one application of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p> <p>NOTE: LIBERTY AZOXY 229 may enhance weather flecking on the leaves of certain tobacco types. This does not affect yield and quality.</p> |
| <p><b>Specific Use Restrictions:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Do not apply more than 32 fl. oz. of product/A/season.</li> <li>2) Do not apply more than 0.52 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>3) LIBERTY AZOXY 229 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).</li> </ol> |  |  |   |

| Crop  | Target Diseases   | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks  |
|---|---|--|--|
| <b>Tomatoes</b><br><b>Tomatillos</b><br><b>Subgroup 8-10A</b><br><br>Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these. | Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum coccodes</i> )<br>Black Mold ( <i>Alternaria alternata</i> )<br>Buckeye Rot | 5.0-6.2<br>(0.08-0.10)                           | LIBERTY AZOXY 229 applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season following the resistance management guidelines. For late blight, LIBERTY AZOXY 229 |

|  |   |               |   |
|--|---|---------------|---|
| See complete list of tomato crops below. | ( <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)<br>Early Blight ( <i>Alternaria solani</i> )<br>Powdery Mildew ( <i>Oidiopsis sicula</i> )<br>Septoria Leaf Spot ( <i>Septoria lycopersici</i> )<br>Target Spot ( <i>Corynespora cassiicola</i> ) |               | should be applied at 5- to 7-day intervals. For all other tomato diseases, LIBERTY AZOXY 229 should be applied on 7- to 21-day intervals.<br><br>Applications may be made by ground air or chemigation.<br><br>Do not apply more than one application of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.  |
|  | Late Blight ( <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> )   | 6.2<br>(0.10) | Under certain weather conditions (particularly high temperatures) LIBERTY AZOXY 229 in combination with high rates of silicone-based or oil containing (petroleum or crop) additives or adjuvants may cause injury. Do not exceed 0.125% adjuvant (v/v). Consult a LIBERTY CROP PROTECTION, LLC representative for more information concerning additives or adjuvants.<br><br>A tank mixture with Dimethoate may cause crop injury. |

**Complete List of Tomato Crops:** Bush Tomato; Cocona; Currant Tomato; Garden Huckleberry; Goji Berry; Groundcherry; Naranjilla; Sunberry; Tomatillo; Tomato; Tree Tomato; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

**Specific Use Restrictions:**

- 1) Do not apply more than 37 fl. oz. of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 0.6 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) LIBERTY AZOXY 229 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

| Crop  | Target Diseases   | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks   |
|---|---|--|---|
| <b>Tree Nuts</b><br><br>Beechnut<br>Brazil Nut<br>Butternut<br>Cashew<br>Chestnut<br>Chinquapin<br>Filbert<br>Hickory<br>Macadamia<br>Pecan<br>Walnut<br><br>Almonds, Pistachios<br>(see specific use instructions) | Alternaria Leaf and Fruit Spot ( <i>Alternaria alternata</i> )<br>Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i> , <i>Glomerella cingulata</i> )<br>Eastern Filbert Blight ( <i>Anisogramma anomale</i> )<br>Late Blight ( <i>Alternaria alternata</i> )<br>Scab ( <i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i> )<br>Septoria Leaf Spot ( <i>Septoria pistaciarum</i> )<br>Shot Hole | 6.0-12.0<br>(0.10-0.20)                          | LIBERTY AZOXY 229 applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.<br><br>For all other diseases begin applications prior to disease development and continue at 7- to 21-day intervals throughout the season.<br><br>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of LIBERTY |

|   |   |  |   |
|---|---|--|---|
|   | ( <i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i> )<br>Blossom Blight<br>( <i>Monilinia laxa</i> , <i>M. fructicola</i> ) |  | AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.<br><br>For blossom blight, begin applications at early bloom and continue through petal fall. |
| <b>Specific Use Restrictions:</b>   |   |  |   |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Do not apply more than 73.8 fl. oz. of product/A/season.</li> <li>2) Do not apply more than 1.2 lbs. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>3) Do not apply within 45 days of harvest (45-day PHI).</li> </ol> |   |  |   |

