OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

July 24, 2024

Adam Overton
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Environmental Science U.S., LLC
5000 Centregreen Parkway
Cary, NC 27513

Subject: Label Amendment - Registration Review Mitigation for Triadimefon and Trifloxystrobin
Product Name: ARMADA 50 WDG
EPA Registration Number: 101563-142
Application Dates: August 22, 2024
Decision Numbers: 596174 and 597422

Dear Adam Overton:

The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the Triadimefon and Trifloxystrobin Interim Decisions, and has concluded that your submission is acceptable. The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, is acceptable.

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

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling and must be used at your next label printing. You must

submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 12 months from the date of this letter. After 12 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Matthew Khan by phone at 202-566-2212, or via email at khan.matthew@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Dana L. Friedman, Chief
Risk Management and Implementation Branch 1
Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division
Office of Pesticide Programs
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

ENCLOSURE: Stamped label

TRIFLOXYSTROBIN	GROUP	11	FUNGICIDE
TRIADIMEFON	GROUP	3	FUNGICIDE

ARMADA™ 50 WDG
[ABN: STRIKE PLUS™ 50 WDG]

SECTION A: Turf uses, landscape and interiorscapes ornamental uses.

TRIFLOXYSTROBIN	**GROUP**	**11**	**FUNGICIDE**
TRIADIMEFON	**GROUP**	**3**	**FUNGICIDE**

ARMADA™ 50 WDG
[ABN: STRIKE PLUS™ 50 WDG]

- **Editorial Note – Marketing claim positioned here**

For the enhancement of greener and more dense turfgrass and for the control of listed foliar, stem and root diseases of turfgrass including institutional, commercial and residential lawns, sod farms, sports fields, parks, municipal grounds and cemeteries, and for control of listed foliar and stem diseases of ornamentals and non- bearing fruit trees grown in interiorscapes (to include shopping malls, shopping centers, hotel lobbies) and residential and commercial landscapes.

Editorial Note – [Bracketed text] is optional

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Trifloxystrobin (CAS No. 141517-21-7)……**8.33%**

Triadimefon (CAS No. 43121-43-3)……**41.67%**

OTHER INGREDIENTS:……**50.00%**

TOTAL: 100.00%

EPA Reg. No. 101563-142 **EPA Est. No.___**

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

See [Back] [Side] Panel for First Aid Instructions and [Leaflet] [Booklet] for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use. (Note to reviewer: Location of additional precautionary statements, directions for use will vary between those listed, depending on container type/size.)

For MEDICAL and TRANSPORTATION Emergencies ONLY Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-424-9300

For PRODUCT USE Information Call 1-800-331-2867

FIRST AID	
If in eyes:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
If inhaled:	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment.	
Note to Physician: If ingested, induce emesis or lavage stomach. Treat symptomatically.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, Viton® ≥ 14 mils when mixing/loading, when using handheld equipment or handheld nozzles.
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant apron, when mixing/loading or cleaning spills or equipment.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate.

Do not reuse them.

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

Engineering Control Statements

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate. Applying this product when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help reduce potential risk to aquatic invertebrates by reducing pesticide runoff from the treatment area into water bodies.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORY: This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Groundwater Advisory:

Multiple degradates of triadimefon are known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of triadimefon from runoff water and sediment.

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Do not make applications when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

POLLINATOR HAZARD STATEMENT

This product is moderately toxic to bees and other pollinating non-target insects exposed to direct treatment on blooming crops or weeds.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use, pour, spill or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Intended for use by professional applicators.

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.

ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS: Before using this product, you must obtain any applicable Endangered Species Protection Bulletins ('Bulletins') within six months prior to or on the day of application. To obtain Bulletins, go to Bulletins Live! Two (BLT) at **https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/bulletins**. When using this product, you must follow all directions and restrictions contained in any applicable Bulletin(s) for the area where you are applying the product, including any restrictions on application timing if applicable. It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, including this labeling instruction to follow all directions and restrictions contained in any applicable Bulletin(s). For general questions or technical help, call 1- 844-447-3813, or email ESPP@epa.gov.

REPORTING ECOLOGICAL INCIDENTS: For guidance on reporting ecological incidents, including death, injury, or harm to plants and animals, including bees and other non-target insects, see EPA's Pesticide Incident Reporting website: https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-incidents or call [registrant phone number].

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 12 hours.

Exception: If the product is applied by drenching, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water is:

- Long sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, Viton® ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

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.

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Mixing Procedures

Removable chemical extraction probes (also known as “stingers”) used in suction/extraction systems must be rinsed within the pesticide container prior to removal.

Prepare no more spray mixture than is needed for the immediate operation. Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product. Agitation is necessary for proper dispersal of the product. Maintain agitation throughout the spraying operation. Do not let the spray mixture stand overnight in the spray tank. Flush the spray equipment thoroughly following each use and apply the rinsate to a previously treated area.

ARMADA 50 WDG Alone: Add 1/2 of the required water to the mix tank. With the agitator running, add the prescribed dose of **ARMADA 50 WDG** to the tank. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water. Begin application of the solution after **ARMADA 50 WDG** has completely dispersed into the mix water. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been applied.

ARMADA 50 WDG+ Tank Mixtures: Add 1/2 of the required amount of water to the tank mix. Start the agitation running before adding **ARMADA 50 WDG** and any tank mix partner(s). In general, tank mix partners must be added in this order: (1) products packaged in water soluble packaging, wettable powders, wettable granules (such as **ARMADA 50 WDG**, (2) liquid flowables, liquids; and (3) emulsifiable concentrates. Always allow each tank mix partner to become fully dispersed before adding the next product. Provide sufficient agitation while adding the remainder of the water. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been applied.

If using **ARMADA 50 WDG** in a tank mixture, observe all restrictions, directions for use, crop/sites, use rates, dilution ratios, precautions and limitations that appear on the tank mix product label. Do not exceed labeled dosage rate and follow the most restrictive label precautions and limitations. This product must not be mixed with any product that prohibits such mixing. Tank mixtures or other applications of products referenced on this label are permitted only in those states in which the referenced products and uses are registered.

ARMADA 50 WDG is compatible with most insecticide, fungicide and foliar nutrient products. However, the compatibility of **ARMADA 50 WDG** with tank mix partners must be tested before use.

To determine biological compatibility with other products, mix the products in the desired proportions, spray on target plants and observe for phytotoxicity seven days after the application.

Use with additives: Use of spray additives is not required. Any spray additive must be evaluated prior to use. Do not use in conjunction with organosilicate-based products or plant injury may occur. Label directions are based on data with no additives.

Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Aerial Application: Do not apply by aerial application.

Resistance Management: The active ingredients in **ARMADA 50 WDG** belong to two different fungicide groups, the triazoles (triadimefon, Group 3) and the Qol or strobilurins (trifloxystrobin, Group 11). Any fungal population may contain/develop individuals naturally resistant to **ARMADA 50 WDG** and other Group 3 and/or Group 11 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly in the same areas. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

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

- 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 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.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact Environmental Science U.S., LLC at 1-800-331-2867. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

Advisory Best Management Practices for Pollinator Protection

The following best management practices (BMPs) can help reduce risk to pollinators:

- Develop and maintaining clear communication with local beekeepers to help protect bees. To the extent possible, advise beekeepers within a 1-mile radius 48-hrs in advance of the application, and confirm hive locations before spraying.
- Avoid applications when bees are actively foraging.
- Avoid applying pesticides to plants in bloom, including flowering weeds.
- Apply pesticides in the evening or at night when fewer bees are foraging.
- Use Pollinator Protection Plans when they are available. These plans may be available from state lead agencies and promote communication between growers, landowners, farmers, beekeepers, pesticide users, and other pest management professionals to reduce exposure of bees and other pollinators to pesticides.
- Use integrated pest management to prevent or mitigate potential negative effects to pollinators and consider

multiple pest management options before resorting to a pesticide application.

The following BMPs can help promote the health and habitat of ground-nesting bees:

- For uncultivated land, leaving large undisturbed patches of land un-mowed and untilled can provide nesting and forage sites.
- For uncultivated land, mowing at the highest cutting height possible (minimum of 8-10 inches if possible) can increase and diversify food sources.

