



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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

EPA Reg. Number:

89168-141

Date of Issuance:

07/19/22

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration  
 Reregistration  
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Liberty Crop Protection LLC  
1880 FALL RIVER DRIVE, SUTE 100  
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 (FIFRA).

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

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

*Continues page 2*

Signature of Approving Official:

Nathan Mellor, Product Manager 21  
Fungicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

07/19/22

2. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
  - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 89168-141.”
3. 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 FIFRA 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) lists 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 these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

The record for this product currently contains the following CSF:

- Basic CSF dated 08/03/2021

If you have any questions, please contact Senedu Alemu via email [alemu.senedu@epa.gov](mailto:alemu.senedu@epa.gov).

Enclosure

{Note to reviewer: [Text] in brackets denotes optional or explanatory language}  
{Note to reviewer: {Text} in braces denotes where in the final label text will appear}  
{BOOKLET FRONT PANEL LANGUAGE}

MANCOZEB	GROUP	M3	FUNGICIDE
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# LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG

[DISPERSIBLE GRANULES]

ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S): (% by weight)

Mancozeb: A coordination product of zinc ion and manganese ethylenebisdithiocarbamate.....75.0%

in which the ingredients are:

Manganese++.....15.0%

Zinc++.....1.9%

Ethylenebisdithiocarbamate ion (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>6</sub>N<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>)-.....58.1%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: .....25.0%

TOTAL .....100.0%

Contains 0.75 Pound of Mancozeb Per Pound of Product

[OPTIONAL REFERRAL STATEMENTS FOR COMMERCIAL PACKAGING: See attached booklet on back for additional Precautionary Statements and complete Directions for Use. See inside for complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.]

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

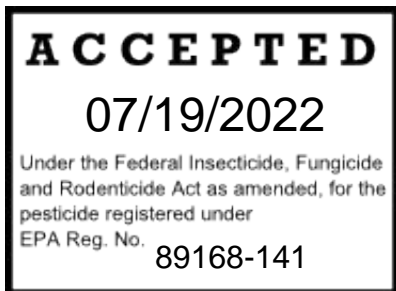
Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you DO NOT understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

See [below] [inside label booklet] for [additional] [First Aid,] [and] [Precautionary Statements] [and] [Directions for Use].

EPA Reg. No.: 89168-RUR

EPA Est. No.:

NET WEIGHT:



Manufactured for:  
LIBERTY CROP PROTECTION, LLC  
1880 FALL RIVER DRIVE Suite 100  
LOVELAND, CO 80538

RD071522

<b>FIRST AID</b>	
<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>If in eyes:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If inhaled:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<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>• <b>DO NOT</b> induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> give anything to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>HOT LINE NUMBER</b>	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact <b>CHEMTREC</b> at <b>1-800-424-9300</b> for emergency medical treatment information.	

**For Chemical Emergency:**  
**Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident,**  
**Call CHEMTREC Day or Night**  
**Within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300**

**{LANGUAGE INSIDE BOOKLET}**

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

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are nitrile rubber, natural rubber, or butyl rubber.

**Mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:**

- Long-sleeved shirt
- Long pants
- Shoes and socks
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material (except pilots, groundboom applicators, and airblast applicators)

Aerial applications of **LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG** Fungicide on broccoli, cabbage, lettuce (leaf and head), and peppers requires that occupational handlers performing mixing/loading operations observe the additional mitigation measures of wearing a particulate respirator with an N, R, or P filter, NIOSH approval prefix TC-84A.

**In addition, mixers/loaders supporting aerial applications to walnuts must wear:**  
a particulate respirator with an N, R, or P filter, NIOSH approval prefix TC-84A.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

**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. Discard clothing or other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. **DO NOT** reuse them.

**ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS:**

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for [40 CFR part 170.240 (d)(4-6)]

Human flagging is prohibited. Flagging to support aerial application is limited to use of the Global Positioning System (GPS) or mechanical flaggers.

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

**USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS**

**Users should:**

- Remove clothing/ PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside, then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

This product is toxic to aquatic organisms. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Cover or incorporate spilled treated seed. **DO NOT** contaminate water by disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. Cover or incorporate spilled treated seed.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

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

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

### **AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

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

**DO NOT** enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 24 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, including plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material

### **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.

Commercial seed treatments and applications to lawn grasses, golf courses, industrial (office park), and municipal lawns are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

**DO NOT** enter or allow others to enter treated areas until sprays have dried.

**LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG**, a dispersible granule containing mancozeb, is labeled for use as a spray for the control of many important plant diseases.

### **APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS**

**AS A SPRAY** (Ground or Aerial Equipment) - Apply **LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG** at the rate shown; use sufficient water to provide thorough coverage: use 20 to 100 gallons per acre for ground equipment and no less than 2 gallons per acre for aircraft. Add **LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG** slowly to water in the spray tank with agitation, or premix thoroughly in separate holding tank for concentrate or aircraft sprayers. Continuous agitation is required to keep the product in suspension. A spreader-sticker spray adjuvant may be used with this product if needed; contact your local product distributor or an Atticus, LLC representative for specific guidelines. If tank mixed, follow more restrictive labeling of any tank mix partner. **DO NOT** tank mix with any product that contains a prohibition on tank mixing.

### **RESTRICTIONS**

#### **Foliar Applications**

#### **Where EBDC Products Used Allow the Same Maximum Poundage of Active Ingredient Per Acre Per Season**

If more than one product containing an EBDC active ingredient (maneb, mancozeb or metiram) is used on a crop during the same growing season and the EBDC products used allow the same maximum poundage of active ingredient per acre per year, then the total poundage of all such EBDC products used must not exceed any one of the specified individual EBDC product maximum seasonal poundage of active ingredient allowed per acre.

#### **Where EBDC Products Used Allow Different Maximum Poundage of Active Ingredient Per Acre Per Season**

If more than one product containing an EBDC active ingredient is used on a crop during the same growing season and the EBDC products used allow different maximum poundage of active ingredient per acre per year, then the total poundage of all such EBDC products used must not exceed the lowest specified individual EBDC product maximum yearly poundage of active ingredient allowed per acre.

## SEED TREATMENT

In addition to the maximum number of foliar applications permitted by the formula stated above, a single application for seed treatment may be made on crops which have registered seed treatment uses.

## CHEMIGATION

Apply **LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG** fungicide only through sprinkler systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set or hand move irrigation systems. **DO NOT** apply **LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG** 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.

If you have questions about calibration, contact your 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 if the need arises.

### 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, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, discharge the water from the public water system 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, including 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.

### Specific Instructions for Sprinkler Irrigation Systems:

1. 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.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. 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.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. 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.

6. Systems must use a metering pump, including 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.
8. Good agitation is required in the injection tank.
9. In moving systems, apply specified dosage of **LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG** as a continuous injection. In non-moving systems inject **LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG** for 15 to 30 minutes at end of cycle. Use the least amount of water possible consistent with uniform coverage.
10. Mix the amount of **LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG** needed for acreage to be treated into the quantity of water determined during prior calibration. For moving systems inject into the system continuously for one complete revolution of the field. For non-moving systems inject into system for the time established during calibration.
11. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation equipment until all **LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG** is flushed from system.

#### MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT

##### Aerial Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use fine or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1), except for when applying ultra-low volume applications.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- If the windspeed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

##### Airblast applications:

- All sprays must be directed into the canopy.
- Nozzles directed out of the orchard must be turned off when treating the outer row, or when making turns between rows.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

##### Ground Applications:

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy unless making a turf, pasture, or rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

##### Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.
- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.



## **SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES**

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.  
BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

### **IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE**

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

#### **Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom**

- Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

#### **Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft**

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturer's recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

### **BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom**

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

### **RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft**

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

### **SHIELDED SPRAYERS**

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

### **TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY**

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

### **TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS**

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

### **WIND**

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift

#### **Boom-less Ground Applications:**

- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

#### **Handheld Technology Applications:**

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

## **RESISTANCE-MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

For resistance management, **LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG** contains a Group M3 fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG** and other Group M3 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Follow appropriate resistance-management strategies.