| <b>Crop</b>   | <b>Target Diseases</b>   | <b>Use Rate<br/>fl. oz.<br/>product/A<br/>(lb. a.i./A)</b> | <b>Remarks</b>   |
|---|--|--|--|
| <b>Tropical Fruit</b><br>Acerola<br>Atemoya<br>Avocado<br>Biriba<br>Canistel<br>Cherimoya<br>Custard Apple<br>Dragon Fruit<br>Feijoa<br>Guava<br>Ilama<br>Jaboticaba<br>Jackfruit<br>Longan<br>Loquat<br>Lychee<br>Mango<br>Papaya<br>Passionfruit<br>Pawpaw<br>Persimmon<br>Pulasan<br>Rambutan<br>Sapodilla<br>Sapote, Black<br>Sapote, Mamey<br>Sapote, White<br>Soursop<br>Star Apple<br>Starfruit<br>Sugar Apple<br>Spanish Lime<br>Tamarind | Anthracnose<br>( <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.)<br>Cercospora Leaf Spot<br>( <i>Cercospora</i> spp.)<br>Powdery Mildew<br>( <i>Erysiphe</i> spp.)<br>Rust ( <i>Puccinia</i> spp.) | 6.0-15.5<br>(0.10-0.25)                                    | LIBERTY AZOXY 229 applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 10- to 14-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.<br><br>Follow the resistance management guidelines in the Resistance Management Section. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |
|   | <b>Soilborne Diseases</b><br>Seedling Root Rot,<br>Basal Stem Rot<br>( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )   | 0.40-0.80<br>fl. oz./1000<br>row feet                      | For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the <b>SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL</b> section.  |
| <b>Specific Use Restrictions:</b>   |  |  |  |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season.</li> <li>2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>3) LIBERTY AZOXY 229 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).</li> </ol>   |  |  |  |

| Crop   | Target Diseases   | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks  |
|--|---|--|--|
| <b>Vegetables, Leaves of Root and Tuber Group and Root Subgroup</b><br><br>Beet, Garden and Sugar <sup>1,2</sup><br>Burdock <sup>1,2</sup><br>Carrot <sup>1,2</sup><br>Cassava, Bitter and Sweet <sup>1</sup><br>Celeriac (celery root) <sup>1,2</sup><br>Chervil, Turnip-Rooted <sup>1,2</sup><br>Chicory <sup>1,2</sup><br>Dasheen (taro) <sup>1</sup><br>Ginseng <sup>2</sup><br>Horseradish <sup>2</sup><br>Parsley, Turnip-Rooted <sup>2</sup><br>Parsnip <sup>1,2</sup><br>Radish <sup>1,2</sup><br>Radish, Oriental (daikon) <sup>1,2</sup><br>Rutabega <sup>1,2</sup><br>Salsify <sup>2</sup><br>Salsify, Black <sup>1,2</sup><br>Salsify, Spanish <sup>2</sup><br>Skirret <sup>2</sup><br>Sweet Potato <sup>1</sup><br>Tanier <sup>1</sup><br>Turnip <sup>1,2</sup><br>Yam, True <sup>1</sup> | <b>Foliar Diseases</b><br>Alternaria Leaf Spot ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>A. alternata</i> )<br>Ascochyta Leaf Spot ( <i>Ascochyta cynarae</i> )<br>Rust ( <i>Uromyces betae</i> , <i>Puccinia helianthi</i> )<br>White Rust ( <i>Albugo tragopogonis</i> ) | 6.0-20.0<br>(0.10-0.33)                          | For powdery mildew, make preventative applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule. For all other diseases, LIBERTY AZOXY 229 applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.   |
|  | Cercospora Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora betae</i> , <i>C. pastinaceae</i> )<br>Powdery Mildew ( <i>Erysiphe polygoni</i> , <i>Leveillula taurica</i> )   | 9.0-15.5<br>(0.15-0.25)                          | Do not apply more than one application of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.  |
|  | <b>Soilborne Diseases</b><br>Circular Spot, Southern Blight ( <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> )<br>Pythium Root Rot ( <i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i> )<br>Rhizoctonia Stem Canker, Crown Rot ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )   | 0.40-0.80<br>fl. oz./1000<br>row feet            | For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the <b>SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL</b> section.<br><br><b>For sugar beets</b> apply 3-7 inch banded applications in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre at the 2- to 8-leaf stage. Do not apply as a dribble application over the seed row. Tank mixtures of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 with crop oil concentrates (COC) or methylated spray oil (MSO) may result in crop injury. If cool soil conditions are expected after planting which could result in an extended period of plant emergence, LIBERTY AZOXY 229 should not be applied in-furrow. If using LIBERTY AZOXY 229 at the time of planting, do not use a starter fertilizer with it. |
| <sup>1</sup> =Vegetable leaves of root and tuber subgroup<br><sup>2</sup> =Root vegetable subgroup   |   |  |  |
| <b>Specific Use Restrictions:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz. of product/A/season.</li> <li>2) Do not apply more than 2.0 lbs. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>3) Apply as an in-furrow spray in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre.</li> <li>4) LIBERTY AZOXY 229 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).</li> </ol>  |   |  |  |