For additional resources on pollinator BMPs and Pollinator Protection Plans, visit https://www.epa.gov/pollinator- protection/find-best-management-practices-protect-pollinators.

USE RESTRICTIONS

WATER PROTECTION STATEMENT

- Do not apply during rain.

TURFGRASS DISEASE CONTROL

ARMADA 50 WDG is a preventive and curative fungicide that may be applied to turf sites including institutional, commercial and residential lawns, sod farms, sports fields, parks, municipal grounds and cemeteries.

ARMADA 50 WDG is a broad spectrum fungicide for the control of dollar spot *(Sclerotinia homoeocarpa)*, brown patch (*Rhizoctonia solani*), anthracnose (*Colletotrichum graminicola*), red thread (*Corticium fuciforme*), pink patch (*Limonomyces roseipellis*), leaf spot (*Bipolaris spp.*, *Drechslera spp.*), gray leaf spot (*Pyricularia grisea*), rust (*Puccinia spp.*), pink snowmold (*Microdochium nivale*), microdochium patch (*Microdochium nivale*), southern blight *(Sclerotium rolfsii)*, stripe smut *(Ustilago striiformis)*, rapid blight and summer patch (*Magnaporthe poae*). When conditions are favorable for Pythium blight (*Pythium spp.*), mix a Pythium control fungicide with **ARMADA 50 WDG**.

1. **ARMADA 50 WDG** IS BEST USED IN A PREVENTIVE DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAM.
2. Apply listed rate in 1-2 gallons of water per 1,000 sq ft to ensure thorough coverage. For soil-borne diseases, such as summer patch and take-all patch, use sufficient water to reach the crown and upper root zone or irrigate immediately after application with sufficient water to move the active ingredient down into the crown and root zone of the turf.
3. Apply after mowing OR allow sprayed area to completely dry before mowing.
4. For control of both foliar and soil-borne diseases, allow sprayed area to completely dry before irrigation.
5. Under conditions optimum for high disease pressure, use the higher rate and the shorter interval.
6. For optimum turf quality and disease control, use **ARMADA 50 WDG** in conjunction with turf management practices that promote good health and optimum disease control.
7. Before use of any fungicide, proper diagnosis of the organism causing the disease is important. Use of diagnostic kits or other means of identification of the disease organism is essential to determine the best control measures.

Plant Health

Apply **ARMADA 50 WDG** at 1.2 to 1.5 oz/1,000 sq ft to sod production of warm season grasses such as St. Augustine, centipede and Bermudagrass. The following plant health enhancements will be seen 30 to 60 days after application of **ARMADA 50 WDG**; visible leaf greenness and density. Sod laid under shade trees also benefits in turf quality when this application is made prior to transfer.

Apply **ARMADA 50 WDG** at 1.2-1.5 oz /1,000 sq ft 15-30 days pre-harvest for plant health benefits.

Resistance Management for Turfgrass

Do not apply more than 2 sequential **ARMADA 50 WDG** fungicide applications for gray leaf spot control. Do not apply more than 3 sequential applications of **ARMADA 50 WDG** fungicide for all other diseases. Alternate with a fungicide having a different mode of action.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators must select nozzle and pressure that deliver medium or coarser droplets in accordance with American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 641 (ASABE S641).
- During application, the Sustained Wind Speed, as defined by the National Weather Service (standard averaging period of 2 minutes) must register between 3 and 10 miles per hour.
- Wind speed and direction must be measured on location using a windsock, an anemometer (including systems to measure wind speed or velocity on an aircraft), or an aircraft smoke system.
- Wind speed must be measured at the release height or higher, in an area free from obstructions such as trees, buildings, and farm equipment.
- Applicators must use a minimum of ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- 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.

Spray Drift Buffer to Aquatic Habitats

- Do not apply within 100 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams or ephemeral streams when water is present, wetlands or natural ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish farm ponds) when wind is blowing toward the aquatic habitat. On-farm irrigation ditches, irrigation canals, other on-farm water conveyances, and irrigation management structures such as tailwater collection ponds are not considered aquatic habitat. Any land between the aquatic habitat and the application area can be included in the buffer (including Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP) areas).

A 50% reduction in the required wind-directional buffer distance can be made if a windbreak or shelterbelt (*e.g.*, trees or riparian hedgerows) between the application site and aquatic habitat is present and meets the criteria listed in the 'Windbreak-Shelterbelt Criteria' section of this label."

Spray Drift Buffer to Wildlife Conservation Areas

- "Do not apply within 100 feet of any conservation areas when wind is blowing toward the conservation area. Conservation areas include public lands and parks, national and state wilderness areas and wildlife refuges, national and state forests, and national and state grasslands. Any land between the conservation areas and the application area can be included in the buffer (including Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP) areas). Applications made to agricultural fields located within a conservation area are acceptable when made in accordance with an approved pesticide management plan for the conservation area and the restrictions on this label.

A 50% reduction in the required wind-directional buffer distance can be made if a windbreak or shelterbelt (*e.g.*, trees or riparian hedgerows) between the application site and conservation area is present and meets the criteria listed in the 'Windbreak-Shelterbelt Criteria' section of this label.

Ground Boom Applications:

- During application, the Sustained Wind Speed, as defined by the National Weather Service (standard averaging period of 2 minutes), must register between 3 and 10 miles per hour.
- Wind speed and direction must be measured on location using a windsock or anemometer (including systems to measure wind speed or velocity using application equipment).
- Wind speed must be measured at the release height or higher, in an area free from obstructions such as trees, buildings, and farm equipment.
- Do not release spray at a height greater than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators must select nozzle and pressure that deliver medium or coarser droplets in accordance with American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 572 (ASABE S572).
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Spray Drift Buffer to Aquatic Habitats

- "Do not apply within 25 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams or ephemeral streams when water is present, wetlands or natural ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish farm ponds) when wind is blowing toward the aquatic habitat. On-farm irrigation ditches, irrigation canals, other on-farm water conveyances, and irrigation management structures such as tailwater collection ponds are not considered aquatic habitat. Any land between the aquatic habitat and the application area can be included in the

buffer (including Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP) areas).

A 50% reduction in buffer distance can be made if:
- the application is made with a hooded sprayer; or,
- a windbreak or shelterbelt (*e.g.*, trees or riparian hedgerows) between the application site and aquatic habitat is present and meets the criteria listed in the 'Windbreak-Shelterbelt Criteria' section of this label.

A 75% reduction in buffer distance can be made if a hooded sprayer is used and a downwind windbreak is present and higher than the release height."

Spray Drift Buffer to Wildlife Conservation Areas

- "Do not apply within 25 feet of any conservation areas when wind is blowing toward the conservation area. Conservation areas include public lands and parks, national and state wilderness areas and wildlife refuges, national and state forests, and national and state grasslands. Any land between the conservation areas and the application area can be included in the buffer (including Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP) areas). Applications made to agricultural fields located within a conservation area are acceptable when made in accordance with an approved pesticide management plan for the conservation area and the restrictions on this label. A 50% reduction in buffer distance can be made if:
  - the application is made with a hooded sprayer; or,
  - a windbreak or shelterbelt (*e.g.*, trees or riparian hedgerows) between the application site and conservation area is present and meets the criteria listed in the 'Windbreak-Shelterbelt Criteria' section of this label.

A 75% reduction in buffer distance can be made if a hooded sprayer is used and a downwind windbreak is present and higher than the release height."

Airblast Applications:

- Sprays must be directed into the canopy.
- During application, the Sustained Wind Speed, as defined by the National Weather Service (standard averaging period of 2 minutes), must register between 3 and 10 miles per hour.
- Winds speed and direction must be measured on location using a windsock or anemometer.
- Wind speed must be measured at the release height or higher, in an area free from obstructions such as trees, buildings, and farm equipment.
- User must turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying outer row.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Spray Drift Buffer to Aquatic Habitats

- "Do not apply within 25 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams or ephemeral streams when water is present, wetlands or natural ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish farm ponds) when wind is blowing toward the aquatic habitat. On-farm irrigation ditches, irrigation canals, other on-farm water conveyances, and irrigation management structures such as tailwater collection ponds are not considered aquatic habitat. Any land between the aquatic habitat and the application area can be included in the buffer (including Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP) areas).