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

- Avoid application of more than labeled maximum number of applications and consecutive sprays of **LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG** or other fungicides in the same group in a season.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicide from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Use at least the minimum application rate as labeled by the manufacturer.
- Adopt an integrated disease management program for fungicide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, and crop rotation, and which considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Where possible, make use of predictive disease models to effectively time fungicide applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance.
- Monitor treated fungal populations for resistance development.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM directions for specific crops and pathogens.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact LIBERTY CROP PROTECTION at 844-425-8488. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

CROP	DISEASES CONTROLLED	RATE OF LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG PER APPLICATION LB PRODUCT/ACRE (lb ai/A)	DIRECTIONS FOR USE	RESTRICTIONS/COMMENTS
Almond	Anthracnose Blossom Blight ( <i>Monilinia spp.</i> ) Shothole ( <i>Stigmia spp.</i> ) Rust Scab	6.4 (4.8)	Begin application at dormant to popcorn stage, full bloom or petal fall. Reapply every 7 to 10 days if bloom is staggered and weather is rainy.  <b>DO NOT</b> use less than 10 gallons of spray volume per acre if aerially applied.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 6.4 lb/A (4.8 lb ai) in a single application.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 19.2 lb (14.4 lb ai)/A/yr.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 3 applications per year.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make last application later than 5 weeks after petal fall.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> graze livestock in treated area.</li> <li>• Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI) = 7 days</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply this product with a U-boom device.</li> </ul>
Asparagus	Cercospora Leaf Spot Rust	2 (1.50)	Start applications when rust first appears and repeat at 10 day intervals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply only on asparagus ferns after spears have been harvested.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 2 lb/A (1.5 lb ai) in a single application.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 8 lb (6 lb ai)/A/yr.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 4 applications per year.</li> <li>• Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI) = 10 days</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 180 days of harvest in all states except CA and AZ (120 days).</li> </ul>

CROP	DISEASES CONTROLLED	RATE OF LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG PER APPLICATION LB PRODUCT/ACRE (lb ai/A)	DIRECTIONS FOR USE	RESTRICTIONS/COMMENTS
Asparagus Crown (Planting Stock)	Crown Rot	1.0 lb/100 gal (0.75 /100 gal)	Dip clean, loosely packed crowns into continuously agitated fungicide suspension for 5 minutes. Drain and plant as soon as possible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wash dirty crowns before dip treatment. Replace suspension in clean tank when discolored by soil.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 1 lb/A (0.75 lb ai) in a single application.</li> </ul>
Banana (Including Plantain)	Sigatoka	2-3 (1.50 – 2.25)	Apply when leaves first appear and repeat every 14 to 21 days or as required. Use sufficient water to provide adequate coverage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 3 lb/A (2.25 lb ai) in a single application.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 30 lb (22.5 lb ai )/A/growing cycle.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 15 applications at the lowest rate or 10 applications at the highest rate per year.</li> <li>• Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI) = 14 days</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 0 days of harvest (0-day PHI).</li> </ul>
Barley, Oat, Rye, Wheat (Including Triticale)	Helminthosporium Leaf Spot Leaf Rust Septoria Glume Blotch Septoria Leaf Spot Tan Spot <b>Disease Suppression:</b> Head Blight (fusarium spp.)	2 (1.50)	Start application at onset of disease or when plants are in the tillering to jointing stage and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 2 lb/A (1.5 lb ai) in a single application.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 6 lb (4.5 lb ai )/A/ crop.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 3 applications per year.</li> <li>• Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI) = 7 days</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 26 days of harvest (26-day PHI).</li> <li>• PHI for barley, rye, and wheat is Feekes Growth Stage 10.5 (typically 35-45 days), but no less than 26 days.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> graze livestock in treated areas prior to harvest.</li> </ul>
Broccoli	Alternaria Leaf Spot Downy Mildew	1.6 – 2.1 (1.2 – 1.575)	Begin applications prior to disease development and when conditions are favorable for disease development.  Apply at 7 to 10-day intervals, if needed. Use higher specified rates when conditions favor disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 2.1 lb/A (1.57 lb ai) in a single application.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 12.8 lb (9.6 lb ai)/A/year.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 8 applications at the lowest rate and 6 applications at the highest rate per year.</li> <li>• Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI) = 7 days.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI)</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply this product with a U-boom device.</li> </ul> <p>Aerial application of <b>LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG</b> on broccoli, requires that occupational handlers performing mixing/loading operations observe the additional mitigation measures of wearing a particulate respirator with an N,R, or P filter, NIOSH approval prefix TC 84-A.</p>

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Cabbage	Alternaria Leaf Spot Downy Mildew	1.6 - 2.1 (1.2 – 1.57)	Begin applications prior to disease development and when conditions are favorable for disease development.  Apply at 7 to 10-day intervals, if needed. Use higher specified rates when conditions favor disease.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 2.1 lb/A (1.57 lb ai) in a single application.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 12.8 lb (9.6 lb ai)/A/year.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 8 applications at the lowest rate and 6 applications at the highest rate per year.</li> <li>• Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI) = 7 days.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI)</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply this product with a U-boom device.</li> </ul> <p>Aerial application of <b>LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG</b> on cabbage, requires that occupational and operational handlers performing mixing/loading operations observe the additional mitigation measures of wearing a particulate respirator with an N, R, or P filter, NIOSH approval prefix TC 84-A.</p>
Caprfig (Non-Food Use)	Endosepsis ( <i>Fusarium</i> ) Mold	4 lb/100 gals (3.0 /100 gal)	Prepare mamme figs by making a shallow cut through the eye and then hand dividing to avoid wasp injury. Submerge mamme figs in the continuously agitated suspension for at least 15 minutes. Drain before placement in trees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use fresh dipping suspension after treating 4 to 5 batches of figs.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 4 lb/A (3 lb ai) in a single application.</li> </ul>
Corn (Sweet Corn for Fresh Use or Processing; Popcorn; and Sweet Corn for Seed Production, including Hybrid Seed)	Common Rust Helminthosporium Leaf Blight Gray Leaf Spot	1.5 (1.125)	Use sufficient water for thorough coverage. Start applications when disease first appears and repeat at 4 to 7 day intervals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 1.5 lb/A (1.125 lb ai) in a single application.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 22.5 lb product (17 lb ai) per acre per crop east of the Mississippi and AR and LA.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 15 applications per year east of the Mississippi and AR and LA.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 7.5 lb of product (5.6 lb ai) per acre per crop west of the Mississippi except AR and LA.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 5 applications per year west of the Mississippi except AR and LA.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply to sweet corn in home gardens.</li> <li>• Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI) =4 days.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI).</li> </ul>
(Field and Field Corn for Hybrid Seed Production)				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 1.5 lb/A (1.125 lb ai) in a single application.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 15 lb (11.25 lb ai)/A/ crop.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 10 applications per year.</li> <li>• Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI) = 4 days.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 40 days of harvest (40-day PHI).</li> </ul>

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Cranberry	Fruit Rot	3-6 (2.25 – 4.5)	Start applications at mid- bloom and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 6 lb/A (4.5 lb ai) in a single application.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 18 lb (13.5 lb ai)/A/yr.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 6 applications at lowest rate or 3 applications at the highest rate per year.</li> <li>• Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI) = 7 days.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 30 days of harvest (30-day PHI).</li> </ul>
Cucumber	Anthracnose, Cercospora Leaf Spot  Downy Mildew  Gummy Stem Blight  Scab	2-3 (1.5 – 2.25)	Start applications when plants are in the two-leaf stage and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. Use sufficient water and direct spray to provide thorough coverage of both upper and lower leaf surfaces.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 3 lb/A (2.25 lb ai) in a single application.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 24 lb (18 lb ai) /A/crop.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 12 applications at the lowest rate or 8 applications at the highest rate per year.</li> <li>• Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI) = 7 days.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 5 days of harvest (5-day PHI).</li> </ul>
Cucurbit crop group  Chayote Chinese wax gourd Citron melon Cucumber Gherkin Gourd, edible Momordica spp. Muskmelon Pumpkin Squash, summer Squash, winter Watermelon	Alternaria Leaf Spot  Anthracnose Cercospora Leaf Spot  Downy Mildew  Gummy Stem Blight  Pythium Fruit Rot,  Scab	2-3 (1.5 – 2.25)	Start applications when the plants are in the two- leaf stage and repeat at 7- to 10- day intervals. Use sufficient water and direct spray to provide thorough coverage of both upper and lower leaf surfaces. For aerial applications, the minimum spray volume is 2 gallons per acre.  Some cantaloupe varieties (i.e. Harvest Queen, Gold Star, Super Star, Sweet and Early, and Saticoy) are sensitive to <b>LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG</b> fungicide. Consult State Cooperative Extension Service Specialist prior to use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 3 lb/A (2.25 lb ai) in a single application.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 25.6 lb (19.2 lb ai)/A/yr.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 12 applications at the lowest rate or 8 applications at the highest rate per year.</li> <li>• Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI) = 7 days.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 5 days of harvest (5-day PHI).</li> </ul>
Fennel	Early Blight  Late Blight	2 (1.5)	Begin in plant beds at emergence. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 2 lb/A (1.5 lb ai) in a single application.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 16 lb (12 lb ai)/A/crop.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 8 applications per year.</li> <li>• Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI) = 7 days.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI).</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> graze livestock in treated areas.</li> </ul>