| Crop  | Target Diseases   | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks   |
|---|---|--|---|
| <b>Vegetables, Tuberous and Corm Subgroup</b><br><br>Arracacha<br>Arrowroot<br>Artichoke, Chinese and Jerusalem<br>Canna, Edible<br>Cassava, Edible, Bitter and Sweet<br>Chayote (root)<br>Chufa<br>Dasheen (Taro)<br>Ginger<br>Leren<br>Potato<br>Sweet Potato<br>Tanier<br>Turmeric<br>Yam, Bean<br>Yam, True | <b>Foliar Diseases</b><br>Alternaria Leaf Spot ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>A. Alternata</i> )<br>Ascochyta Leaf Spot ( <i>Ascochyta cynarae</i> )<br>Rust ( <i>Uromyces betae</i> , <i>Puccinia helianthi</i> )<br>White Rust ( <i>Albugo tragopogonis</i> ) | 6.0-20.0<br>(0.10-0.33)                          | For powdery mildew, make preventative applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule. For all other diseases, LIBERTY AZOXY 229 applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.<br><br>Do not apply more than one application of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |
|   | Cercospora Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora betae</i> , <i>C. pastinaceae</i> )<br>Powdery Mildew ( <i>Erysiphe polygoni</i> , <i>Leveillula taurica</i> )   | 9.0-15.5<br>(0.15-0.25)                          |   |
|   | <b>Soilborne Diseases</b><br>Circular Spot, Southern Blight ( <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> )<br>Rhizoctonia Stem Canker, Crown Rot ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )<br>Pythium Root Rot ( <i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i> )   | 0.40-0.80<br>fl. oz./1000<br>row feet            | For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the <b>SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL</b> section.   |
| <b>Specific Use Restrictions:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz. of product/A/season.</li> <li>Do not apply more than 2.0 lbs. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI).</li> </ol>           |   |  |   |

| Crop              | Target Diseases                                | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks   |
|-------------------|--|--|---|
| <b>Watercress</b> | Cercospora Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora</i> spp.) | 6.0-15.5<br>(0.10-0.25)                          | LIBERTY AZOXY 229 applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7- to 10-day schedule, following resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.<br><br>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |

**Specific Use Restrictions:**

- 1) Do not apply more than 93.2 fl. oz. of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) Do not apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI).

| Crop                              | Target Diseases   | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks  |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Cereals<br><br>Wheat<br>Triticale | Leaf Rust ( <i>Puccinia triticina</i> = <i>Puccinia recondita</i> f.sp. <i>tritici</i> )<br>Septoria Leaf and Glume Blotch ( <i>Septoria tritici</i> , <i>Septoria nodorum</i> )<br>Stem Rust ( <i>Puccinia graminis</i> )<br>Stripe Rust ( <i>Puccinia striiformis</i> )<br>Tan Spot ( <i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i> ) | 4.0-12.0<br>(0.07-0.20)                          | LIBERTY AZOXY 229 should be applied prior to disease development. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. A crop oil concentrate adjuvant may be added at 1.0% v/v to optimize efficacy.<br><br>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicide before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than two applications of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicide per season. |
|                                   | Powdery Mildew ( <i>Erysiphe graminis</i> )   | 7.5-11.0<br>(0.125-0.175)                        |  |

**Specific Use Restrictions:**

- 1) Do not apply after Feekes 10.54.
- 2) Do not apply more than 0.40 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) Do not apply within 7 days (7-day PHI) for forage and hay.
- 4) Do not apply within 14 days of grazing (14-day PHI).