A 50% reduction in the required wind-directional buffer distance can be made if a windbreak or shelterbelt (*e.g.*, trees or riparian hedgerows) between the application site and aquatic habitat is present and meets the criteria listed in the 'Windbreak-Shelterbelt Criteria' section of this label."

Spray Drift Buffer to Wildlife Conservation Areas

- "Do not apply within 25 feet of any conservation areas when wind is blowing toward the conservation area. Conservation areas include public lands and parks, national and state wilderness areas and wildlife refuges, national and state forests, and national and state grasslands. Any land between the conservation areas and the application area can be included in the buffer (including Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP) areas). Applications made to agricultural fields located within a conservation area are acceptable when made in accordance with an approved pesticide management plan for the conservation area and the restrictions on this label.

A 50% reduction in the required wind-directional buffer distance can be made if a windbreak or shelterbelt (*e.g.*, trees or riparian hedgerows) between the application site and conservation area is present and meets the criteria listed in the 'Windbreak-Shelterbelt Criteria' section of this label."

Windbreak-Shelterbelt Criteria

A 50% reduction in the wind-directional buffer distance required above can be made if a windbreak or shelterbelt (*e.g.*, trees or riparian hedgerows) between the application site and aquatic habitat and conservation area is present and meets the following criteria:

- The windbreak or shelterbelt must be downwind between the pesticide application and the aquatic habitat and conservation area.

- The windbreak or shelterbelt must have a minimum of one row of trees and/or shrubs that have foliage is sufficiently dense such that the aquatic habitat/conservation area is not visible on the upwind side at the time of application.
- The row(s) of trees and/or shrubs in the windbreak/shelterbelt must run the full length of the treated crop and must have foliage that is sufficiently dense such that the aquatic habitat/conservation area is not visible on the upwind side.
- The height of the trees in the windbreak or shelterbelt must be at a height higher than the release height of the application.
- The windbreak or shelterbelt must be planted according to local/regional/federal conservation program standards; however, no state or federally listed noxious or invasive trees or shrubs should be planted.
- The windbreak or shelterbelt must be maintained such that their functionality is not compromised.

A manmade structure (*e.g.*, curtain that is raised prior to application, building) can be used instead of a windbreak or shelterbelt. This structure must be downwind between the pesticide application and the aquatic habitat/conservation area, cover the entire distance of field adjacent to the aquatic habitat/conservation area, and higher than the release height of the application.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSILBE 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 with be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size
- 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.
- Adjust Nozzles – Follow nozzle manufacturers' recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT
For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the target plants and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT
Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS
Shielding the boom or individual nozzle 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 APPLCATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

MEASURING WIND SPEED AND WIND DIRECTION
Best Management Practices for measuring wind speed and direction of wind:
- Applicators should check and acquire the predicted wind speed and direction for the application site within 12 hours prior to conducting applications to determine the time periods wind speed is likely to fall outside the applicable thresholds.
- Applicators should reassess wind speed and direction at the application site every 15 minutes while applications are in progress.
- Measuring wind speed and direction can be done by:
  - Relying on equipment on the application equipment that measures wind speed (*e.g.*, aerial equipment).
  - Using a tower anemometer with telemetry or handheld anemometer. Users should read user manual on how to calibrate, operate and interpret the output from an anemometer. Ground applicators should stop every 15 minutes to take a reading

with a tower anemometer with telemetry or handheld anemometer. Some anemometers may have software that would allow users to view wind measurements in real time while making an application, and, those cases, applicators would not have to stop to take measurements.

- Using a windsock. Wind can be estimated with a windsock using the strips on a windsock. The applicator should consult the user manual for the windsock on wind speed estimation and direction of wind. Applicators should look at the sock at least every 15 minutes to estimate wind speed and direction. [If there is a conservation area or aquatic habitat, buffer, include "The windsock should be pointed in the opposite direction of the windbreak and [CONSERVATION AREA/AQUATIC HABITAT]"].
- Using an aircraft smoke system. Laying down several puffs of smoke along different lines using an aircraft smoke system can provide an accurate view of what the wind speed and direction for the application.
- Checking behind the spray rig at least every 15 minutes to see if the spray has changed direction from when the application started.

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

Tank Mixes

For more broad-spectrum control **ARMADA 50 WDG** can be tank mixed with other fungicides. Check compatibility before tank mixing.

ARMADA 50 WDG CAN BE APPLIED TO ALL MAJOR TURFGRASS SPECIES. RATES ARE DEPENDENT UPON DISEASE AND THE ORGANISM THAT IT IS INCITED BY.

TURFGRASS DISEASES CONTROLLED WITH ARMADA 50 WDG			
DISEASE	**ARMADA 50 WDG**	**OZ OF ARMADA 50 WDG PER 1,000 SQ FT**	**APPLICATION INTERVAL/TIMING**
Dollar Spot	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.	0.6-1.5	14-28 days
Brown Patch	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.	0.6-1.5	14-28 days
Leaf Spot	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.	0.6	14 days
	For curative applications.	1.2-1.5	21-28 days
Anthracnose	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.	0.6-1.5	14-28 days
Summer Patch	Make initial application when the soil temperatures reach 65°F. Subsequent applications at 21-28 day interval. Do not make more than 3 sequential applications.	1.2-1.5	21-28 days
Gray Leaf Spot and Rapid Blight	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. For best results on Rapid Blight apply **ARMADA 50 WDG** at the highest rate.	0.6-1.5	14-28 days
Red Thread, Pink Patch	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.	0.6-1.5	14-28 days
Rust	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.	0.6-1.5	14-28 days
Southern Blight	Preventive applications only	0.6-1.5	Repeat at 14-day intervals.
Stripe Smut	Make the first application in the spring just before the turf breaks dormancy followed by a second application just prior to the summer heat stress period and a third application when the cool nighttime temperatures of the late summer or early fall return.	0.6	3 applications/season Spring, Early Summer and Early Fall
Microdochium Patch	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.	1.2-1.5	Fall-Early Spring
Pink Snow Mold	Apply one application in late fall before snow cover or early spring after snow melts. Do not apply on top of snow.	1.2-1.5	Late Fall
Take-All Patch	Apply 1 to 2 applications preventatively.	1.2-1.5	28 days
Necrotic Ring Spot	Apply 1 to 2 applications preventatively.	1.2-1.5	28 days
Large Patch	Apply 1 to 2 applications preventatively when conditions are favorable for disease development.	1.2-1.5	28 days

Fairy Ring	First application is prescribed in the spring when 5 day average daily soil temperatures taken at 2 inches are 60-65°F. The second application is prescribed 14 to 28 days later. Make applications in 2 gallons water/1,000 sq ft. Water in application with 1/8 to1/4 inch of irrigation within 6-8 hours after application. Tank mixing with Revolution wetting agent will decrease the fungicidal efficacy of **ARMADA 50 WDG**. Apply wetting agents 2 weeks after the **ARMADA 50 WDG** application on routine schedule for wetting agents.	1.2-1.5	14-28 days

For preventive applications, apply when conditions are favorable for disease. Use the higher rate/shorter interval (if a range is given) for curative applications or under severe disease conditions.

Maximum Use Rates

For all commercial, institutional, residential (*e.g.*, apartment buildings, daycare centers, playgrounds, playfields, recreational parks and elementary, middle and high schools) turf applications except sod farms:

- Do not exceed a maximum of 145 oz of **ARMADA 50 WDG** per acre per year (3.3 oz/1000 sq ft).
- Do not apply more than 3.78 lbs a.i. per acre per year (triadimefon).
- Do not apply more than 2.0 lbs a.i. per acre per application (triadimefon) and 0.34 lb a.i. per acre per application (trifloxystrobin).
- Minimum retreatment interval is 14 days.

For applications to sod farms:

- **For applications to sandy or coarse-textured soils (sand, sandy loam, and loamy sand), with less than 3% organic matter content, and where the water table occurs at a depth of 30 feet or less from the surface:**
    - Do not exceed a maximum of 145 oz of **ARMADA 50 WDG** per acre per year (3.3 oz/1000 sq ft).
    - Do not apply more than 3.78 lbs of a.i. per acre per year (triadimefon)
    - Do not apply more than 2.5 lb a.i. per acre per application (triadimefon) and 0.34 lb a.i. per acre per application (trifloxystrobin).
    - Minimum treatment interval for all applications is 14 days.