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Ginseng	Alternaria Blight	2 (1.5)	<p>Start applications when disease first threatens and repeat every 7-10 days as needed.</p> <p>In Wisconsin, apply with ground equipment and a minimum of 80 gallons of water per acre.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 2 lb/A (1.5 lb ai) in a single application.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 24 lb (18 lb ai)/A/yr.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 12 applications per year</li> <li>• Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI)= 7 days.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 30 days of harvest (30-day PHI).</li> </ul>
Grape (East of the Rocky Mountains)	Black Rot Bunch Rot Deadarm Downy Mildew	1.5-4 (1.125 – 3.0)	<p>Apply in sufficient water to provide thorough coverage starting when new shoots are 1/2 to 1 1/2 inches long. Repeat when shoots are 3 to 5 inches long, when shoots are 8 to 10 inches long, and then at 7 to 10 day intervals until fruit is set.</p> <p>For late season control of black rot, deadarm and downy mildew, the use of other approved fungicides is suggested.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 4 lb/A (3 lb ai) in a single application.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 24 lb (18 lb ai)/A/yr.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 16 applications at lowest rate or 6 applications at highest rate per year.</li> <li>• Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI) = 7 days.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 66 days of harvest (66-day PHI).</li> </ul>
Grape (West of the Rocky Mountains)	Black Rot Bunch Rot Deadarm Downy Mildew	1.5-2.5 (1.125 – 1.87)	<p>Apply in sufficient water to provide thorough coverage starting when new shoots are 1/2 to 1 1/2 inches long. Repeat when shoots are 3 to 5 inches long, when shoots are 8 to 10 inches long, and then at 7 to 10 day intervals until fruit is set.</p> <p>For late season control of black rot, deadarm and downy mildew, the use of other approved fungicides is suggested.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 2.5 lb/A (1.87 lb ai) in a single application.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 7.5 lb (5.6 lb ai)/A/yr.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 5 applications at lowest rate or 3 applications at highest rate per year.</li> <li>• Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI) = 7 days.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 66 days of harvest <b>except in CA</b> where no application can be made after bloom (66-day PHI).</li> </ul>

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Lettuce (Head, Leaf)	Anthracnose Downy Mildew	1.6 - 2.1 (1.2 – 1.57)	Begin applications prior to disease development and when conditions are favorable for disease development.  Apply at 7 to 10-day intervals, if needed. Use higher specified rates when conditions favor disease.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remove residues from head lettuce by stripping and trimming.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 2.1 lb/A (1.57 lb ai) in a single application.</li> <li>• Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI) = 7 days.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply this product with a U-boom device.</li> </ul> <p>Aerial application of <b>LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG</b> on lettuce (leaf and head), requires that handlers performing mixing/loading operations observe the additional mitigation measures of wearing a particulate respirator with an N, R, or P filter, NIOSH approval prefix TC 84-A.</p> <p><u>In California:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 8.5 lb (6.4 lb ai)/A/crop.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 5 applications at lowest rate or 4 applications at highest rate per year.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI).</li> </ul> <p><u>In states other than California:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 12.8 lb (9.6 lb ai)/A/crop.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 8 applications at lowest rate or 6 applications at highest rate per year.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 10 days of harvest (10-day PHI).</li> </ul>
Melon Cantaloupe Casaba Crenshaw Honeydew Watermelon	Alternaria Leaf Spot Anthracnose Downy Mildew Gummy Stem Blight Cercospora Leaf Spot	2-3 (1.50 – 2.25)	Start applications when plants are in the two-leaf stage and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. Use sufficient water and direct spray to provide thorough coverage of both upper and lower leaf surfaces. Some varieties are sensitive to <b>LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG</b> fungicide. Consult State Cooperative Extension Service Specialist prior to use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 3 lb/A (2.25 lb ai) in a single application.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 24 lb (18 lb ai)/A/yr.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 12 applications at lowest rate or 8 applications at highest rate per year</li> <li>• Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI) =7 days.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 5 days of harvest (5-day PHI).</li> </ul>
Onion (Dry Bulb) Garlic Shallot	Botrytis Leaf Blight Downy Mildew Neck Rot Purple Blotch	3 (2.25)	Follow a protective spray schedule starting when diseases are first reported in the area and repeat at 7 day intervals throughout the season.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply to exposed bulbs.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 3 lb/A (2.25 lb ai) in a single application.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 30 lb (22.5 lb ai)/A/crop.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 10 applications per year.</li> <li>• Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI) =7 days.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI).</li> </ul>

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	Smut ( <i>furrow drench</i> )	3 (2.25)	Apply 3 lbs per acre as a furrow drench at time of planting onion seeds. Use 75 to 125 gallons of water per acre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 3 lb/A (2.25 lb ai) in a single application.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 3 lb (2.25 lb ai)/A/crop.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> use more than 3 lb (2.25 lb ai)/A (29,000 linear feet of furrow) with an 18-inch row spacing.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 1 application per year.</li> </ul>
Papaya	Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotricum</i> ) Phytophthora Fruit Rot Black Spot ( <i>Cercospora</i> )	2.0-2.5 (minimum 50 gals per acre) (1.50 – 1.87)	Begin at flowering; treat central column crown, blossom area and developing fruit. Repeat at 14 to 21 day intervals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 2.5 lb/A (1.87 lb ai) in a single application</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 37 lb (28 lb ai)/A/yr.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 18 applications at lowest rate or 14 applications at highest rate per year.</li> <li>• Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI) = 14 days.</li> <li>• Applications may be made up to the day of harvest.</li> </ul>
Peanut	Ascochyta Web Blotch Cercospora Leaf Spot Rust	1-2 (0.75 – 1.50)	Start application when disease first appears or is reported in area. Repeat sprays at 7 to 14 day intervals. Reduce sprays to a 7 day interval during humid weather.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 2 lb/A (1.5 lb ai) in a single application.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 16 lb (12 lb ai)/A/crop</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 16 applications at lowest rate or 8 applications at highest rate per year.</li> <li>• Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI) = 7 days.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI).</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> feed treated vines to livestock.</li> </ul>
Pepper	Anthracnose Bacterial Spot ( <i>Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. vesicatoria</i> ), Cercospora Leaf Spot ( <i>Frogeye Spot</i> ) Phytophthora Blight Ripe Rot	West of the Mississippi: 1.6 - 2.1 (1.2 – 1.57)	Begin applications prior to disease development and when conditions are favorable for disease development. Apply at 7 to 10-day intervals, if needed. Use higher specified rates when conditions favor disease.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 2.1 lb/A (1.57 lb ai) in a single application.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 12.8 lb (9.6 lb ai)/A/year.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 8 applications at lowest rate or 6 applications at highest rate per year.</li> <li>• Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI) = 7 days.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI).</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply this product with a U-boom device.</li> </ul> <p>Aerial application of <b>LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG</b> on peppers, requires that occupational and operational handlers performing mixing/loading operations observe the additional mitigation measures of wearing a particulate respirator with an N,R, or P filter, NIOSH approval prefix TC 84-A.</p>



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		East of the Mississippi: 1.6 - 3.2 (1.2 – 2.4)	Begin applications prior to disease development and when conditions are favorable for disease development.  Apply at 7 to 10-day intervals, if needed. Use higher specified rates when conditions favor disease.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 3.2 lb/A (2.4 lb ai) in a single application.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 19.2 lb (14.4 lb ai)/A/yr.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 12 applications at lowest rate or 6 applications at highest rate per year.</li> <li>• Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI) = 7 days.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI).</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply this product with a U-boom device.</li> </ul> <p>Aerial application of <b>LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG</b> on peppers, requires that occupational and operational handlers performing mixing/loading operations observe the additional mitigation measures of wearing a particulate respirator with an N,R, or P filter, NIOSH approval prefix TC 84-A.</p>
Pome Fruit Apple Pear Crabapple Quince	Rusts  Scab  Fabrea Leaf Spot	<p>6.0 (4.5) Maximum per acre use rate based on thorough coverage dilute sprays. Use 50 gal minimum per acre.  Consult State Extension Service if necessary to adjust for variable tree size.</p>	<p><b>Pre-Bloom/Bloom Use:</b> Begin application at 1/4 to 1/2 inch green tip and continue on a 7 to 10 day schedule through bloom. Use either the "Pre- Bloom/Bloom" or "Extended Application" schedule.  <b>DO NOT COMBINE OR INTEGRATE THE TWO TREATMENT SCHEDULES</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 6 lb/A (4.5 lb ai) in a single application.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 24 lb (18 lb ai) /A/yr.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 4 applications per year.</li> <li>• Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI) = 7 days.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply after bloom.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> graze livestock in treated areas. It is advised that this product be used in an Integrated Pest Management Program.</li> </ul>
		<p>3.0 (2.25) Maximum per acre use rate based on thorough coverage dilute sprays.  Use 50 gal minimum per acre.  Consult State Extension Service if necessary to adjust for variable tree size.</p>	<p><b>Extended Application Schedule or for Use in Tank Mixtures:</b> For implementation of IPM programs, applications based on tree-row volume, or for use as a resistance management tool: begin applications at 1/4 to 1/2 inch green tip and continue applications on a 7 to 10 day schedule through the second cover spray. Use either the "Pre-Bloom/Bloom" or "Extended Application" schedule. <b>DO NOT COMBINE OR INTEGRATE THE TWO TREATMENT SCHEDULES</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 3 lb/A (2.25 lb ai) in a single application.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 21 lb (15.75 lb ai) /A/yr.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 7 applications per year.</li> <li>• Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI) = 7 days</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 77 days of harvest (77-day PHI).</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> graze livestock in treated areas. It is advised that this product be used in an Integrated Pest Management Program.</li> </ul>