| Crop      | Target Diseases  | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks   |
|-----------|--|--|---|
| Wild Rice | Brown Spot ( <i>Bipolaris oryzae</i> or <i>Bipolaris sorokiana</i> )<br><br>Also known as <i>Helminthosporium oryzae</i> and <i>H. sativum</i><br><br>Stem Rot ( <i>Nakataea sigmoidea</i> ) | 12.5-15.5<br>(0.20-0.25)                         | LIBERTY AZOXY 229 should be applied prior to disease development. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. For aerial application, volumes should be 5-10 GPA. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.<br><br>For foliar diseases, apply LIBERTY AZOXY 229 prior to disease development. Apply during tillering, boot, early heading, or at initial sign of disease. Under heavy disease pressure and conditions favorable for disease development, a second application may be applied.<br><br>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicide before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do |

| Crop  | Target Diseases | Use Rate<br>fl. oz.<br>product/A<br>(lb. a.i./A) | Remarks  |
|---|-----------------|--|--|
|   |                 |  | not make more than two applications of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 or other Group 11 fungicide per season. |
| <b>Specific Use Restrictions:</b>   |                 |  |  |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Do not treat wild rice fields used for aquaculture of fish and crustaceans.</li> <li>2) Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitat. Applicators should use care in making applications near non-target aquatic habitats.</li> <li>3) Do not apply more than 0.70 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>4) Do not allow release of irrigation or flood water for at least 14 days after the last application.</li> <li>5) Do not apply within 28 days of harvest (28-day PHI).</li> </ol> |                 |  |  |

#### LIBERTY AZOXY 229 Rate Conversion Chart

| Fl. oz. Product/A | Lb. a.i./A | Treated Acres/Gal. Product |
|-------------------|------------|----------------------------|
| 4.0               | 0.07       | 32.0                       |
| 5.0               | 0.08       | 25.6                       |
| 5.5               | 0.09       | 23.2                       |
| 6.0               | 0.10       | 21.3                       |
| 6.2               | 0.10       | 21.3                       |
| 7.0               | 0.11       | 18.3                       |
| 8.5               | 0.14       | 15.4                       |
| 9.0               | 0.15       | 14.2                       |
| 9.2               | 0.15       | 14.2                       |
| 10.0              | 0.16       | 13.0                       |
| 11.0              | 0.18       | 11.6                       |
| 12.0              | 0.20       | 10.4                       |
| 12.3              | 0.20       | 10.4                       |
| 13.0              | 0.21       | 9.8                        |
| 14.0              | 0.23       | 9.1                        |
| 15.4              | 0.25       | 8.3                        |
| 15.5              | 0.25       | 8.3                        |
| 18.3              | 0.30       | 6.9                        |
| 18.5              | 0.30       | 6.9                        |
| 20.0              | 0.33       | 6.4                        |
| 20.3              | 0.33       | 6.4                        |
| 24.5              | 0.40       | 5.2                        |

#### TURF

*[Note to reviewer: Text appearing in brackets “[ ]” below is being designated as optional text and may appear on the final printed label:*

**[Not approved for use on Turf in California]**

[Golf course turf (not for use in California).]

[Commercial turf farms (not for use in California).]

LIBERTY AZOXY 229 is recommended for control of anthracnose, brown patch, cool weather brown patch (yellow patch), Fusarium patch, gray leaf spot, gray snow mold (Typhula blight), leafspot, melting out, necrotic ring spot, pink patch, pink snow mold, Pythium blight, Pythium root rot, red thread, Rhizoctonia large patch, southern blight, spring dead spot, summer patch, take-all patch, and Zoysia patch on golf courses, lawns and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas and athletic fields.



**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Sound turf management resulting in healthy, vigorous turf is the foundation of a good IPM program. Cultural practices such as proper choice of turf variety, nutrient management, proper cutting height, thatch management, and proper watering, drainage, and moisture stress management should be integrated with the use of fungicides to increase turf vigor and reduce the susceptibility to disease. Immunoassay detection kits and extension service diagnostic services can assist in the early and accurate identification of causal organisms and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

**Resistance Management:** Some turf disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to products used repeatedly for their control. LIBERTY AZOXY 229 should be applied in a tank mix or alternation program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. Do not apply more than two sequential LIBERTY AZOXY 229 applications for *Pythium* spp. control. For all other diseases when *Pythium* spp. is not present, do not apply more than three sequential applications of LIBERTY AZOXY 229.

**Application Directions:** LIBERTY AZOXY 229 should be applied prior to disease development. Mix LIBERTY AZOXY 229 with the required amount of water and apply as a dilute spray application in 2-4 gallons of water per 1000 square feet (87-174 gallons per acre). Repeat applications at specified intervals for as long as required. For spot treatments, use 0.4 fl. oz. LIBERTY AZOXY 229 per 1 to 2 gallons of water. Do not apply more than 9.6 quarts product/acre/year (7.1 fl. oz. product/1000 square feet/year). Apply by ground only.

**Rate Ranges:** Use the shortest specified application interval and/or use the higher specified rate when prolonged favorable disease conditions exist.

**Dollar Spot:** LIBERTY AZOXY 229 does not control dollar spot. LIBERTY AZOXY 229 is compatible in tank mixes with many other fungicides that control dollar spot. Always tank mix LIBERTY AZOXY 229 with another fungicide that controls dollar spot when this disease is present. Follow directions under TANK MIXES/COMPATIBILITY above.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION FOR TURF DISEASES

| Target Diseases   | Use Rate<br>(fl. oz. product<br>per 1000 sq. ft.) | Application<br>Interval<br>(days) | Remarks*  |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| Anthracnose<br>( <i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i> )                        | 0.38-0.77   | 14-28                             | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.  |
| Brown Patch<br>( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )                                | 0.38-0.77   | 14-28                             | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.  |
| Cool weather brown patch<br>Yellow patch<br>( <i>Rhizoctonia cerealis</i> ) | 0.38-0.77   | 28                                | Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.  |
| Fusarium patch<br>( <i>Microdochium nivale</i> )                            | 0.38-0.77   | 14-28                             | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.  |
| Gray Leaf Spot<br>( <i>Pyricularia grisea</i> )                             | 0.38-0.77   | 14-28                             | Begin applications before disease is present and continue applications while conditions are favorable for disease development.  |
| Gray snow mold  | 1.35  | Single<br>application<br>14       | Make a single application of 1.35 fl. oz. or two applications of 0.77 spaced 14 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide may enhance control under severe disease pressure. |
| Typhula blight<br>( <i>Typhula incarnata</i> , <i>T. ishikariensis</i> )    | 0.77  |                                   |   |
| Leafspot<br>( <i>Bipolaris sorokiniana</i> )                                | 0.38-0.77   | 14-21                             | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.  |
| Melting out<br>( <i>Drechslera poae</i> )                                   | 0.38-0.77   | 14-21                             | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.  |
| Necrotic ring spot  | 0.38-0.77   | 14-28                             | Apply when conditions are favorable   |

| Target Diseases   | Use Rate<br>(fl. oz. product<br>per 1000 sq. ft.) | Application<br>Interval<br>(days) | Remarks*  |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| ( <i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i> )   |   |                                   | for disease development.  |
| Pink patch<br>( <i>Limonomyses roseipellis</i> )  | 0.38-0.77   | 14-28                             | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.  |
| Pink snow mold<br>( <i>Microdochium nivale</i> )  | 1.35<br>0.77                                      | Single<br>application<br>14       | Make a single application of 1.35 fl. oz. or two applications of 0.77 spaced 14 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide may enhance control under severe disease pressure. |
| Pythium blight<br>Pythium root rot<br>( <i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i> ,<br><i>Pythium</i> spp.)   | 0.38-0.77   | 10-14                             | Begin applications before disease is present. During periods of prolonged favorable conditions, treat on the 10 day application interval. For use on newly seeded as well as established turf.                                  |
| Red thread<br>( <i>Laetisaria fuciformis</i> )  | 0.38-0.77   | 14-28                             | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.  |
| Rhizoctonia large patch<br>( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )  | 0.38-0.77   | 28                                | Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.  |
| Southern blight<br>( <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> )  | 0.38-0.77   | 14-28                             | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.  |
| Spring dead spot<br>( <i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i> ) or<br>( <i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i><br>var. <i>graminis</i> ) or<br>( <i>Ophiosphaerella herpotricha</i> ) | 0.38-0.77   | 28                                | Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.  |
| Summer patch<br>( <i>Magnaporthe poae</i> )   | 0.38-0.77   | 14-28                             | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.  |
| Take-all patch<br>( <i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i><br>var. <i>avenae</i> )  | 0.38-0.77   | 28                                | Make two applications 28 days apart in the spring and two applications 28 days apart in the fall.   |
| Zoysia patch<br>( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> and/or<br><i>Gaeumannomyces incrustana</i> )  | 0.38-0.77   | 28                                | Make one or two applications in late fall before snow cover or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Do not apply on top of snow.  |

\*Do not apply more than two sequential applications of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 for control of *Pythium* spp. For all other diseases, do not apply more than four sequential applications of LIBERTY AZOXY 229.

#### LIBERTY AZOXY 229 Rate Conversion Chart for Turf

| Fluid Ounces<br>Product<br>Per 1000 Sq. Ft. | Ounces A.I.<br>Per 1000 Sq. Ft. | Fluid Ounces<br>Product<br>Per Acre | Pints of<br>Product<br>Per Acre |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 0.4   | 0.104                           | 17.4                                | 1.1                             |
| 0.5   | 0.130                           | 21.8                                | 1.4                             |
| 0.6   | 0.156                           | 26.1                                | 1.6                             |
| 0.7   | 0.182                           | 30.5                                | 1.9                             |
| 0.77  | 0.200                           | 33.5                                | 2.1                             |
| 1.35  | 0.35                            | 58.8                                | 3.7                             |

**Amount of LIBERTY AZOXY 229 to Mix 100 Gallons for Turf Applications**

| LIBERTY AZOXY 229<br>Use Rate<br>(fl. oz.) | Spray Volume (gallons/1000 square feet) |                        |                        |
|--|---|------------------------|------------------------|
|  | 2.0 gals.<br>(fl. oz.)                  | 3.0 gals.<br>(fl. oz.) | 4.0 gals.<br>(fl. oz.) |
| 0.4  | 20                                      | 13                     | 10                     |
| 0.5  | 25                                      | 17                     | 13                     |
| 0.6  | 30                                      | 20                     | 15                     |
| 0.7  | 35                                      | 23                     | 18                     |
| 0.77                                       | 38.5                                    | 25.7                   | 19.3                   |
| 1.35                                       | 67.5                                    | 45                     | 33.75                  |

**SEED TREATMENT\***

**\*Not approved for use as a Seed Treatment in California.**

**USE INFORMATION**

LIBERTY AZOXY 229 is a broad spectrum, preventative fungicide with systemic and curative properties recommended for the control of many important plant diseases. LIBERTY AZOXY 229 may be applied in alternating programs or in tank mixes with other registered, crop protection products. All applications should be made according to the use directions that follow.

**USE PRECAUTIONS**

Do not graze or feed clippings from treated turf areas to animals. Do not plant the following crops for a period of 12 months since the last azoxystrobin application (unless an azoxystrobin product is registered for use on that crop): buckwheat, millet. All other crops with azoxystrobin registered uses may be planted immediately after the treated seed is planted.

**SEED TREATMENT RESTRICTIONS**

The Federal Seed Act requires that containers containing treated seed be labeled with the following statements:

- This seed has been treated with azoxystrobin
- Do not use treated seed for feed, food, or oil purposes

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requires the following statements on containers containing seed treated with azoxystrobin:

- Store treated seed away from food and feedstuffs
- Do not allow children, pets, or livestock to have access to treated seeds
- Wear long pants, long-sleeved shirt and protective gloves when handling treated seed
- Treated seeds exposed on soil surface may be hazardous to wildlife. Cover or collect treated seeds spilled during loading and planting
- Dispose of all excess treated seed by burying seed away from bodies of water
- Do not contaminate bodies of water when disposing of planting equipment wash water
- Dispose of seed packaging or containers in accordance with local requirements

**USE PRECAUTION**

When using formulations that do not contain dye, a dye used to color the treated seed must be an EPA approved dye. Refer to 40 CFR 153.155(c). All seed treated with an economic poison must be colored to distinguish and prevent subsequent inadvertent use as a food for man or feed for animals.

**SEED TREATMENT USE INFORMATION**

Apply LIBERTY AZOXY 229 at the specified rate per 100 pounds of seed, using standard slurry or mist-type seed treatment equipment. Uniform application to seed is necessary to ensure seed safety and best

disease protection. Seed should be sound and well cured prior to treatment. Product should be diluted with sufficient water to secure seed coverage. Consult a seed treatment specialist regarding slurry rates recommended for the crop to be treated with LIBERTY AZOXY 229.

It is recommended that LIBERTY AZOXY 229 be combined with a Pythium-active seed treatment product to offer broad spectrum protection against the seed and seedling disease complex (*Rhizoctonia* spp. and *Pythium* spp.)

| <b>Crop</b> | <b>Target Diseases</b>  | <b>Use Rate<br/>Fl. oz.<br/>product/<br/>cwt. seed</b> | <b>Remarks</b>  |
|-------------|---|--|---|
| Canola      | Seedborne Diseases<br>Blackleg<br>( <i>Phoma lingam</i> )<br>Seedling Rhizoctonia damping-off<br>( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )<br>Alternaria seedling blight<br>( <i>Alternaria</i> spp.) | 1.5  |   |
| Cucurbits   | Seedling Rhizoctonia damping-off<br>( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )<br>General seed decay fungi   | 0.25-1.5   |   |
| Peanut      | Seedborne diseases<br>Rhizoctonia damping-off<br>( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )  | 0.25-1.5   | Suppression only  |
| Potato      | Black scurf & stem canker<br>( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )<br>Silver scurf<br>( <i>Helminthosporium solani</i> )  | 0.31-1.5   | For suppression of black scurf and stem canker and for protection against silver scurf.   |
| Sunflower   | Downy Mildew<br>( <i>Plasmopora halstedii</i> )   | 0.25-1.5   | Apply LIBERTY AZOXY 229 at the listed rate using standard slurry or mist-type seed treatment equipment. Uniform application to seed is necessary to ensure seed safety and best disease protection. |
| Rice        | Seedborne fungi and early season diseases<br>Sheath blight<br>( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )   | 0.25-1.5   | For protection against seedborne fungi and early season sheath blight.  |
| Tomato      | Seed decay and early season diseases<br>Rhizoctonia damping-off<br>( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )  | 0.25-1.5   | For protection against seed decay and early season Rhizoctonia damping-off.   |
| Wheat       | Seedborne diseases<br>Common bunt ( <i>Tilletia caries</i> )<br>Dwarf bunt ( <i>Tilletia controversa</i> )  | 0.25-1.5   | For protection against seedborne diseases, common bunt and partial control of dwarf bunt.   |

| <b>Crop</b>          | <b>Target Diseases</b>   | <b>Use Rate<br/>Fl. oz.<br/>product/<br/>cwt. seed</b> | <b>Remarks</b>  |
|----------------------|--|--|---|
| <b>Non-Crop Uses</b> |  |  |   |
| Flower Tree Seed     | Seedborne diseases<br>Rhizoctonia damping-off<br>( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> ) | 0.25-1.5   | For early season protection against seedborne diseases and Rhizoctonia damping-off. |
| Ornamental Seed      | Seedborne diseases<br>Rhizoctonia damping-off                                  | 0.25-1.5   | For early season protection against seedborne diseases and                          |

|           |  |          |   |
|-----------|--|----------|---|
|           | <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i>  |          | Rhizoctonia damping-off.  |
| Turfgrass | Seedborne diseases<br>Rhizoctonia damping-off<br><i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i> | 0.25-1.5 | For early season protection<br>against seedborne diseases and<br>Rhizoctonia damping-off. |

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill on floor or paved surfaces, mop and remove to chemical waste storage area until proper disposal can be made if product cannot be used according to the label.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative of the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

**CONTAINER HANDLING:**

**[Nonrefillable Container (five gallons or less):]** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

**[Nonrefillable Container (greater than five gallons):]** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

**CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY**

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of LIBERTY CROP PROTECTION LLC or Seller, TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold LIBERTY CROP PROTECTION LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

LIBERTY CROP PROTECTION LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or LIBERTY CROP PROTECTION LLC, and TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. LIBERTY CROP PROTECTION LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

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