- **All other soil-types:**
    - Do not exceed a maximum of 191 oz of **ARMADA 50 WDG** per acre per year (4.4 oz/1000 sq ft).
    - Do not apply more than 5.0 lbs a.i. per acre per year (triadimefon).
    - Do not apply more than 2.5 lbs a.i. per acre per application (triadimefon) and 0.34 lb a.i. per acre per application (trifloxystrobin).
    - Minimum retreatment interval for all applications is 14 days.

ORNAMENTAL DISEASE CONTROL

ARMADA 50 WDG is a broad-spectrum systemic fungicide for the control of listed foliar and stem diseases of ornamentals and non-bearing fruit trees grown in interiorscapes (to include shopping malls, shopping centers, hotel lobbies) and residential and commercial landscapes.

Use restrictions for ARMADA 50 WDG on Ornamentals.

- Applications with hose-end sprayers are permitted only for outdoor use on ornamentals.
- Do not use **ARMADA 50 WDG** on bearing fruit trees. **ARMADA 50 WDG** may be used on non- bearing trees. Non- bearing trees are defined as trees that will not bear fruit until at least 1 year after treatment.

Conversion Table for ARMADA 50 WDG: cup, gram, ounce	
1/4 Cup = 30.5 grams = 1.07 oz	1/3 Cup = 40.7 grams = 1.43 oz
1/2 Cup = 61 grams = 2.14 oz	3/4 Cup = 91.5 grams = 3.21 oz
1 Cup = 122 grams = 4.28 oz	

Interiorscape, Commercial and Residential Landscape Applications

Foliar Diseases: ARMADA 50 WDG will control foliar diseases of ornamental plants when applied as a foliar spray to the plant species listed on this label. Apply 3 to 9 oz **ARMADA 50 WDG** per 100 gallons of spray solution. Apply as a full-coverage spray to the point of drip and repeat at 14 to 28 day intervals until the threat of disease is over. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue until the threat of disease is over. Use higher rates for shorter intervals under high disease pressure. Do not apply more than 3.91 lbs a.i. per acre per year (3.4 oz/ 1000 sq ft).

PLANTS		
FLOWERING AND FOLIAGE PLANTS	**ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS, TREES AND NON-BEARING FRUIT TREES**	**SHADE TREES**
Ageratum	Amelanchier	Ash
Aster	Apple (non-bearing)	Aspen
Begonia	Azalea	Birch
Calendula	Barberry	Buckeye
Canna	Buckthorn	Chestnut
Carnation	Camellia	Cottonwood
Chrysanthemum	Cedar	Elm
Cineraria	Cherry(non-bearing)	Fir
Crassula	Crabapple	Locust
Dahlia	Crape myrtle	Maple
Daisy	Cypress, Leyland	Oak
Delphinium	Dogwood	Pine
Dianthus	Euonymus	Poplar
Four O'Clock	Gardenia	Russian Olive
Geranium	Hawthorn	Sycamore
Gerbera	Hemlock	Walnut
Grape Leaf Ivy	Holly	Willow
Hollyhock	Juniper	
Hydrangea	Leucothoe	
Iris	Lilac	
Kalanchoe	Mock-Orange	
Marigold	Mountain Laurel	
Nephthytis	Ninebark	
Pansy	Paulownia	
Petunia	Pear (non-bearing)	
Phlox	Photinia	

Poinsettia	Pittosporum	
Rose	Plum (non-bearing)	
Salvia	Potentilla	
Sedum	Privet	
Snapdragon	Pyracantha	
Sunflowers	Rhododendron	
Zinnia	Spirea	
	Viburnam	
	Vitex	

NOTICE TO USER: Plant tolerance to **ARMADA 50 WDG** has been found to be acceptable on all ornamentals that it has been tested on with the exception of Petunia, Violets and New Guinea impatiens. Due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamentals plants, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to **ARMADA 50 WDG**. Neither the Manufacturer nor the Seller has determined whether or not **ARMADA 50 WDG** can be used safely on ornamental plants not specified on this label. The professional user must determine if **ARMADA 50 WDG** can be used safely prior to commercial use. In a small area test the labeled rates on a small number of plants for phytotoxicity prior to widespread use. Before using **ARMADA 50 WDG** in tank mixture with other products, test the mixture on a small number of plants for phytotoxicity prior to widespread use.

COMMON AND SCIENTIFIC NAMES OF DISEASES CONTROLLED BY ARMADA 50 WDG	
COMMON NAME	**SCIENTIFIC NAME**
Anthracnose	*Apiognomonia veneta* *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* *Discula quercina* *Gloeosporium aridum* *Glomerella cingulata*
Black spot	*Diplocarpon rosae*
Downy mildew	*Peronospora spp*.
Leaf spot	*Cercospora spp*. *Entomosporium spp*. *Septoria spp*.
Powdery mildew	*Erysiphe spp*. *Microsphaera spp*. *Oidium spp*. *Podosphaera spp*. *Sphaerotheca spp*. *Uncinula spp*.
Rust	*Coleosporium spp*. *Gymnosporangium spp*. *Melampsoridium spp*. *Phragmidium spp*. *Puccinia spp*. *Uromyces spp*.
Scab	*Cladosporium spp*. *Venturia inaequalis*

Maximum Use Rates in Ornamentals

Do not exceed a maximum of 150 oz of **ARMADA 50 WDG** per acre per year (3.4 oz/1000 sq ft).
Do not apply more than 3.91 lbs a.i. (triadimefon) per acre per year.

Conifer and Christmas Tree Applications

PRESCRIBED APPLICATIONS		
Christmas Trees (Except Concolor Fir)	Stem and Cone Rusts *Cronartium spp.* (Fusiform) *Peridemium spp.* *Endocronartium Harknessii* (Gall) Tip blight *Sirococcus strobilinus* Lophodermium Needlecast *Lophodermium pinestri*	9 oz/A
	Apply specified dosage per acre or per 100 gal of water as a full coverage, dilute spray as needed. Full coverage of the trees is essential for maximum control. Use of nonionic spray adjuvant is prescribed. Time applications appropriately for the specific disease being controlled. Do not exceed a maximum of 150 oz of **ARMADA 50 WDG** per acre per year (3.4 oz/1000 sq ft). Do not apply more than 3.91 lbs a.i. per acre per year (triadimefon). For rusts, begin applications when the needles break through the fascicle sheath. Make additional applications at 14 to 21-day intervals. Stop when galls become pale to white color. For tip blight, begin applications to coincide with bud break. Make two additional applications at 14-day intervals. For Lophodermium needlecast, begin applications to coincide with spore release, normally beginning in mid-July and ending in mid-October. Make applications at 21-day intervals. Extend interval to 28 days if spore release is light or dry weather is expected.	
Pine (Seedlings) (Except California)	Pine Rust (Fusiform rust)	9 oz/A
	Begin application prior to infection period and repeat as necessary at 14 to 21-day intervals depending upon disease pressure. Use lower rates in areas of low disease incidence and higher rates in areas of severe disease incidence. Do not exceed a maximum of 150 oz of **ARMADA 50 WDG** per acre per year (3.4 oz/1000 sq ft). Do not apply more than 3.91 lbs a.i. per acre per year (triadimefon). A spreader-sticker is needed to help adhere spray solution to the pine trees. Do not apply **ARMADA 50 WDG** on recent grafted scions until one year after grafting.	

Restrictions for Applications on Conifers and Christmas Trees

1. For ground application, use a minimum of 50 gals of water/A.
2. To avoid spray drift, do not apply when conditions favor drift beyond the target area. Avoid spray overlap. For information on spray equipment and calibration, consult sprayer manufacturers and state recommendations. For specific local directions and spray schedules, consult the current state agricultural experiment station recommendations.
3. Use of spray additives are not required. Any spray additive must be evaluated prior to use. Do not use in conjunction with organosilicate-based products or plant injury may occur. Label directions are based on data with no additives.

Resistance Management for Ornamentals

ARMADA 50 WDG contains a site-specific fungicide belonging to the strobilurin class of chemistry. Fungal pathogens are known to develop resistance to fungicides with a specific mode of action. When site-specific fungicides are used without a clear resistance management strategy, resistance development may be rapid, particularly with greenhouse use.