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Potato	Early Blight Late Blight Black Dot <b>Disease Suppression:</b> Botrytis	1-2 (0.75 – 1.50)	Begin applications when plants are 4 to 6 inches high by applying 1 lb per acre. As the vines increase in size, apply 1.5 to 2 lbs per acre at intervals of 5 to 10 days or 1 lb per acre at 3 to 5 day intervals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 2 lb/A (1.50 lb ai) in a single application.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 15 lb (11.2 lb ai) /A/crop.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 15 applications at lowest rate or 7 applications at highest rate per year.</li> <li>• Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI) = 5 days</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> use within 3 days of harvest (3-day PHI) in CT, DE, FL, MA, ME, MI, NH, NY, OH, PA, RI, VT, WI, and within 14 days (14-day PHI) elsewhere. Vine-kill needs to occur 14 days before harvest. It is advised that this product be used in an Integrated Pest Management Program.</li> </ul>
Potato (Seedpiece Treatment)	Fusarium Decay Seedborne Common Scab	1.25 per 50 gal (0.94 / 50 gal)	Dip whole or cut potato tubers in 1.25 lb <b>LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG</b> fungicide per 50 gallons of water. Place treated tubers in a clean container following treatment and plant as soon as possible. Spread treated seedpieces in a cool place if held before planting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 1.25 lb/A (0.94 lb ai) in a single application.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more 5.12 lb (3.84 lb ai)/A/yr.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 1 application per year.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> use treated seed potatoes for food or feed purposes.</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Refer to “SEED TREATMENTS” section of this label for further seed bag label requirements.</p> <p>When opening this bag or loading/pouring the treated seed-pieces, wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes, socks, chemical resistant gloves, and a particulate respirator with an N, R, or P filter, NIOSH approved prefix TC 84-A.</p> <p>After the seed pieces have been planted, <b>DO NOT</b> enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.</p> <p>Exception: Once the seed pieces are planted in soil or other planting media, the Worker Protection Standard allows workers to enter the treated area without restriction if there will be no worker contact with the soil/ media subsurface.</p>
Squash (Summer Squash, Including Edible Gourd)	Downy Mildew	2-3 (1.50 – 2.25)	Start applications when plants are in the two-leaf stage and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. Use sufficient water and direct spray to provide thorough coverage of both upper and lower leaf surfaces.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 3 lb/A (2.25 lb ai) in a single application.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 24 lb (18 lb ai)/A/ crop.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 12 applications at lowest rate or 8 applications at highest rate per year.</li> <li>• Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI) = 7 days.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 5 days of harvest (5-day PHI).</li> </ul>

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Sugar Beet	Cercospora Leaf Spot	1.5-2 (1.125 – 1.50)	Begin when disease first threatens. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 2 lb/A (1.125 lb ai) in a single application.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 14 lb (10.5 lb ai)/A/crop.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 9 applications at lowest rate or 7 applications at highest rate per year.</li> <li>• Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI) = 7 days.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI).</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> feed treated sugar beet tops to livestock.</li> </ul>
Tomato (East of the Mississippi River)	Anthracnose Early Blight Gray Leaf Spot Late Blight Leaf Mold Septoria Leaf Spot	0.75-3.0 (0.56 – 2.25)	Start application when seedlings emerge or transplants are set. Repeat at 3 to 7 day intervals throughout the season.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 3.0 lb/A (2.25 lb ai) in a single application.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 22.4 lb (16.8 lb ai)/A/crop.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 29 applications at lowest rate or 7 applications at highest rate per year.</li> <li>• Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI) = 3 days.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 5 days of harvest (5-day PHI).</li> </ul>
	Bacterial Speck and Spot	1.5-3 (1.125 – 2.25)	Start application when seedlings emerge or transplants are set. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals throughout the season.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 3 lb/A (2.25 lb ai) in a single application.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 22.4 lb (16.8 lb ai)/A/crop.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 15 applications at lowest rate or 7 applications at highest rate per year.</li> <li>• Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI) = 7 days.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 5 days of harvest(5-day PHI).</li> <li>• Use a full rate of a fixed copper fungicide in tank mix combination with a half to full rate of <b>LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG</b>. Follow the application interval on the copper fungicide label.</li> </ul>
Tomato (West of the Mississippi River)	Anthracnose Early Blight Gray Leaf Spot Late Blight Leaf Mold Septoria Leaf Spot	0.75-2.0 (0.56 – 1.50)	Start application when seedlings emerge or transplants are set. Repeat at 3 to 7 day intervals throughout the season.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 2 lb/A (1.50 lb ai) in a single application.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 8.5 lb (6.4 lb ai)/A/crop.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 11 applications at lowest rate or 4 applications at highest rate per year</li> <li>• Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI) = 3 days.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 5 days of harvest (5-day PHI).</li> </ul>
	Bacterial Speck and Spot	1.5- 2 (1.125 – 1.50)	Start application when seedlings emerge or transplants are set. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals throughout the season	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 2 lb/A (1.5 lb ai) in a single application.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 8.5 lb (6.4 lb ai)/A/crop.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 5 applications at lowest rate or 4 applications at highest rate per year.</li> <li>• Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI) = 7 days.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 5 days of harvest (5-day PHI)..</li> <li>• Use a full rate of a fixed copper fungicide in tank mix combination with a half to full rate of <b>LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG</b>. Follow the application interval on the copper fungicide label.</li> </ul>

CROP	DISEASES CONTROLLED	RATE OF LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG PER APPLICATION LB PRODUCT/ACRE (lb ai/A)	DIRECTIONS FOR USE	RESTRICTIONS/COMMENTS
Tropical Fruits Limited to: Atemoya Cherimoya Custard apple Sugar apple Sweetsop	Anthracnose	2-2.5 (1.50 – 1.87)	Begin applications at flowering and continue at a 7-day retreatment interval.  Applications made with aerial equipment must be made in a minimum spray volume of 10 gal/acre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 2.5 lb/A (1.87 lb ai) in a single application.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 35 lb (26.25 lb ai)/A/yr.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 17 applications at lowest rate or 14 applications at highest rate per year.</li> <li>• Minimum Retreatment Interval is 7 days.</li> <li>• Applications may be made up to the day of harvest.</li> </ul>
Tropical Fruits Limited to: Canistel Mamey Sapote Mango Sapodilla Star apple (caimito) White sapote	Anthracnose  Phytophthora  Fruit Rot Black Spot ( <i>Cercospora</i> )	2-2.5 (1.50 – 1.87)	Start applications at flowering and continue at 14- to 21-day intervals. Direct spray to crown and blossom area. Use 20 to 100 gallons water per acre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 2.5 lb/A (1.87 lb ai) in a single application.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 37.3 lb (28 lb ai)/A/yr.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 18 applications at lowest rate or 15 applications at highest rate per year.</li> <li>• Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI) = 14 days.</li> <li>• Applications may be made up to the day of harvest.</li> </ul>
Walnut	Walnut Blight ( <i>Xanthomonas xampestris</i> pv. <i>Juglandis</i> )	2.4 (1.80)	Apply by ground in a minimum of 100 gallons water per acre, or by air in a minimum of 10 gallons water per acre. Begin application at early pre- bloom prior to or when catkins are partially expanded. Make additional applications during bloom and early nutlet stage at 7 to 10 day intervals, or as needed if frequent rainfall occurs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply through any irrigation system</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 2.4 lb/A (1.8 lb ai) in a single application.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 24 lb (18 lb ai)/A/yr.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 10 applications per year.</li> <li>• Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI) = 7 days.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 75 days of harvest (75-day PHI).</li> </ul> <p>This product must be tank mixed with a fixed copper bactericide which is registered for use on walnuts.</p> <p>For aerial applications only: Mixer/loaders must wear a particulate respirator with an N,R, or P filter, NIOSH approval prefix TC-84A.</p>

## FLOWERS, FOLIAGE PLANTS, AND ORNAMENTALS

INTENDED FOR USE ONLY BY PROFESSIONAL APPLICATORS.