ARMADA 50 WDG exhibits cross-resistance to other strobilurins and fungicides within the **S**trobilurin **T**ype **A**ction and **R**esistance group (**STAR** compounds), but there is no known cross-resistance to fungicides of other classes including sterol inhibitors, dicarboximides, benzimidazoles, anilinopyrimidines, phenylpyrroles or phenylamides.

Many plant pathogens have a history of fungicide resistance development. To minimize the risk of resistance development to **ARMADA 50 WDG**, the following practices are prescribed.

1. Use **ARMADA 50 WDG** preventively.
2. For Leaf Spots and diseases other than Powdery Mildew, Downy Mildew and Botrytis:
   - Use no more than two (2) applications of **ARMADA 50 WDG** before rotating to another effective product that is not in the strobilurin class of chemistry for two (2) applications before rotating back to **ARMADA 50 WDG**.

   OR

   - Rotate to another fungicide of nonstrobilurin chemistry after each **ARMADA 50 WDG** application.
3. For Powdery Mildew, Downy Mildew and Botrytis:

- Between each **ARMADA 50 WDG** application, make two (2) applications of a fungicide of nonstrobilurin chemistry before rotating back to **ARMADA 50 WDG**.

OR

- Rotate to another fungicide of nonstrobilurin chemistry after each **ARMADA 50 WDG** application.

4. Make no more than four (4) foliar applications of **ARMADA 50 WDG** per season for each at risk pathogen.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool, dry place and in such a manner as to prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food and feed. Store in original container and out of the reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

Handle and open container in a manner as to prevent spillage. If the container is leaking or material spilled for any reason or cause, carefully sweep material into a pile. Refer to Precautionary Statements on label for hazards associated with the handling of this material. Do not walk through spilled material. Material that cannot be used as directed should be disposed of as directed below. In spill or leak incidents, keep unauthorized people away.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes may be toxic. Improper disposal of unused pesticide, spray mixture or rinse water is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be used according to label instruction, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance in proper disposal methods.

Container Handling: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling, if available or dispose of empty carton in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness plant injury or other property damage, or other unintended consequences may result because of factors beyond the control of Environmental Science U.S., LLC as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE U.S., LLC MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. No agent of Environmental Science U.S., LLC is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE U.S., LLC DISCLAIMS ANY LIABILITY WHATSOEVER FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL, OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE, HANDLING, OR APPLICATION OF THIS PRODUCT.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE, SHALL NOT EXCEED THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID, OR AT ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE U.S., LLC'S ELECTION, THE REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT.

This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause developmental or reproductive harm.

Net Contents:

envu™

PRODUCED FOR
Environmental Science U.S., LLC
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400
Cary, NC 27513

[Optional Marketing Claims:]

Pictures:

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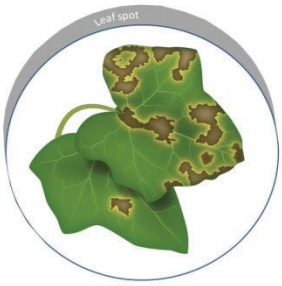
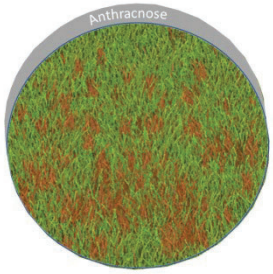
<tr><td> 
</td><td> 
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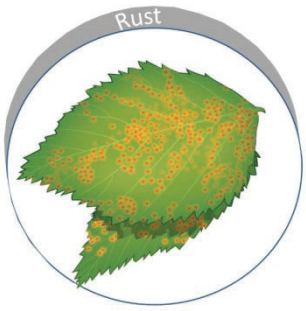
</td><td> 
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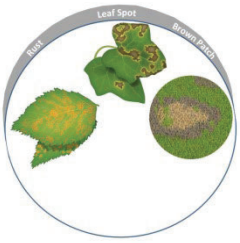
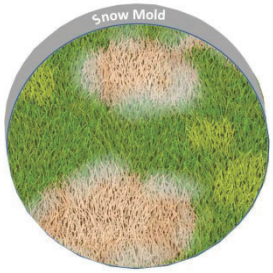
<tr><td> 
</td><td> 
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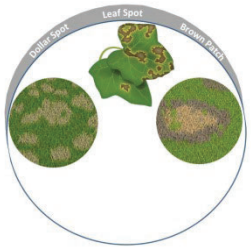 Leaf Spot Dollar Spot Brown Patch	

TRIFLOXYSTROBIN	GROUP	11	FUNGICIDE
TRIADIMEFON	GROUP	3	FUNGICIDE

ARMADA™ 50 WDG
[ABN: STRIKE PLUS™ 50 WDG]

Section B: Nurseries, garden centers and greenhouse ornamental uses.

TRIFLOXYSTROBIN	GROUP	11	FUNGICIDE
TRIADIMEFON	GROUP	3	FUNGICIDE

ARMADA™ 50 WDG

[ABN: STRIKE PLUS ™ 50 WDG, TRIGO]

- **Editorial Note – Marketing claim positioned here**

For the control of listed foliar and stem diseases of ornamentals including flowers, foliage plants, shrubs, shade trees and non-bearing fruit trees grown in nurseries, garden centers and greenhouses.

Editorial Note – [Bracketed text] is optional

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Trifloxystrobin (CAS No. 141517-21-7)…….8.33%

Triadimefon (CAS No. 43121-43-3)……41.67%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:……50.00%

TOTAL: 100.00%

EPA Reg. No. 101563-142 **EPA Est. No.___**

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

See [Back] [Side] Panel for First Aid Instructions and [Leaflet] [Booklet] for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use. (Note to reviewer: Location of additional precautionary statements, directions for use will vary between those listed, depending on container type/size.)

For MEDICAL and TRANSPORTATION Emergencies ONLY Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-424-9300

For PRODUCT USE Information Call 1-800-331-2867

FIRST AID	
If in eyes:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
If inhaled:	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment.	
Note to Physician: If ingested, induce emesis or lavage stomach. Treat symptomatically.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, Viton® ≥ 14 mils when mixing/loading, when using handheld equipment or handheld nozzles.
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant apron, when mixing/loading or cleaning spills or equipment.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate.

Do not reuse them.

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

Engineering Control Statements

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate. Applying this product when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help reduce potential risk to aquatic invertebrates by reducing pesticide runoff from the treatment area into water bodies.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORY: This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Groundwater Advisory:

Multiple degradates of triadimefon are known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of

triadimefon from runoff water and sediment.

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Do not make applications when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

POLLINATOR HAZARD STATEMENT

This product is moderately toxic to bees and other pollinating non-target insects exposed to direct treatment on blooming crops or weeds.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use, pour, spill or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Intended for use by professional applicators.

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.

ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS: Before using this product, you must obtain any applicable Endangered Species Protection Bulletins ('Bulletins') within six months prior to or on the day of application. To obtain Bulletins, go to Bulletins Live! Two (BLT) at **https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/bulletins**. When using this product, you must follow all directions and restrictions contained in any applicable Bulletin(s) for the area where you are applying the product, including any restrictions on application timing if applicable. It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, including this labeling instruction to follow all directions and restrictions contained in any applicable Bulletin(s). For general questions or technical help, call 1- 844-447-3813, or email ESPP@epa.gov.

REPORTING ECOLOGICAL INCIDENTS: For guidance on reporting ecological incidents, including death, injury, or harm to plants and animals, including bees and other non-target insects, see EPA's Pesticide Incident Reporting website: https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-incidents or call [registrant phone number].

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 12 hours.

Exception: If the product is applied by drenching, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water is:

- Long sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, Viton® ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

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.

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Mixing Procedures

Prepare no more spray mixture than is needed for the immediate operation. Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product. Agitation is necessary for proper dispersal of the product. Maintain agitation throughout the spraying operation. Do not let the spray mixture stand overnight in the spray tank. Flush the spray equipment thoroughly following each use and apply the rinsate to a previously treated area.

Removable chemical extraction probes (also known as “stingers”) used in suction/extraction systems must be rinsed within the pesticide container prior to removal.

ARMADA 50 WDG Alone: Add 1/2 of the required water to the mix tank. With the agitator running, add the prescribed dose of **ARMADA 50 WDG** to the tank. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water. Begin application of the solution after **ARMADA 50 WDG** has completely dispersed into the mix water. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been applied.

ARMADA 50 WDG + Tank Mixtures: Add 1/2 of the required amount of water to the tank mix. Start the agitation running before adding **ARMADA 50 WDG** and any tank mix partner(s). In general, tank mix partners must be added in this order: (1) products packaged in water soluble packaging, wettable powders, wettable granules (such as **ARMADA 50 WDG**), (2) liquid flowables, liquids; and (3) emulsifiable concentrates. Always allow each tank mix partner to become fully dispersed before adding the next product. Provide sufficient agitation while adding the remainder of the water. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been applied.

If using **ARMADA 50 WDG** in a tank mixture, observe all restrictions, directions for use, crop/sites, use rates, dilution ratios, precautions and limitations that appear on the tank mix product label. Do not exceed labeled dosage rate, and the most restrictive label precautions and limitations must be followed. This product must not be mixed with any product that prohibits such mixing. Tank mixtures or other applications of products referenced on this label are permitted only in those states in which the referenced products and uses are registered.

ARMADA 50 WDG is compatible with most insecticide, fungicide and foliar nutrient products. However, the compatibility of **ARMADA 50 WDG** with tank mix partners must be tested before use.

To determine biological compatibility with other products, mix the products in the desired proportions, spray on target plants and observe for phytotoxicity seven days after the application.

Use with additives: Use of spray additives is not required. Any spray additive must be evaluated prior to use. Do not use in conjunction with organosilicate-based products or plant injury may occur. Label directions are based on data with no additives.

Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Aerial Application: Do not apply by aerial application.

Resistance Management:

The active ingredients in **ARMADA 50 WDG** belong to two different fungicide groups, the triazoles (triadimefon, Group 3) and the Qol or strobilurins (trifloxystrobin, Group 11). Any fungal population may contain/develop individuals naturally resistant to **ARMADA 50 WDG** and other Group 3 and/or Group 11 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly in the same areas. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

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

- 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 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.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact Environmental Science U.S., LLC at 1-800-331-2867. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

Advisory Best Management Practices for Pollinator Protection

The following best management practices (BMPs) can help reduce risk to pollinators:

- Develop and maintaining clear communication with local beekeepers to help protect bees. To the extent possible, advise beekeepers within a 1-mile radius 48-hrs in advance of the application, and confirm hive locations before spraying.
- Avoid applications when bees are actively foraging.
- Avoid applying pesticides to plants in bloom, including flowering weeds.
- Apply pesticides in the evening or at night when fewer bees are foraging.
- Use Pollinator Protection Plans when they are available. These plans may be available from state lead agencies and promote communication between growers, landowners, farmers, beekeepers, pesticide users, and other pest management professionals to reduce exposure of bees and other pollinators to pesticides.
- Use integrated pest management to prevent or mitigate potential negative effects to pollinators and consider multiple pest management options before resorting to a pesticide application.

The following BMPs can help promote the health and habitat of ground-nesting bees:

- For uncultivated land, leaving large undisturbed patches of land un-mowed and untilled can provide nesting and forage sites.
- For uncultivated land, mowing at the highest cutting height possible (minimum of 8-10 inches if possible) can increase and diversify food sources.

For additional resources on pollinator BMPs and Pollinator Protection Plans, visit https://www.epa.gov/pollinator- protection/find-best-management-practices-protect-pollinators.

USE RESTRICTIONS

WATER PROTECTION STATEMENT

- Do not apply during rain.

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators must select nozzle and pressure that deliver medium or coarser droplets in accordance with American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 641 (ASABE S641).
- During application, the Sustained Wind Speed, as defined by the National Weather Service (standard averaging period of 2 minutes) must register between 3 and 10 miles per hour.
- Wind speed and direction must be measured on location using a windsock, an anemometer (including systems to measure wind speed or velocity on an aircraft), or an aircraft smoke system.
- Wind speed must be measured at the release height or higher, in an area free from obstructions such as trees, buildings, and farm equipment.
- Applicators must use a minimum of ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- 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.

Spray Drift Buffer to Aquatic Habitats

- Do not apply within 100 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams or ephemeral streams when water is present, wetlands or natural ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish farm ponds) when wind is blowing toward the aquatic habitat. On-farm irrigation ditches, irrigation canals, other on-farm water conveyances, and irrigation management structures such as tailwater collection ponds are not considered aquatic habitat. Any land between the aquatic habitat and the application area can be included in the buffer (including Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP) areas).

A 50% reduction in the required wind-directional buffer distance can be made if a windbreak or shelterbelt (*e.g.*, trees or riparian hedgerows) between the application site and aquatic habitat is present and meets the criteria listed in the 'Windbreak-Shelterbelt Criteria' section of this label."

Spray Drift Buffer to Wildlife Conservation Areas

- "Do not apply within 100 feet of any conservation areas when wind is blowing toward the conservation area. Conservation areas include public lands and parks, national and state wilderness areas and wildlife refuges, national and state forests, and national and state grasslands. Any land between the conservation areas and the application area can be included in the buffer (including Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP) areas). Applications made to agricultural fields located within a conservation area are acceptable when made in accordance with an approved pesticide management plan for the conservation area and the restrictions on this label.

A 50% reduction in the required wind-directional buffer distance can be made if a windbreak or shelterbelt (*e.g.*, trees or riparian hedgerows) between the application site and conservation area is present and meets the criteria listed in the 'Windbreak-Shelterbelt Criteria' section of this label.

Ground Boom Applications:

- During application, the Sustained Wind Speed, as defined by the National Weather Service (standard averaging period of 2 minutes), must register between 3 and 10 miles per hour.
- Wind speed and direction must be measured on location using a windsock or anemometer (including systems to measure wind speed or velocity using application equipment).
- Wind speed must be measured at the release height or higher, in an area free from obstructions such as trees, buildings, and farm equipment.
- Do not release spray at a height greater than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators must select nozzle and pressure that deliver medium or coarser droplets in accordance with American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 572 (ASABE S572).
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Spray Drift Buffer to Aquatic Habitats

- "Do not apply within 25 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams or ephemeral streams when water is present, wetlands or natural ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish farm ponds) when wind is blowing toward the aquatic habitat. On-farm irrigation ditches, irrigation canals, other on-farm water conveyances, and irrigation management structures such as tailwater collection ponds are not considered aquatic habitat. Any land between the aquatic habitat and the application area can be included in the buffer (including Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP) areas).

A 50% reduction in buffer distance can be made if:
    - the application is made with a hooded sprayer; or,
    - a windbreak or shelterbelt (*e.g.*, trees or riparian hedgerows) between the application site and aquatic habitat is present and meets the criteria listed in the 'Windbreak-Shelterbelt Criteria' section of this label.

A 75% reduction in buffer distance can be made if a hooded sprayer is used and a downwind windbreak is present and higher than the release height."

Spray Drift Buffer to Wildlife Conservation Areas

- "Do not apply within 25 feet of any conservation areas when wind is blowing toward the conservation area. Conservation areas include public lands and parks, national and state wilderness areas and wildlife refuges, national and state forests, and national and state grasslands. Any land between the conservation areas and the application area can be included in the buffer (including Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP) areas). Applications made to agricultural fields located within a conservation area are acceptable when made in accordance with an approved pesticide management plan for the conservation area and the restrictions on this label. A 50% reduction in buffer distance can be made if:
    - the application is made with a hooded sprayer; or,
    - a windbreak or shelterbelt (*e.g.*, trees or riparian hedgerows) between the application site and conservation area is present and meets the criteria listed in the 'Windbreak-Shelterbelt Criteria' section of this label.

A 75% reduction in buffer distance can be made if a hooded sprayer is used and a downwind windbreak is present and higher than the release height."