### TREATED PLANTS, FRUITS, NUTS OR SYRUP FROM MAPLE TREES MUST NOT BE USED FOR FOOD OR FEED PURPOSES.

Apply in the field, nursery or greenhouse as a thorough coverage spray, using 1 to 2 lb **LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG** per acre (1 ½ to 3 tsp. per gal.). **DO NOT** use in residential greenhouses.

Plant sensitivities to **LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG** have been found to be acceptable in specific genera and species listed on this label, however, phototoxicity may occur. Due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamentals and nursery plants, it is impossible to test each one for sensitivity to **LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG**. Neither the manufacturer nor seller has determined whether or not **LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG** can be safely used on ornamental or nursery plants not listed on this label. The user needs to determine if **LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG** can be used safely prior to commercial use. In a small area, apply the specified rates to the plants in question, i.e. bedding plants, foliage, etc., and observe to for 7 to 10 days for symptoms of phytotoxicity prior to commercial use. Use **LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG** in commercial greenhouses and nurseries for control of fungal diseases of flowers, foliage and ornamentals. **DO NOT** make more than 20 applications per year.

Aerial application: For aerial applications made to field-planted ornamentals, apply 1 to 2 lb per acre. Use a minimum rate of 5 gal of spray per acre during aerial applications.

Application of dilute sprays: Apply as a thorough coverage spray using 1 to 2 lb per acre or 1 to 2 lb per 100 gals of water. Begin application at first sign of disease and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as needed; use shorter interval during periods of frequent rains or when severe disease conditions persist. **LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG** may be used alone or in combination with other fungicides as maintenance spray. Use higher rate and shorter intervals during periods of excessive wetness and rapid growth.

**LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG** is labeled for use on certain flower, foliage and ornamental plants listed in the table below for control of the following diseases and pathogens:

PLANT	PATHOGEN CONTROLLED:
Abutilon	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Colletotrichum, Puccinia</i>
African violet	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis</i>
Ageratum	<i>Alternaria, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Sclerotium</i>
Aglaonema	<i>Alternaria</i>
Almond, ornamental	<i>Botrytis, Cladosporium, Coryneum, Gloeosporium, Monilinia</i>
Alyssum	<i>Microsphaera alni</i>
Andromeda	<i>Exobasidium, Rhytisma, Venturia</i>
Anthurium	<i>Colletotrichum, Gloeosporium</i>
Apple	<i>Alternaria, Cephalosporium, Colletotrichum, Coryneum, Elsinoe, Fusarium, Gloeosporium, Gymnosporangium, Helminthosporium, Leptosphaeria, Monilinia, Monochaetia, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia, Venturia</i>
Arborvitae	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Coryneum, Lophodermium, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia</i>
Ash	<i>Cercospora, Cylindrosporium, Gloeosporium, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Sphaeropsis</i>
Ash, Mountain	<i>Gymnosporangium</i>
Aster	<i>Alternaria, Ascochyta, Botrytis, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Ramularia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Uromyces</i>
Aucuba japonica	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Gloeosporium, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta</i>
Azalea	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Cladosporium, Colletotrichum, Cylindrocladium, Ovinia</i>
Baby's Breath	<i>Botrytis, Rhizoctonia</i>
Basswood	<i>Cercospora, Phyllosticta</i>
Begonia	<i>Botrytis, Cercospora, Gloeosporium, Rhizoctonia</i>
Birch	<i>Cylindrosporium, Gloeosporium, Glomerella, Melampsoridium, Taphrina</i>
Bougainvillea	<i>Colletotrichum</i>

Boxwood	<i>Fusarium, Volutella</i>
Buckeye	<i>Cercospora, Glomerella, Guignardia, Monchaetia, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Taphrina</i>
Buffalo berry	<i>Cylindrosporium, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria</i>
Catalpa	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Gloeosporium, Phomopsis, Rhizoctonia</i>
Camellia	<i>Botrytis, Cercospora, Elsinoe, Exobasidium, Glomerella, Pestalotia, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta</i>
Carnation	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Cladosporium, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Helminthosporium, Septoria, Stemphylium, Uromyces</i>
Cedar	<i>Lophodermium, Gymnosporangium</i>
Cherry, ornamental	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Coccomyces, Coryneum, Fusicladium, Monilinia, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Taphrina</i>
Chinese evergreen	<i>Colletotrichum, Gloeosporium</i>
Christmas cactus	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Phomopsis</i>
Chrysanthemum	<i>Alternaria, Ascochyta, Bipolaris, Botrytis, Cercospora, Cylindrosporium, Helminthosporium, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Stemphylium</i>
Cockscomb (Celosia)	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora</i>
Coleus	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Phyllosticta</i>
Columbine	<i>Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cercospora, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria</i>
Coryline	<i>Cercospora</i>
Cotoneaster	<i>Cercospora, Phyllosticta, Venturia</i>
Crabapple	<i>Gymnosporangium, Marssonina, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Venturia</i>
Crape myrtle	<i>Cercospora, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta</i>
Croton	<i>Gloeosporium</i>
Cuphea (Mexican heather)	<i>Gloeosporium, Rhizoctonia</i>
Cyclamen	<i>Botrytis, Cladosporium, Fusarium, Glomerella, Phyllosticta, Ramularia</i>
Cypress	<i>Pestalotia, Phomopsis</i>
Dahlia	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Fusarium, Rhizoctonia</i>
Daisy	<i>Botrytis, Cercospora, Whetzelia</i>
Daisy, Shasta	<i>Cylindrosporium, Septoria, Fusarium Daisy, Transvall</i>
Daisy, Transvall	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Gloeosporium</i>
Daylily	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Puccinia</i>
Delphinium	<i>Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cercospora, Diaporthe, Fusarium, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Ramularia, Septoria, Volutella</i>
Dieffenbachia	<i>Cephalosporium, Colletotrichum, Gloeosporium, Glomerella, Leptosphaeria</i>
Dogwood	<i>Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Elsinoe, Phyllosticta, Septoria Dracaena</i>
Dracaena	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Phyllosticta</i>
Dusty Miller	<i>Fusarium, Puccinia</i>
Elm	<i>Botryosphaeria, Cephalosporium, Cercospora, Coryneum, Cylindrosporium, Fusarium, Gloeosporium, Monochaetia, Mycosphaerella, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Rhizoctonia, Sphaeropsis, Taphrina</i>
Euonymus	<i>Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Gloeosporium, Marssonina, Ramularia, Septoria, Whetzelinia</i>
Fatsia	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Phyllosticta</i>
Fern	<i>Botrytis, Cercospora, Curvularia, Cylindrosporium, Glomerella, Phyllosticta, Taphrina</i>
Ficus	<i>Alternaria, Ascochyta, Cephalosporium, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Gloeosporium, Glomerella, Mycosphaerella, Phomopsis, Stemphylium</i>
Fir (Abies)	<i>Cephalosporium, Lophodermium, Melampsora, Phomopsis, Sphaeropsis</i>
Fir, Douglas	<i>Phaeocryptopus</i>
Fir, Frasier	<i>Phaeocryptopus</i>
Firethorn	<i>Fusarium, Fusicladium, Rhizoctonia</i>
Fittonia	<i>Rhizoctonia</i>
Four-o'clock	<i>Cercospora, Rhizoctonia</i>
Fuchsia	<i>Botrytis, Phomopsis, Septoria</i>