Airblast Applications:

- Sprays must be directed into the canopy.
- During application, the Sustained Wind Speed, as defined by the National Weather Service (standard averaging period of 2 minutes), must register between 3 and 10 miles per hour.
- Winds speed and direction must be measured on location using a windsock or anemometer.
- Wind speed must be measured at the release height or higher, in an area free from obstructions such as trees, buildings, and farm equipment.
- User must turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying outer row.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Spray Drift Buffer to Aquatic Habitats

- "Do not apply within 25 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams or ephemeral streams when water is present, wetlands or natural ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish farm ponds) when wind is blowing toward the aquatic habitat. On-farm irrigation ditches, irrigation canals, other on-farm water conveyances, and irrigation management structures such as tailwater collection ponds are not considered aquatic habitat. Any land between the aquatic habitat and the application area can be included in the buffer (including Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP) areas).

A 50% reduction in the required wind-directional buffer distance can be made if a windbreak or shelterbelt (*e.g.*, trees or riparian hedgerows) between the application site and aquatic habitat is present and meets the criteria listed in the 'Windbreak-Shelterbelt Criteria' section of this label."

Spray Drift Buffer to Wildlife Conservation Areas

- "Do not apply within 25 feet of any conservation areas when wind is blowing toward the conservation area. Conservation areas include public lands and parks, national and state wilderness areas and wildlife refuges, national and state forests, and national and state grasslands. Any land between the conservation areas and the application area can be included in the buffer (including Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP) areas). Applications made to agricultural fields located within a conservation area are acceptable when made in accordance with an approved pesticide management plan for the conservation area and the restrictions on this label.

A 50% reduction in the required wind-directional buffer distance can be made if a windbreak or shelterbelt (*e.g.*, trees or riparian hedgerows) between the application site and conservation area is present and meets the criteria listed in the 'Windbreak-Shelterbelt Criteria' section of this label."

Windbreak-Shelterbelt Criteria
A 50% reduction in the wind-directional buffer distance required above can be made if a windbreak or shelterbelt (*e.g.*, trees or riparian hedgerows) between the application site and aquatic habitat and conservation area is present and meets the following criteria:

- The windbreak or shelterbelt must be downwind between the pesticide application and the aquatic habitat and conservation area.
- The windbreak or shelterbelt must have a minimum of one row of trees and/or shrubs that have foliage is sufficiently dense such that the aquatic habitat/conservation area is not visible on the upwind side at the time of application.
- The row(s) of trees and/or shrubs in the windbreak/shelterbelt must run the full length of the treated crop and must have foliage that is sufficiently dense such that the aquatic habitat/conservation area is not visible on the upwind side.
- The height of the trees in the windbreak or shelterbelt must be at a height higher than the release height of the application.
- The windbreak or shelterbelt must be planted according to local/regional/federal conservation program standards; however, no state or federally listed noxious or invasive trees or shrubs should be planted.
- The windbreak or shelterbelt must be maintained such that their functionality is not compromised.

A manmade structure (*e.g.*, curtain that is raised prior to application, building) can be used instead of a windbreak or shelterbelt. This structure must be downwind between the pesticide application and the aquatic habitat/conservation area, cover the entire distance of field adjacent to the aquatic habitat/conservation area, and higher than the release height of the application.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSILBE 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 with be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size

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

BOOM HEIGHT
For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the target plants and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT
Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS
Shielding the boom or individual nozzle 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 APPLCATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

MEASURING WIND SPEED AND WIND DIRECTION
Best Management Practices for measuring wind speed and direction of wind:

- Applicators should check and acquire the predicted wind speed and direction for the application site within 12 hours prior to conducting applications to determine the time periods wind speed is likely to fall outside the applicable thresholds.
- Applicators should reassess wind speed and direction at the application site every 15 minutes while applications are in progress.
- Measuring wind speed and direction can be done by:
  - Relying on equipment on the application equipment that measures wind speed (*e.g.*, aerial equipment).
  - Using a tower anemometer with telemetry or handheld anemometer. Users should read user manual on how to calibrate, operate and interpret the output from an anemometer. Ground applicators should stop every 15 minutes to take a reading with a tower anemometer with telemetry or handheld anemometer. Some anemometers may have software that would allow users to view wind measurements in real time while making an application, and, those cases, applicators would not have to stop to take measurements.
  - Using a windsock. Wind can be estimated with a windsock using the strips on a windsock. The applicator should consult the user manual for the windsock on wind speed estimation and direction of wind. Applicators should look at the sock at least every 15 minutes to estimate wind speed and direction. [If there is a conservation area or aquatic habitat, buffer, include "The windsock should be pointed in the opposite direction of the windbreak and [CONSERVATION AREA/AQUATIC HABITAT]"].
  - Using an aircraft smoke system. Laying down several puffs of smoke along different lines using an aircraft smoke system can provide an accurate view of what the wind speed and direction for the application.
  - Checking behind the spray rig at least every 15 minutes to see if the spray has changed direction from when the application started.

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

ORNAMENTAL DISEASE CONTROL

ARMADA 50 WDG is a broad-spectrum systemic fungicide for the control of listed foliar and stem diseases of ornamentals including flowers, foliage plants, shrubs, shade trees and non-bearing fruit trees grown in nurseries, garden centers and greenhouses.

Use restrictions for ARMADA 50 WDG on Ornamentals:

- Do not use **ARMADA 50 WGD** in residential greenhouses.
- Applications with hose-end sprayers are permitted only for outdoor use on ornamentals.
- Do not use **ARMADA 50 WDG** on bearing fruit trees. **ARMADA 50 WDG** may be used on non-bearing trees. Non-bearing trees are defined as trees that will not bear fruit until at least 1 year after treatment.

Conversion Table for ARMADA 50 WDG: cup, gram, ounce	
1/4 Cup = 30.5 grams = 1.07 oz	1/3 Cup = 40.7 grams = 1.43 oz
1/2 Cup = 61 grams = 2.14 oz	3/4 Cup = 91.5 grams = 3.21 oz
1 Cup = 122 grams = 4.28 oz	

Garden Center and Nursery Applications

Foliar Diseases: ARMADA 50 WDG will control foliar diseases of ornamental plants when applied as a foliar spray to the plant species listed on this label. Apply 3 to 9 oz **ARMADA 50 WDG** per 100 gallons of spray solution. Apply as a full-coverage spray to the point of drip and repeat at 14 to 28 day intervals until the threat of disease is over. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue until the threat of disease is over. Use higher rates or shorter intervals under high disease pressure. Do not exceed a maximum of 150 oz of **ARMADA 50 WDG** per acre per year (3.4 oz/1000 sq ft).

Do not exceed a volume of 530 gallons of spray mix per acre per application at the highest application rate of 9 oz/100 gal.

Do not apply more than 3.91 lbs a.i. per acre per year (triadimefon).

PLANTS		
FLOWERING AND FOLIAGE PLANTS	**ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS, TREES AND NON-BEARING FRUIT TREES**	**SHADE TREES**
Ageratum	Amelanchier	Ash
Aster	Apple (non-bearing)	Aspen
Begonia	Azalea	Birch
Calendula	Barberry	Buckeye
Canna	Buckthorn	Chestnut
Carnation	Camellia	Cottonwood
Chrysanthemum	Cedar	Elm
Cineraria	Cherry (non-bearing)	Fir
Crassula	Crabapple	Locust

Dahlia	Crape myrtle	Maple
Daisy	Cypress, Leyland	Oak
Delphinium	Dogwood	Pine
Dianthus	Euonymus	Poplar
Four O'Clock	Gardenia	Russian Olive
Geranium	Hawthorn	Sycamore
Gerbera	Hemlock	Walnut
Grape Leaf Ivy	Holly	Willow
Hollyhock	Juniper	
Hydrangea	Leucothoe	
Iris	Lilac	
Kalanchoe	Mock-Orange	
Marigold	Mountain Laurel	
Nephthytis	Ninebark	
Pansy	Paulownia	
Petunia	Pear (non-bearing)	
Phlox	Photinia	
Poinsettia	Pittosporum	
Rose	Plum (non-bearing)	
Salvia	Potentilla	
Sedum	Privet	
Snapdragon	Pyracantha	
Sunflowers	Rhododendron	
Zinnia	Spirea	
	Viburnam	
	Vitex	

NOTICE TO USER: Plant tolerance to **ARMADA 50 WDG** has been found to be acceptable on all ornamentals that it has been tested on with the exception of Petunia, Violets and New Guinea impatiens. Due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamentals plants, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to **ARMADA 50 WDG**. Neither the Manufacturer nor the Seller has determined whether or not **ARMADA 50 WDG** can be used safely on ornamental plants not specified on this label. The professional user must determine if **ARMADA 50 WDG** can be used safely prior to commercial use. In a small area test the labeled rates on a small number of plants for phytotoxicity prior to widespread use. Before using **ARMADA 50 WDG** in tank mixture with other products, test the mixture on a small number of plants for phytotoxicity prior to widespread use.