Garden Balsam	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora</i>
Gardenia	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Diaporthe, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Rhizoctonia</i>
Geranium	<i>Alternaria, Ascochyta, Bipolaris, Botrytis, Cercospora, Cyndrosporium, Helminthosporium, Puccinia, Ramularia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Uromyces, Venturia</i>
Gladiolus*	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Cladosporium, Curvularia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Stemphylium</i>
Gloxinia	<i>Botrytis, Colletotrichum</i>
Gold Dust Tree	<i>Gloeosporium, Glomerella, Pestalotia, Phyllosticta</i>
Gomphrena	<i>Cercospora</i>
Gypsophila	<i>Botrytis, Rhizoctonia</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Cercospora, Cyndrosporium, Gloeosporium, Gymnosporangium, Monilinia, Mycosphaerella, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Venturia</i>
Hemlock, Eastern (Tsuga)	<i>Botrytis, Cyndrosporium, Melampsora, Rhizoctonia</i>
Hibiscus	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Phyllosticta</i>
Hickory	<i>Cercospora, Cladosporium, Elsinoe, Fusarium, Gnomonia, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia, Phyllosticta, Septoria</i>
Holly	<i>Phyllosticta</i>
Hollyhock	<i>Alternaria, Ascochyta, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Puccinia, Septoria</i>
Honeysuckle	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Gloeosporium, Herpobasidium, Phyllosticta</i>
Horse Chestnut	See Buckeye
Hydrangea	<i>Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Phyllosticta, Rhizoctonia, Septoria</i>
Impatiens	<i>Cercospora, Phyllosticta, Rhizoctonia, Septoria</i>
Indian Hawthorn	<i>Entomosporium</i>
Iris	<i>Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cladosporium, Fusarium, Kabatiella, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia</i>
Ivy	<i>Cladosporium, Colletotrichum, Glomerella, Phyllosticta, Ramularia, Rhizoctonia, Sphaeropsis</i>
Jade plant	<i>Gloeosporium, Phomopsis</i>
Juniper	<i>Cercospora, Coryneum, Gymnosporangium, Lophodermium, Pestalotia, Phomopsis, Stigmia</i>
Kalanchoe	<i>Cercospora, Stemphylium</i>
Larkspur	See Delphinium
Laurel, Cherry	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Cocomyces, Monilinia, Phyllosticta, Septoria</i>
Laurel, Mountain	<i>Cercospora, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia, Phomopsis, Rhytisma, Septoria</i>
Lavender, Cotton	<i>Septoria</i>
Lilac	<i>Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Cyndrocladium, Gloeosporium</i>
Lily	<i>Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Puccinia, Ramularia, Rhizoctonia</i>
Lirope	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Leptothyrium</i>
Lobelia	<i>Botrytis, Cercospora, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria</i>
Loquat	<i>Colletotrichum, Fusicladium, Pestalotia, Phyllosticta, Septoria</i>
Magnolia	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Colletotrichum, Glomerella, Rhizoctonia</i>
Mahonia	<i>Cercospora, Cyndrocladium, Gloeosporium, Leptosphaeria, Phomopsis Phyllosticta, Puccinia</i>
Maple	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Ciborinia, Fusarium, Marssonina, Monochaetia, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Rhizoctonia, Rhytisma, Septoria, Sphaeropsis, Taphrina, Venturia</i>
Myrtle	<i>Cercospora, Glomerella, Pestalotia</i>
Narcissus	<i>Botrytis, Sclerotinia</i>
Nasturtium	<i>Botrytis, Cercospora, Puccinia</i>
Nannyberry	<i>Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Helminthosporium, Monochaetia, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Ramularia</i>
Nephathytis	<i>Cephalosporium</i>
Nicotiana	<i>Alternaria</i>
Nierembergia	<i>Botrytis</i>
Oak	<i>Cephalosporium, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Cronartium, Elsinoe, Fusarium, Gloeosporium, Gnomonia, Marssonina, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Taphrina, Venturia</i>
Orchid	<i>Cercospora, Fusicladium, Mycosphaerella, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Septoria</i>

Osmanthus	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Phyllosticta</i>
Palm, Areca	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Septoria</i>
Palm, Arenga	<i>Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Cylindrocladium, Pestalotia, Phoma, Stigmata</i>
Palm, Cabbage	<i>Fusarium, Gloeosporium, Pestalotia, Stigmata</i>
Palm, Coconut	<i>Pestalotia</i>
Palm, Date	<i>Alternaria, Fusarium, Helminthosporium, Pestalotia</i>
Palm, King	<i>Alternaria, Fusarium, Helminthosporium, Pestalotia, Phomopsis</i>
Palm, Phoenix	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Fusarium, Gloeosporium, Pestalotia, Phomopsis, Stigmata</i>
Palm, Queen	<i>Glomerella, Septoria</i>
Palm, Royal	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Helminthosporium</i>
Palm, Washington	<i>Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Cylindrocladium, Pestalotia, Phoma, Stigmata</i>
Pansy	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Peronospora, Phyllosticta, Ramularia, Rhizoctonia</i>
Peach	<i>Cercospora, Cladosporium, Coryneum, Fusarium, Glomerella, Monilinia, Mycosphaerella, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Taphrina</i>
Pear	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Coryneum, Elsinoe, Fusarium, Glomerella, Gymnosporangium, Helminthosporium, Monilinia, Mycosphaerella, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Venturia</i>
Peony	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Gloeosporium, Phyllosticta, Septoria</i>
Peperomia	<i>Colletotrichum, Gloeosporium, Rhizoctonia</i>
Periwinkle	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Cladosporium, Colletotrichum, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria</i>
Petunia	<i>Cercospora, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Stemphylium</i>
Philodendron	<i>Gloeosporium, Colletotrichum</i>
Phlox	<i>Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Ramularia, Septoria, Stemphylium, Volutella</i>
Photinia	<i>Cercospora, Gloeosporium, Gymnosporangium, Lophodermium, Pestalotia, Phyllosticta, Septoria</i>
Pieris	<i>Alternaria, Pestalotia, Phyllosticta, Rhytisma</i>
Pilea	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Helminthosporium, Phyllosticta</i>
Pine, Norfolk Island	<i>Botrytis, Colletotrichum, Cronartium, Cylindrocladium, Fusarium, Lophodermium, Pestalotia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Sirococcus</i>
Pine	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Cronartium, Fusarium, Lophodermium, Monochaetia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Sirococcus</i>
Pittosporium	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Gnomonia, Mycosphaerella, Phyllosticta, Rhizoctonia, Septoria</i>
Plane tree	<i>Cercospora, Gnomonia, Phyllosticta, Septoria</i>
Plum, ornamental	<i>Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Coccomyces, Coryneum, Monilinia, Phyllosticta, Taphrina</i>
Poinsettia**	<i>Botrytis, Cercospora, Fusarium, Uromyces</i>
Poplar	<i>Cercospora, Ciborinia, Colletotrichum, Cylindrocladium, Fusarium, Marssonina, Melampsora, Mycosphaerella, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Stigmata, Taphrina, Venturia</i>
Portulaca	<i>Rhizoctonia</i>
Pothos	<i>Rhizoctonia</i>
Prayer plant	<i>Alternaria, Drechslera, Glomerella, Puccinia</i>
Primrose	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Colletotrichum, Mycosphaerella, Puccinia, Ramularia, Uromyces</i>
Privet	<i>Cercospora, Glomerella, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Ramularia</i>
Protea	<i>Botrytis</i>
Pyracantha	<i>Botrytis, Cercospora, Diplodia, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Sphaeropsis</i>
Quince, flowering	<i>Cercospora, Fabraea, Gymnosporangium, Septobasidium</i>
Red cedar, western (Thuja)	<i>Keithia (or Didymascella)</i>
Red tip	<i>See Photinia</i>
Redwood, Sequoia	<i>Botrytis, Cercospora, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia, Phomopsis</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Coryneum, Gloeosporium, Glomerella, Guignardia, Lophodermium,</i>



	<i>Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia, Phomopsis, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Venturia</i>
Rose	<i>Alternaria, Bipolaris, Botryosphaeria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Cyndrocladium, Diplocarpon, Elsinoe, Gloeosporium, Helminthosporium, Leptosphaeria, Monochaetia, Mycosphaerella, Peronospora, Phyllosticta, Septoria</i>
Rosemary	<i>Rhizoctonia</i>
Russian olive	<i>Cercospora, Colletotrichum</i>
Sage	<i>Cercospora, Peronospora, Puccinia, Ramularia, Rhizoctonia</i>
Salvia	<i>Cercospora, Puccinia</i>
Santolina	<i>Botrytis</i>
Senecio	<i>Cercospora, Gloeosporium, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Ramularia, Septoria</i>
Schefflera	<i>Alternaria</i>
Snakeplant	<i>Fusarium, Gloeosporium</i>
Snapdragon	<i>Alternaria, Bipolaris, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Drechslera, Fusarium, Helminthosporium, Peronospora, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia</i>
Spathiphyllum	<i>Alternaria</i>
Spindletree	<i>See Euonymus</i>
Spirea	<i>Cylindrosporium</i>
Spruce	<i>Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cladosporium, Lophodermium, Rhizoctonia</i>
Spurge	<i>Cercospora, Melampsora, Puccinia</i>
Statice	<i>Alternaria, Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Rhizoctonia, Uromyces</i>
Strawflower	<i>Fusarium</i>
Sumac	<i>Cercospora, Cladosporium, Fusarium, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Taphrina</i>
Sunflower, ornamental	<i>Alternaria, Puccinia</i>
Syngonium	<i>Cephalosporium, Erwinia, Fusarium</i>
Tulip	<i>Botrytis</i>
Venus flytrap	<i>Colletotrichum</i>
Verbena	<i>Alternaria, Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cercospora, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Stemphylium</i>
Viburnum	<i>Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Helminthosporium, Monochaetia, Phomopsis, Ramularia</i>
Walnut	<i>Cercospora, Cladosporium, Cyndrocladium, Cylindrosporium, Gnomonia</i>
Willow	<i>Ascochyta, Cercospora, Ciborinia, Cylindrosporium, Fusicladium, Gloeosporium, Marssonina, Melampsora, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Ramularia, Rhytisma, Septoria, Taphrina, Venturia</i>
Wisteria	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Gloeosporium, Pestalotia</i>
Yucca	<i>Cercospora, Cylindrosporium, Gloeosporium, Puccinia</i>
Zebra plant	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum</i>
Zinnia	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Rhizoctonia</i>

\***DO NOT** exceed 0.75 lb per 100 gallons on flower spikes.

\*\***DO NOT** exceed 1.5 lb per 100 gallon.

This product is not advised for the treatment of marigolds due to highly variable plant responses.

### GRASSES: TURF USES (NON-AGRICULTURAL USES)

For use on golf courses, industrial and commercial lawns, and other nonresidential lawns. Not for use on residential lawns. Follow provisions within the Non-Agricultural Use Requirements Box.

#### RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply by chemigation.
- Golf Courses: for cool season grasses; greens, tees and aprons – **DO NOT** apply more than 5 applications per year at a maximum application rate of 17.4 lb ai/A per application.
- For cool season grasses; fairways – **DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications per year at a maximum application rate of 17.4 lb ai/A per application.
- For warm season grasses; greens, tees and aprons – **DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications per year at a maximum application rate of 17.4 lb ai/A per application.
- All Other Turf:
  - **DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications per year at a maximum application rate of 17.4 lb ai/A per application
  - **DO NOT** allow less than a 10-day interval between applications

CROP	DISEASE/PEST	RATE oz. or lb. product	DIRECTIONS FOR USE	COMMENTS
Golf courses, industrial (office park), and municipal lawns	Algae	6 oz. in 3 to 5 gal/1000 sq. ft.: 16 lb in 130-220 gals/A (12 lb ai/A)	Begin when algae begins to appear. Repeat at 10-day intervals as long as condition persists.	<b>DO NOT</b> use on grasses grown for seed.
	Copper Spot Fusarium Blight ( <i>F. roseum</i> ) Red Thread Slime Molds ( <i>Mucilago</i> , <i>Physarum</i> , <i>Fuligo</i> )	4 to 8 oz. in 3 to 5 gal/1000 sq. ft.: 11-22 lb in 130-220 gal/A. When conditions are unusually favorable for disease, use 6-8 oz./1000 sq. ft. (16-22 lb/A).	Begin application when disease appears. Repeat at 10-day intervals as long as condition persists.	<b>DO NOT</b> use on grasses intended for grazing, including range or pasture grasses.  <b>DO NOT</b> graze treated areas or feed clippings to livestock.
	Gray Leaf Spot ( <i>Pyricularia grisea</i> ) Pythium Blight ( <i>Pythium</i> sp.)	8 oz. in 3 to 5 gal/1000 sq. ft.: 22 lb in 130-220 gal/A (16.5 lb ai/A)		
	Dollar Spot ( <i>Sclerotinia</i> )	6 to 8 oz. in 3 to 5 gal/1000 sq. ft.: 16-22 lb in 130-220 gal/A. When conditions are unusually favorable for disease, use 6-8 oz./1000 sq. ft. (16-22 lb/A) (12 – 16.5 lb ai/A)		
	Fusarium Snow Mold	6 to 8 oz. in 3 to 5 gal/1000 sq. ft.: 16-22 lb in 130-220 gal/A. When conditions are unusually favorable for disease, use 6-8 oz./1000 sq. ft. (16-22 lb/A) (12 – 16.5 lb ai/A)	Apply at 2 to 6 week intervals during winter.	
	Leaf Spot ( <i>Helminthosporium</i> spp.) Rhizoctonia solani Brown Patch	4 oz. in 3 to 5 gals/1000 sq. ft.: 11 lb in 130-220 gals/A (8.25 lb ai/A)	Begin when disease appears. Repeat at 10-day intervals as long as condition persists.	
	Rapid blight (a putative chytridiomycete fungus)	8 oz. in 3 to 5 gal/1000 sq. ft. (22 lb in 130 – 220 gal/A) (16.5 lb ai/A).	Begin when disease appears. Repeat at 10-day intervals as long as condition persists	
	Leaf Rust Stem Rust Stripe Rust	4 oz. in 3 to 5 gals/1000 sq. ft.: 11 lb in 130-220 gals/A (8.25 lb ai/A)	Begin when disease threatens. Repeat at 10-day intervals as long as disease persists.	

**GRASSES: SODFARMS (AGRICULTURAL CROP USE)**

For sodfarm applications, follow provisions within the Agricultural Use Requirements box.

Harvesting of treated turf is prohibited until 120 hours following application.

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications per year at a maximum application rate of 17.4 lb ai/A per application.
- **DO NOT** allow less than a 10-day interval between applications.

<b>CROP</b>	<b>DISEASE/PEST</b>	<b>RATE oz. or lb. product (lb ai/A)</b>	<b>DIRECTIONS FOR USE</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
Sod Farm	Algae	6 oz. in 3 to 5 gal/1000 sq. ft.: 16 lb in 130-220 gals/A (12.0)	Begin when algae begins to appear. Repeat at 10-day intervals as long as condition persists.	<p><b>DO NOT</b> use on grasses grown for seed.</p> <p><b>DO NOT</b> use on grasses intended for grazing, including range or pasture grasses.</p> <p><b>DO NOT</b> graze treated areas or feed clippings to livestock.</p>
	Copper Spot, Fusarium Blight ( <i>F. roseum</i> ), Red Thread, Slime Molds	4 to 8 oz. in 3 to 5 gal/1000 sq. ft.: 11-22 lb in 130-220 gal/A. (8.25 – 16.5)	Begin when disease appears. Repeat at 10-day intervals as long as condition persists.	
	Gray Leaf Spot ( <i>Pyricularia grisea</i> )	8 oz. in 3 to 5 gal/1000 sq. ft.: 22 lb in 130-220 gal/A. (16.5)	Begin at first sign of disease; apply at 10 day intervals or more often during favorable disease conditions.	
	Dollar Spot ( <i>Sclerotinia</i> )	6 to 8 oz. in 3 to 5 gal/1000 sq. ft.: 16-22 lb in 130-220 gal/A. When conditions are unusually favorable for disease, use 6-8 oz./1000 sq. ft. (16-22 lb/A) and reduce intervals to 3-5 days. (12.0 – 16.5)	Begin when grass greens up in spring/10-14 days.	
	Pink ( <i>Fusarium</i> ), Snow Mold	6 to 8 oz. in 3 to 5 gal/1000 sq. ft.: 16-22 lb in 130-220 gal/A. When conditions are unusually favorable for disease, use 6-8 oz./1000 sq. ft. (16-22 lb/A) and reduce intervals to 3-5 days. (12.0 – 16.5)	Apply at 2 to 6 week intervals during winter.	
	Leaf Spot ( <i>Helminthosporium</i> spp.) Rhizoctonia solani, Brown Patch	4 oz. in 3 to 5 gals/1000 sq. ft.: 11 lb in 130-220 gals/A. (8.25)	Begin when disease appears. Repeat at 10-day intervals as long as condition persists.	
	Pythium Blight	8 oz. in 3 to 5 gal/1000 sq. ft.: 22 lb in 130-220 gal/A. (16.5)	Repeat at 5-day intervals, or more frequently if conditions are favorable for disease development.	
	Leaf Rust, Stem Rust, Stripe Rust	4 oz. in 3 to 5 gals/1000 sq. ft.: 11 lb in 130-220 gals/A. (8.25)	Begin when disease threatens. Repeat at 10-day intervals as long as disease persists.	

### SEED TREATMENTS

For commercial treatment only. **DO NOT** treat seed at or immediately before planting. Users making commercial seed applications must follow provisions within the Non-Agricultural Use Requirements Box. Users conducting seed treatments on agricultural establishments must follow provisions within the Agricultural Use Requirements Box.

Seed to be treated must be clean and well-cured prior to treatment.

**LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG** must be applied to dry seed with conventional slurry or mist seed treating equipment, or as a plant-box application. For best results, seed must be covered uniformly with fungicide. For seed treatment, a dye must be added to the **LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG** treating slurry which will impart an unnatural color to the seed.

#### Seed Bag Label Requirements

The Federal Seed Act requires that seed have been treated with this product that are then packaged or bagged for future use shall be labeled with the following statements:

- This seed has been treated with LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG, a fungicide containing mancozeb.
- **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 mancozeb:

- Store treated seed away from food and feedstuffs.
- **DO NOT** allow children, pets or livestock to have access to treated seeds.
- When opening this bag or loading/pouring the treated seed/seed pieces, wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes, socks, chemical resistant gloves, and a particulate respirator N, R, or P filter, NIOSH approved prefix TC 84A.
- 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.

After the seeds have been planted, **DO NOT** enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted- entry interval (REI) of 24 hours. Exception: Once the seeds are planted in soil or other planting media, the Worker Protection Standard allows workers to enter the treated area without restriction if there will be no worker contact with the soil/media subsurface. Excess treated seed may be used for ethanol production only if (1) byproducts are not used for livestock feed and (2) no measurable residues of pesticide remain in ethanol byproducts that are used in agronomic practice.

CROP	DISEASES	SEED TREATMENT RATE- APPLY AS A SLURRY oz/BU (lb ai)	OZ./100 LB (lb ai)
Barley	Bunt, Covered Smut, Damping-Off, Fake Loose Smut, Seed Decay, Seedling Blights	1.3 to 2.0 (0.97 – 1.5)	2.7 to 4.2 ( 2.02 – 3.15 )
Corn	Damping-Off, Seed Rot, Seedling Blights	1.5 to 3.0 (1.125 – 2.25)	2.7 to 5.4 ( 2.02 – 4.0 )
Cotton Acid Delinted	Damping-Off, Seedling Blights	--	3.0 ( 2.25 )
Cotton Reginned	Damping-Off, Seedling Blights	--	6.0 ( 4.5 )
Flax	Seed Decay, Seedling Blights, Damping-Off	2.0 to 4.0 ( 1.5 – 3.0 )	1.6 to 7.1 ( 2.7 – 5.32 )

Oat	Damping-Off, Seedling Blights, Seed Decay, Smuts	1.3 to 2.0 (0.97 – 1.5)	4.0 to 6.3 ( 3.0 – 4.7 )
Peanut (Shelled)	Damping-Off, Seed Rots, Seedling Blights	2.0 to 4.0 (1.5 – 3.0)	8.0 to 16.0 ( 6.0 – 12.0 )
Rice	Achyla, Other Soil and Seedborne Fungi Causing Seed Rot and Reduced Seedling Vigor	--	2.0 to 4.0 Apply before, during or after soaking in water ( 1.5 – 3.0 )
Rye	Bunt, Covered Smut, Damping-Off, Seed Decay, Seedling Blights	1.3 to 2.0 (0.97 – 1.5)	2.3 to 3.6 ( 1.72 – 2.7 )
Safflower	<i>Puccinia carthami</i> (Which Causes Foot-and-Rot Disease and Foliage Rust Disease)	--	2.0 ( 1.5 )
Sorghum	Covered Kernel Smut, Damping-Off, Seedling Blights, Seed Rots	1.5 to 2.5 ( 1.125 – 1.87 )	2.7 to 4.5 ( 2.02 - 3.37 )
Tomato	Damping-Off, Seedling Blights, Seed Rots	--	8.0 ( 6.0 )
Wheat (including Triticale)	Bunt, Covered Smut, Damping-Off, Seed Decay, Seedling Blights	1.3 to 2.0 (0.97 – 1.5)	2.2 to 3.3 ( 1.65 – 2.47 )

#### CHRISTMAS TREES: Plantations and Nurseries

Aerial application: Apply 1 to 2 lb of LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG per acre using a minimum rate of 10 gallons of spray per acre during aerial applications.

Application of dilute sprays: Apply as thorough coverage spray using 1 to 2 lb of LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG per acre or 1 to 2 lb of LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG per 100 gallons of water. Begin application at first sign of disease and repeat every 7 to 10 days. Use the shortest spray interval during periods of frequent rain, when severe disease conditions persist or during periods of rapid plant growth. This product may be used alone or in combination with other fungicides.

Use Site	Diseases Controlled	Application rate lb/A or lb/100 gal (lb ai/A)
Christmas trees, including fir, spruce, pine	Ascochyta, Alternaria, Botrytis, Cephalosporium, Cladosporium, Cronartium, Fusarium, Lophodermium, Melampsora, Monchaetia, Phomopsis, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Sirococcus, Sphaeropsis	1 to 2 lb/A or 1 to 2 lb per 100 gallon (0.75 – 1.5) <b>RESTRICTIONS</b> •DO NOT apply more than 2 lb/A (1.5 lb ai) in a single application. •Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI) = 7 days

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

**DO NOT** contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

**PESTICIDE STORAGE: Important**-Never allow **LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG** to become wet during storage. This may lead to certain chemical changes which will reduce the effectiveness of **LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG** as a fungicide and create vapors which may be flammable. Keep container closed when not in use. Store product in original container only, away from other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in a secure dry area.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

**CONTAINER HANDLING:** Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available, or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

**ATTENTION:** This product contains mancozeb and ETU, chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer in laboratory animals. ETU is also known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm in laboratory animals.

## Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability

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. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials, resistant strains or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of LIBERTY CROP PROTECTION, LLC or Seller. 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.

To the extent allowed by applicable laws, 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 the 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 Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. TO THE EXTENT ALLOWABLE BY APPLICABLE LAW, LIBERTY CROP PROTECTION, LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

To the extent allowed by applicable laws, in no event shall LIBERTY CROP PROTECTION, LLC or Seller be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. TO THE EXTENT ALLOWABLE BY APPLICABLE LAW THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF LIBERTY CROP PROTECTION, LLC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF LIBERTY CROP PROTECTION, LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

LIBERTY CROP PROTECTION, LLC and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to foregoing conditions of sale and limitations of warranty and of liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of LIBERTY CROP PROTECTION, LLC.

**{LANGUAGE ON LABEL AFFIXED TO CONTAINER}**

**LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG**

[DISPERSIBLE GRANULES]

<b>ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S):</b>	<b>(% by weight)</b>
Mancozeb: A coordination product of zinc ion and manganese ethylenebisdithiocarbamate.....	75.0%
in which the ingredients are:	
Manganese++.....	15.0%
Zinc++.....	1.9%
Ethylenebisdithiocarbamate ion (C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>6</sub> N <sub>2</sub> S <sub>4</sub> )-.....	58.1%
<b>OTHER INGREDIENTS:</b> .....	<b>25.0%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>100.0%</b>

Contains 0.75 Pound of Mancozeb Per Pound of Product

[OPTIONAL REFERRAL STATEMENTS FOR COMMERCIAL PACKAGING: See attached booklet on back for additional Precautionary Statements and complete Directions for Use. See inside for complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.]

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

**CAUTION**

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you **DO NOT** understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

<b>FIRST AID</b>	
<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>If in eyes:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>● Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>● Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If inhaled:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>● If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li> <li>● Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<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>● <b>DO NOT</b> induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>● <b>DO NOT</b> give anything to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>HOT LINE NUMBER</b>	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact <b>CHEMTREC</b> at <b>1-800-424-9300</b> for emergency medical treatment information.	

**For Chemical Emergency:**  
**Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident, Call CHEMTREC Day or Night**  
**Within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300**

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

**HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

**CAUTION**

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, clothing or eyes. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:** This product is toxic to aquatic organisms. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Cover or incorporate spilled treated seed. **DO NOT** contaminate water by disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. Cover or incorporate spilled treated seed.

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

**DO NOT** contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

**PESTICIDE STORAGE: Important-**Never allow **LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG** to become wet during storage. This may lead to certain chemical changes which will reduce the effectiveness of **LIBERTY MANCOZEB 75 DG** as a fungicide and create vapors which may be flammable. Keep container closed when not in use. Store product in original container only, away from other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in a secure dry area.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

**CONTAINER HANDLING:** Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available, or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

See inside label booklet for additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

Manufactured for:  
 LIBERTY CROP PROTECTION  
 1880 Fall River Drive, Suite 100  
 Loveland, CO 80538

**EPA Reg. No.:** 89168-RUR  
**EPA Est. No.:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**NET WEIGHT:** \_\_\_\_\_

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