COMMON AND SCIENTIFIC NAMES OF DISEASES CONTROLLED BY ARMADA 50 WDG	
COMMON NAME	**SCIENTIFIC NAME**
Anthracnose	*Apiognomonia veneta* *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* *Discula quercina* *Gloeosporium aridum* *Glomerella cingulata*
Black spot	*Diplocarpon rosae*
Downy mildew	*Peronospora spp*.
Leaf spot	*Cercospora spp*. *Entomosporium spp*. *Septoria spp*.

Powdery mildew	*Erysiphe spp.* *Microsphaera spp.* *Oidium spp.* *Podosphaera spp.* *Sphaerotheca spp.* *Uncinula spp.*
Rust	*Coleosporium spp.* *Gymnosporangium spp.* *Melampsoridium spp.* *Phragmidium spp.* *Puccinia spp.* *Uromyces spp.*
Scab	*Cladosporium spp.* *Venturia inaequalis*

Greenhouse Applications

Except as noted for specific diseases, mix 1.2 to 2.4 ounces of **ARMADA 50 WDG** in 100 gallons of water and apply as a full coverage foliage spray to the point of drip. Do not exceed a volume of 530 gallons of spray mix per acre at the highest dose rate of 9 oz/100 gal.

Winter Use –1.2 oz of **ARMADA 50WDG**.
Summer Use – 2.4 oz of **ARMADA 50 WDG**.

Mix specified amount of **ARMADA 50 WDG** in 100 gallons of water and apply in a spray application to the point of drip. Intervals between applications must be no shorter than 30 days to avoid flower stalk length reduction. Excessive rates or applications may result in a shortening of the flower stalk.

PLANT	DISEASE		APPLICATION RATE	APPLICATION TIMING	INTERVAL BETWEEN APPLICATIONS
	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME			
African violet Cineraria Crassula Gerbera Grape leaf Ivy Hydrangea Kalanchoe Poinsettia	Powdery Mildew	*Erysiphe spp.,* *Microsphaera spp.,* *Oidium spp.,* *Phyllactinia spp.* *Podosphaera spp.,* *Sphaerotheca spp.* *Uncinula spp.*	1.2-2.4 oz /100 gal	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development	No shorter than 30 days to avoid flower stalk length reduction*
Azalea	Powdery Mildew	*Erysiphe spp.,* *Microsphaera spp.,* *Oidium spp.,* *Phyllactinia spp.* *Podosphaera spp.,* *Sphaerotheca spp.* *Uncinula spp.*	1.2-2.4 oz /100 gal	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development	No shorter than 30 days to avoid flower stalk length reduction*
	Anthracnose /Flower blight	*Ovulinia spp*	4.8-9 oz / 100 gal	Begin applications at the expanded bud stage (color showing)	7 to 14-day intervals as needed dependent upon bloom periods.
	Leaf spot/Blights	*Exobasidium spp.*	2.4 oz / 100 gal	Begin applications at bud break	10 days as needed
Calendula Carnation Chrysanthemum Daisy Geranium Snapdragon	Powdery Mildew	*Erysiphe spp.,* *Microsphaera spp.,* *Oidium spp.,* *Phyllactinia spp.* *Podosphaera spp.,* *Sphaerotheca spp.* *Uncinula spp.*	1.2-2.4 oz /100 gal	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development	No shorter than 30 days to avoid flower stalk length reduction*

	Rust	*Gymnosporangium spp.* *Melampsoridum spp.* *Phragmidium andersonii* *Uromyces spp.*			
		Melampsora farlowii *Uredinopsis mirabalis spp.*	4.8-9 oz / 100 gal	Begin applications at the expanded bud stage (color showing)	7-14 days as needed dependent upon bloom period
		Melampsora pinitorqua	9 oz / 50 gal	Apply in spring to shoots in the upper whorl of susceptible pine species	Make a single application per year
		Cronartium spp. *Peridesmium spp.*	9 oz (plus sufficient spreader sticker) / 100 gal	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development	As needed basis during the early part of the season*
		Coleosporium spp. *Puccinia spp.*	4.8-9 oz / 100 gal	Apply in early spring as growth starts	14-21 days until new growth is fully expanded
Rose	Powdery Mildew	*Erysiphe spp.,* *Microsphaera spp.,* *Oidium spp.,* *Phyllactinia spp.* *Podosphaera spp.,* *Sphaerotheca spp.* *Uncinula spp.*	1.2-2.4 oz /100 gal	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development	No shorter than 30 days to avoid flower stalk length reduction*
	Black spot	*Diclocarpon rosae*	1.2 (winter)-2.4 oz (summer) / 100 gal	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development	No shorter than 30 days to avoid flower stalk length reduction*

* Excessive rates or applications may result in a shortening of the flower stalk.

Maximum Use Rates in Ornamentals

For ornamental plants do not exceed a maximum of 150 oz of **ARMADA 50 WDG** per acre per year (3.4 oz/1000 sq ft). Do not exceed a volume of 530 gallons of spray mix per acre per application at the highest application rate of 9 oz/100 gal.

Do not apply more than 3.91 lbs a.i. per acre per year (triadimefon).

Resistance Management for Ornamentals

ARMADA 50 WDG contains a site-specific fungicide belonging to the strobilurin class of chemistry. Fungal pathogens are known to develop resistance to fungicides with a specific mode of action. When site-specific fungicides are used without a clear resistance management strategy, resistance development may be rapid, particularly with greenhouse use.

ARMADA 50 WDG exhibits cross-resistance to other strobilurins and fungicides within the **S**trobilurin **T**ype **A**ction and **R**esistance group (**STAR** compounds), but there is no known cross-resistance to fungicides of other classes including sterol inhibitors, dicarboximides, benzimidazoles, anilinopyrimidines, phenylpyrroles or phenylamides.

Many plant pathogens have a history of fungicide resistance development. To minimize the risk of resistance development to **ARMADA 50 WDG**, the following practices are prescribed:

1. Use **ARMADA 50 WDG** preventively.
2. For Leaf Spots and diseases other than Powdery Mildew, Downy Mildew and Botrytis:
   - Use no more than two (2) applications of **ARMADA 50 WDG** before rotating to another effective product that is not in the strobilurin class of chemistry for two (2) applications before rotating back to **ARMADA 50 WDG**.

   OR

   - Rotate to another fungicide of nonstrobilurin chemistry after each **ARMADA 50 WDG** application.
3. For Powdery Mildew, Downy Mildew and Botrytis:
   - Between each **ARMADA 50 WDG** application, make two (2) applications of a fungicide of nonstrobilurin chemistry before rotating back to **ARMADA 50 WDG**.

   OR

   - Rotate to another fungicide of nonstrobilurin chemistry after each **ARMADA 50 WDG** application.
4. Make no more than four (4) foliar applications of **ARMADA 50 WDG** per season for each at risk pathogen

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool, dry place and in such a manner as to prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food and feed. Store in original container and out of the reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

Handle and open container in a manner as to prevent spillage. If the container is leaking or material spilled for any reason or cause, carefully sweep material into a pile. Refer to Precautionary Statements on label for hazards associated with the handling of this material. Do not walk through spilled material. Material that cannot be used as directed should be disposed of as directed below. In spill or leak incidents, keep unauthorized people away.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes may be toxic. Improper disposal of unused pesticide, spray mixture or rinse water is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be used according to label instruction, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance in proper disposal methods.

Container Handling: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling, if available or dispose of empty carton in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness plant injury or other property damage, or other unintended consequences may result because of factors beyond the control of Environmental Science U.S., LLC as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application.

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This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause developmental or reproductive harm.

Net Contents:

PRODUCED FOR
Environmental Science U.S., LLC
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400
Cary, NC 27513

ARMADA 50 WDG (Change Requested) 8/6/2024

[Optional Marketing Claims:]

- Fungicide
- Ornamental fungicide
- For nursery and greenhouse use

Pictures: