

Flint[®] Fungicide

For control of certain diseases using foliar applications on asparagus, cucurbit vegetables, fruiting vegetables, grapes, grasses grown for seed, hops, leafy petiole vegetables, pome fruits, root vegetables (except radishes), strawberries, and tropical crops.

Active Ingredient:

Trifloxystrobin	50.0%
Other Ingredients:	50.0%
	100.0%

EPA Reg. No. 264-777

EPA Est.

STOP - Read the label before use
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

For MEDICAL And TRANSPORTATION Emergencies ONLY Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577

For PRODUCT USE Information Call 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937)

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>In case of emergency call toll free the Bayer CropScience Emergency Response Telephone No. 1-800-334-7577. Have a product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.</p>	
<p>Note to Physician: If ingested, induce emesis or lavage stomach. Treat symptomatically.</p>	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

Personal Protective Equipment

Mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining personal protective equipment (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 before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Wash the outside of the 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 neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

Ground Water Advisory

Several trifloxystrobin degradates have properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

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.

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

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

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

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. Dispose of pesticide as directed below. In spill or leak incidents, keep unauthorized people away. You may contact the Bayer CropScience Emergency Response Team for decontamination procedures or any other assistance that may be necessary. The Bayer CropScience Emergency Response Telephone No. is 1-800-334-7577 or contact Chemtrec at 1-800-424-9300.

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 Disposal: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure 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 ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Offer for recycling, if available. If not recycled, then puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Do not apply by aerial application in New York State.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Flint® Fungicide is a broad spectrum fungicide for the control of certain diseases when using foliar applications on asparagus, cucurbit vegetables, fruiting vegetables, grapes, grasses grown for seed, hops, leafy petiole vegetables, pome fruits, root vegetables (except radishes), strawberries, and tropical crops. Flint Fungicide works by interfering with respiration in plant pathogenic fungi. Flint Fungicide is a potent inhibitor of spore germination and mycelial growth.

UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS CONDUCIVE TO EXTENDED INFECTION PERIODS, ADDITIONAL FUNGICIDE APPLICATIONS BEYOND THE NUMBER ALLOWED BY THIS LABEL MAY BE NEEDED. UNDER THESE CONDITIONS, USE ANOTHER FUNGICIDE REGISTERED FOR THE CROP/DISEASE APPEARING ON THIS LABEL.

DO NOT APPLY FLINT® TO CONCORD GRAPES OR CROP INJURY MAY OCCUR.

GREENHOUSE APPLICATIONS: DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT IN GREENHOUSES.

Resistance Management

Flint Fungicide belongs to the QoI (Group 11) target site of action group and exhibits no known cross-resistance to other chemical classes including sterol inhibitors, dicarboximides, benzimidazoles, anilinopyrimidines, or phenylamides. Trifloxystrobin (the active ingredient in Flint Fungicide) exhibits cross-resistance to other Group 11 fungicides such as azoxystrobin and kresoxim-methyl. When products with the same mode of action are used repeatedly, fungal pathogens can develop resistance to those products. Because resistance development cannot be predicted, the use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for the crop and use area. Such strategies may include rotation and/or tank mixing with products having different modes of action, or limiting the total number of applications per season.

The North American Fungicide Resistance Action Committee - QoI Working Group (NA-FRAC) recommends: 1) QoI fungicides be used in a preventative manner. 2) When employing tank mixtures for resistance management, use fungicides from different target site Groups that are registered or permitted for the same use, are effective against the pathogen of concern, and are used at not less than the minimum labeled rates of each fungicide in the tank mix. 3) For resistance management purposes, seed treatment or in-furrow applications utilizing Group 11 fungicides are not counted as foliar applications to determine the maximum number of sequential sprays or the total number of sprays per season.

Follow the specific crop directions that limit the total number of sprays on a crop and the required alternations with fungicides from other resistance management groups as directed on this label. In situations requiring multiple fungicide sprays, develop season long spray programs for Flint Fungicide and other Group 11 fungicides. In a program using a Group 11 fungicide as a solo product, the number of applications should be no more than 1/3 of the total number of fungicide applications per season. In programs in which tank mixes or pre-mixes of a Group 11 fungicide together with a fungicide of another Group are utilized, the number of Group 11 fungicide applications should be no more than 1/2 of the total number of fungicide applications per season. In programs in which applications of Group 11 fungicides are made with both solo products and mixtures, the number of Group 11 fungicide applications should be no more than 1/2 of the total number of fungicide applications per season. Bayer CropScience encourages responsible resistance management to ensure effective long-term control of the fungal diseases on this label.

IPM: Applications of fungicides should be integrated into an overall disease and pest management program. Cultural practices known to reduce disease development should be followed. Consult your local extension specialist, certified crop advisor and/or manufacturer representative for additional IPM strategies established for your area. Flint Fungicide may be used in Agricultural Extension advisory (disease forecasting or risk assessment) programs that recommend application timings based on environmental factors favorable for disease development.

Product performance: Monitor efficacy of all fungicides used in the disease management program against the targeted pathogen by recording factors that may influence fungicide performance and/or disease development. If a fungicide appears to be less effective against a pathogen that it previously controlled or suppressed, contact a manufacturer representative, local extension specialist, or certified crop advisor for further investigation.

Spray Equipment

Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good disease control. Applications using sufficient water volume to provide thorough and uniform coverage generally provide the most effective disease control. For ground application equipment, a minimum of 50 gals./A is specified for tree crops and 10 gals./A for other crops. For aerial application equipment, a minimum of 10 gals./A is specified for tree crops and 5 gals./A for other crops.

Air Blast Sprayers

Air assisted or air blast sprayers move spray droplets into the crop canopy using a forced air system. The fan should be set up to deliver only enough air volume to penetrate the canopy and provide good coverage. Adjust deflectors or other aiming devices to direct spray only to the target area.

Equip sprayers with nozzles that provide accurate and uniform application. Check whirl plates and nozzle discs for wear and replace as necessary. Calibrate the sprayer before use.

Use a pump with a capacity to maintain the correct rated pressure for the nozzles selected. Maintain sufficient agitation to keep the mixture in suspension. Use jet agitators, a liquid sparge tube, or mechanical paddles for agitation.

It is suggested that screens be used to prevent nozzles from clogging. Screens placed after the tank and before the nozzles should be 50-mesh or coarser. Check nozzle manufacturer's directions.

Broadcast Ground Sprayers

Equip sprayers with nozzles that provide accurate and uniform application. Be certain that nozzles are the same size and uniformly spaced across the boom. Calibrate the sprayer before use.

Use a pump with the capacity to: (1) maintain a minimum of 35 psi at nozzles, and (2) provide sufficient agitation in the tank to keep the mixture in suspension – this requires recirculation of 10% of the tank volume per minute. Use jet agitators or a liquid sparge tube for vigorous agitation.

Use screens to protect the pump and to prevent nozzles from clogging. Screens placed on the suction side of the pump should be 16-mesh or coarser. Do not place a screen in the recirculation line. Use 50-mesh screens at the nozzles. Check nozzle manufacturer's directions.

For information on spray equipment and calibration, consult sprayer manufacturer's and/or state directions. For specific local directions and spray schedules, consult the current state agricultural experiment station directions.

Mixing Procedures

Prepare no more spray mixture than is needed for the immediate operation. Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product. **Vigorous agitation is necessary for proper dispersal of the product.** Maintain maximum 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.

Flint Fungicide Alone: Add 1/2 of the required amount of water to the mix tank. With the agitator running, add the Flint Fungicide to the tank. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water. Begin application of the solution after the Flint Fungicide has completely and uniformly dispersed into the mix water. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been applied.

Flint Fungicide + Tank Mix Partners: Add 1/2 of the required amount of water to the mix tank. Start the agitator running before adding any tank mix partners. In general, tank mix partners should be added in this order: products packaged in water-soluble packaging, wettable powders, wettable granules (dry flowables) such as Flint Fungicide, liquid flowables, liquids, and emulsifiable concentrates. Always allow each tank mix partner to become fully and uniformly 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.

Note: When using Flint Fungicide in tank mixtures, all products in water-soluble packaging must be added to the tank before any other tank mix partner, including Flint Fungicide. Allow the water-soluble packaging to completely dissolve and the product(s) to completely disperse before adding any other tank mix partner to the tank.

If using Flint Fungicide in a tank mixture, observe all directions for use, crop/sites, use rates, dilution ratios, precautions, and limitations which appear on the tank mix product label. No label dosage rate should be exceeded, and the most restrictive label precautions and limitations must be followed. This product must not be mixed with any product which 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 are registered.

Flint Fungicide is compatible with most insecticide, fungicide, and foliar nutrient products. However, the physical compatibility of Flint Fungicide with tank mix partners should be tested before use. To determine the physical compatibility of Flint Fungicide with other products, use a jar test, as described below.

Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to 1 qt. of water. Add wettable powders and water-dispersible granular products first, then liquid flowables, and emulsifiable concentrates last. After thoroughly mixing, let stand for at least 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be remixed readily, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for adding required ingredients to the spray tank.

The crop safety of all potential tank mixes including additives and other pesticides on all crops has not been tested. Before applying any tank mixture not specified on this label, the safety to the target crop should be confirmed. To test for crop safety, apply Flint Fungicide to the target crop in a small area and in accordance with label instructions for the target crop.

Aerial Application: Avoid application under conditions when uniform coverage cannot be obtained or when excessive spray drift may occur. Do not apply directly to humans or animals.

Chemigation: Apply Flint Fungicide through irrigation equipment only to crops and diseases for which the chemigation use is specified. Under preventative or light disease pressures the low rate may be applied. Under moderate disease pressures, apply the highest rate allowed and use the shorter spray intervals.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE THROUGH SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

Apply this product only through sprinkler irrigation systems including Hand move, solid set, wheel lines and center pivot. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

For specific information about calibration, contact State Extension Service Specialists, equipment manufacturers or other irrigation experts.

SPRAY PREPARATION: Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS: First prepare a suspension of Flint Fungicide in a mix tank. Fill tank with 1/2 to 3/4 the desired amount of water. Start mechanical or hydraulic agitation. Add the required amount of Flint Fungicide and then the remaining volume of water. Start sprinkler and uniformly inject the suspension of Flint Fungicide into the irrigation water line so as to deliver the desired rate per acre. The suspension of Flint Fungicide must be injected with a positive displacement pump into the main line ahead of a right angle turn to insure adequate mixing. If you should have any other questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

NOTE: When treatment with Flint Fungicide has been completed, further field irrigation over the treated area should be avoided for 24 hours to prevent washing the chemical off the crop.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS FOR APPLICATIONS THROUGH SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

Maintain continuous agitation in mix tank during mixing and application to assure a uniform suspension. Greater accuracy in calibration and distribution will be achieved by injecting a larger volume of a more dilute solution per unit time. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shutdown. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. If you are unsure of wind conditions which result in drift, contact your local extension agent.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift, when system connection or fittings leak, when nozzles do not provide uniform distribution or when lines containing the product must be dismantled and drained. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop may result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the label-prescribed safety devices for public water supplies are in place.

Directions to Avoid Spray Drift

Do not make applications when conditions favor drift beyond the target application area. When drift may be a problem, take measures to reduce drift, including:

1. Do not spray if wind speeds are or become excessive. Do not spray if wind speed is 15 mph or greater. If nontarget crops are located downwind, use caution when spraying if wind is present. Do not spray if winds are gusty.
2. Use caution when conditions are favorable for drift (high temperatures, drought, low relative humidity).
3. Do not apply when a temperature inversion exists. If inversion conditions are suspected, consult with local weather services before making an application.

USE DIRECTIONS FOR SPECIFIC CROPS

Flint Fungicide provides control or suppression of several important diseases when using foliar applications on asparagus, cucurbit vegetables, fruiting vegetables, grapes, grasses grown for seed, hops, leafy petiole vegetables, pome fruits, root vegetables (except radishes), strawberries, and tropical crops. When reference is made to disease suppression, suppression can mean either erratic control from good to fair, or consistent control at a level below that obtained with the best commercial disease control products.

ASPARAGUS			
Disease Suppression	Product Rate Oz/Acre	Application Timing	Notes
Stemphyllium Purple Spot (<i>Stemphyllium vesicarium</i>)	3.0 – 4.0	Begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 14-day interval. Make applications to the fern stage only.	Make uniform applications in a minimum 30 gallons per acre. Mow down the asparagus ferns (or allow the ferns to senesce) between the last fungicide application and harvest.
<p>Restrictions: Do not apply more than 12 oz. of Flint Fungicide per acre per season. Do not apply Flint Fungicide within 180 days of harvest, except in California where the pre-harvest interval is 90 days. Do not apply more than 3 applications of Flint Fungicide or other QoI fungicide per season. To limit the potential for resistance to develop, do not make more than 2 sequential applications of Flint Fungicide or other QoI-containing fungicide before alternating to a non-QoI fungicide for at least 2 applications.</p>			

CUCURBIT VEGETABLES: Chayote, Chinese Waxgourd, Citron Melon, Cucumber, Gherkin, Edible Gourds, Momordica spp., Muskmelon, Pumpkin, Summer Squash, Winter Squash, Watermelon.			
Disease Control	Product Rate Oz/Acre	Application Timing	Notes
Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca fuliginea</i>) (<i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>) Plectosporium Blight (<i>Plectosporium tabacinum</i>)	1.5-2.0	Begin applications preventively when conditions are favorable for disease and continue as needed on a 7- to 14-day interval.	Use the higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure is severe.
Disease Suppression	Product Rate Oz/Acre	Application Timing	Notes
Downy Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>)	4.0	Begin applications preventively when conditions are favorable for disease. Alternate applications of Flint Fungicide with Ridomil Gold® Bravo® at the labeled rate and continue as needed on a 7- to 14-day interval.	Use the shorter intervals when disease pressure is severe.
<p>The crop safety of all potential tank mixes including additives and other pesticides on all crops has not been tested. Before applying any tank mixture not specified on this label, the safety to the target crop should be confirmed. To test for crop safety, apply Flint Fungicide to the target crop in a small area and in accordance with label instructions for the target crop.</p> <p>Restrictions: Do not apply more than 16 oz of Flint Fungicide per acre per season. Flint Fungicide may be applied up to the day of harvest (0-day preharvest interval). Do not apply more than 4 applications of Flint Fungicide per acre per season. To reduce the potential for resistance, alternate every Group 11 fungicide application with at least one application of a fungicide from a different Group.</p>			

FRUITING VEGETABLES: Eggplant, Groundcherry, Pepino, Peppers, Tomatillo, Tomatoes.			
Disease Control	Product Rate Oz/Acre	Application Timing	Notes
Peppers Only - Powdery Mildew (<i>Oidiopsis taurica</i>)	1.5-2.0	Begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 7- to 10-day interval.	Use the higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure is severe.
Early Blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)	2.0-3.0	Begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 7- to 10-day interval.	Use the higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure is severe.
Gray Leaf Spot (<i>Stemphyllium</i> spp.)	4.0	Begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 7- to 10-day interval.	Use the shorter interval when disease pressure is severe.
Late Blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)	Flint Fungicide tank mixture: 4.0	Begin applications preventively. Apply Flint Fungicide in a tank mixture with 75% of the labeled rate of protectant fungicide registered for control of late blight making applications on a 7- to 10-day interval. Alternate Flint Fungicide (every other application) with a protectant fungicide registered for use against late blight on a 7- to 10-day interval.	Use the shorter interval when disease pressure is severe.
Disease Suppression	Product Rate Oz/Acre	Application Timing	Notes
Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Septoria leaf spot (<i>Septoria lycopersici</i>) Tomato Only - Powdery Mildew (<i>Oidiopsis taurica</i>)	3.0-4.0	Begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 7- to 10-day interval.	Use the higher rates and shorter interval when disease pressure is severe.
<p>The crop safety of all potential tank mixes including additives and other pesticides on all crops has not been tested. Before applying any tank mixture not specified on this label, the safety to the target crop should be confirmed. To test for crop safety, apply Flint Fungicide to the target crop in a small area and in accordance with label instructions for the target crop.</p> <p>Restrictions: Do not apply more than 16 oz of Flint Fungicide per acre per season. Do not apply Flint Fungicide within 3 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 5 applications of Flint Fungicide per acre per season. To reduce the potential for resistance, alternate every Group 11 fungicide application with at least one application of a fungicide from a different Group. (Flint Fungicide must be tank mixed and alternated with a protectant fungicide for control of late blight.)</p>			

GRAPES: DO NOT APPLY FLINT FUNGICIDE TO CONCORD GRAPES OR CROP INJURY MAY OCCUR			
Disease Control	Product Rate Oz/Acre	Application Timing	Notes
Powdery Mildew (<i>Uncinula necator</i>)	1.5	Begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 14-day interval.	Use the shorter intervals and higher rates when disease pressure is severe. When used at 2 oz/A, Flint Fungicide will provide suppression of Botrytis bunch rot (<i>Botrytis</i> spp).
	2.0	Begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 14- to 21-day interval.	
Botrytis Bunch Rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	3.0	Refer to timings listed above for grape powdery mildew. Research data shows a trend toward better control if fungicides are applied at bloom, preclose, and veraison. Continue on a 14- to 21 day schedule.	Use the shorter intervals when disease pressure is severe.
Phomopsis Cane and Leaf Spot (<i>Phomopsis viticola</i>)	3.0	Applications should begin at bud break and continue on a 14- to 21 day schedule and before 0.5 inch shoot length and again when shoots are 5 to 6 inches in length.	
Black Rot (<i>Guignardia bidwellii</i>)	2.0	Begin applications when shoots are 1-3 inches in length and continue as needed on a 10- to 14-day interval.	
Disease Suppression	Product Rate Oz/Acre	Application Timing	Notes
Botrytis Bunch Rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) Phomopsis Cane and Leaf Spot (<i>Phomopsis viticola</i>)	2.0	Refer to timings listed above for grape powdery mildew.	Use the shorter intervals when disease pressure is severe.
Downy Mildew (<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>)	4.0	Begin applications preventively when conditions are favorable for disease and continue on a 7- to 10-day interval as needed.	
Restrictions: Do not apply more than 24 oz of Flint Fungicide per acre per season. Do not apply Flint Fungicide within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 6 applications of Flint Fungicide per acre per season. To reduce the potential for resistance, limit Group 11 fungicides to two sequential applications and alternate with at least two applications of fungicides from a different Group before making a third application with a Group 11 fungicide.			

GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED (Northwest U.S. only)			
Diseases Controlled	Product Rate Oz/Acre	Application Timing	Notes
Rust (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>)	3 to 4	Begin applications when rust and powdery mildew infections are noticeable and beginning to increase in number. Continue applications on a 21 day application interval.	Continue applications if favorable conditions for disease development persist. Use higher rates when disease pressure is severe. Most bluegrass has little resistance to rust or powdery mildew. It is important to begin applications early in the growing season for bluegrass and other more susceptible species. Apply Flin@t in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre for ground application, or in a minimum of 5 gallons per acre for aerial application.
Restrictions: Do not apply more than 8 oz. of Flint Fungicide per acre per year. Flint Fungicide may be applied up to the day of harvest. Do not apply more than 2 sequential applications of Flint Fungicide or other Group 11 containing fungicide without alternation to at least 2 applications of a fungicide from a different (not Group 11) mode of action.			

HOPS			
Disease Control	Product Rate Oz/Gals Water/Acre	Application Timing	Notes
Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i>)	In a thorough coverage spray apply: 1 oz with 15-30 gals./acre 2 oz with 31-60 gals./acre 3 oz with 61-90 gals./acre 4 oz with 91-200 gals./acre These concentrations must be carefully followed for effective disease control.	For best results, apply preventively. In a fungicide program where Flint Fungicide is alternated with a sterol inhibitor fungicide, apply on a 10- to 14-day interval. Under conditions of moderate to high disease pressure, use the shorter interval. Apply the sterol inhibitor fungicide on the interval specified on the product label.	Alternate Flint Fungicide applications with a sterol inhibitor fungicide registered for use against hop powdery mildew or apply Flint Fungicide in a blocking program with no more than three sequential applications of Flint Fungicide before alternating to a sterol inhibitor fungicide registered for use against hop powdery mildew. Applications must be made with ground equipment that has been carefully calibrated to deliver a known rate of water per acre. A thorough coverage spray refers to an application made just to the point of runoff.

Disease Suppression: When used for hop powdery mildew control, Flint Fungicide will provide suppression of downy mildew (*Pseudoperonospora humuli*).

Restrictions: Do not apply Flint Fungicide using aerial application. Do not apply Flint Fungicide using low volume applicators. Do not apply Flint Fungicide through any type of irrigation system. Do not use on hops in California.

The crop safety of potential tank mixes including additives and other pesticides on hops has not been tested. Before applying any tank mixture, the safety to hops must be confirmed.

Do not apply more than 4 applications of Flint Fungicide per crop per year. Do not apply Flint Fungicide within 14 days of harvest. Do not replant treated areas within 30 days of the last application. Do not graze cover crops within the area treated with Flint Fungicide. Do not harvest cover crops within the area treated with Flint Fungicide for silage and hay. To reduce the potential for resistance, alternate every Group 11 fungicide application with at least one application of a fungicide from a different Group.

LEAFY PETIOLE VEGETABLES: Cardoon, Celery, Chinese celery, Celtuce, Florence fennel, Rhubarb, Swiss chard.

Disease Control	Product Rate Oz/Acre	Application Timing	Notes
Early Blight (<i>Cercospora apii</i>) Late blight (<i>Septoria apiicola</i>) Rust (<i>Puccinia</i> spp., <i>Uromyces</i> spp.)	2.0–3.0	Begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 14-day interval.	Use the higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure is severe. A minimum spray volume of 30 gal/A is specified. May be applied via chemigation, for control of late blight of celery. Use highest rate if disease is present in the field.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 12 oz of Flint Fungicide per acre per year. Do not apply Flint Fungicide within 7 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 4 applications of Flint Fungicide or other strobilurin fungicide per season. To reduce the potential for resistance, alternate every Group 11 fungicide application with at least one application of a fungicide from a different Group.

POME FRUITS: Apples, Pears, Crabapples, Loquat, Mayhaw, Quince			
Disease Control	Product Rate Oz/Acre	Application Timing	Notes
Scab (<i>Venturia</i> spp.)	Preventative 2.0	Begin applications at green tip and continue as needed on a 7- to 10-day interval.	Flint Fungicide will provide up to 72 hours of post-infection control under moderate to heavy disease pressure and up to 96 hours of post-infection control of apple scab under light disease pressure. Applications should be made preventatively or as soon as possible following a scab infection period and followed up within 7 to 10 days with another application of Flint Fungicide or another fungicide labeled for the control of scab. A reliable infection forecasting system must be used. Do not use in Lake and Mendicino counties (California) to control pear scab.
	Post-infection 2.5		
Cedar Apple Rust (<i>Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae</i>)	2.0-2.5	Begin applications preventively. Continue applications as needed on a 7- to 10-day interval.	Use the higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure is severe. Alternate (every other application) with a sterol inhibitor fungicide.
Powdery Mildew (<i>Podosphaera leucotricha</i>)	2.0-2.5	Begin applications preventively. Continue applications as needed on a 10- to 14-day interval.	
Sooty Blotch (<i>Gloeodes pomigena</i>) Fly Speck (<i>Schizothyrium pomi</i>)	2.0-2.5	Begin applications preventively. Continue applications as needed on a 10- to 14-day interval.	
Disease Suppression	Product Rate Oz/Acre	Application Timing	Notes
Bitter Rot (<i>Glomerella cingulata</i>)	3.0	Begin applications preventively using Flint Fungicide solo at the specified rate or use a tank mix of Flint Fungicide with 1.2 lbs. Active ingredient of Captan per acre. Continue applications as needed on a 10- to 14-day interval.	Use the higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure is severe.
White Rot (<i>Botryosphaeria dothidea</i>)	Tank mix with Captan: 1.5		
Restrictions: Do not apply more than 11 oz of Flint Fungicide per acre per season. Do not apply Flint Fungicide within 14 days of harvest. To reduce the potential for resistance, limit Group 11 fungicides to two sequential applications and alternate with at least two applications of fungicides from a different Group before making a third application with a Group 11 fungicide. Do not apply more than 4 applications of Flint Fungicide or any other Group 11 fungicide per season. Do not apply Flint Fungicide where spray drift may reach Concord grapes or crop injury may occur. Spray equipment must be rinsed after applying Flint Fungicide before application of other products to Concord grapes or crop injury may occur.			

ROOT VEGETABLES: Beet (garden), Burdock (edible), Carrot, Celeriac, Chervil (turnip-rooted), Chicory, Ginseng, Horseradish, Parsley (turnip-rooted), Parsnip, Radish, Rutabaga, Salsify, Salsify (black), Salsify (Spanish), Skirret, Turnip.

Disease Control	Product Rate Oz/Acre	Application Timing	Notes
All Root Vegetables Except Radish Leaf blight <i>(Alternaria dauci)</i> Leaf spot <i>(Cercospora carotae)</i> Powdery mildew <i>(Erysiphe spp.)</i> Rust <i>(Puccinia spp., Uromyces spp.)</i>	2.0–3.0	Begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 14-day interval.	Use the higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure is severe. Use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage. May be applied via chemigation, for control of late blight of carrots. Use highest rate if disease is present in the field.
Radish Alternaria leaf spot <i>(Alternaria raphani, Alternaria spp.)</i> Septoria leaf spot <i>(Septoria spp.)</i>	2.0-4.0	Begin application preventively and continue as needed on a 7-day interval.	Use the higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure is severe. Use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage.

Restrictions: For all crops except radish, do not apply more than 12 oz of Flint Fungicide per acre per year. For radish, do not apply more than 8 ounces of Flint Fungicide per acre per year. Do not apply Flint Fungicide within 7 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 4 applications of Flint Fungicide or other strobilurin fungicide per season. Do not graze or feed leaves/foilage of treated crops. To reduce the potential for resistance, alternate every Group 11 fungicide application with at least one application of a fungicide from a different Group.

STRAWBERRY

Disease Control	Rate Oz/Acre	Application Timing	Notes
Powdery Mildew <i>(Sphaerotheca maculans)</i> Gray Mold (suppression) <i>(Botrytis cinerea)</i> Anthracnose (suppression) <i>(Colletotrichum acutatum)</i> Phomopsis Leaf Blight and Soft Rot (suppression) <i>(Phomopsis obscurans)</i>	2.0-3.2	Begin applications preventive and continue as needed on a 7 to 14-day interval.	Use the higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure is severe. Use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 19.2 oz of Flint Fungicide per acre per year. Flint Fungicide may be applied up to the day of harvest. Do not exceed more than 6 total applications of Flint Fungicide or other strobilurin fungicide per season. To limit the potential for resistance to develop, do not apply more than 2 sequential applications of Flint Fungicide or other strobilurin fungicide.

TROPICAL CROPS: Papaya, Black Sapote, Canistel, Mamey Sapote, Mango, Sapodilla, Star Apple			
Disease Control	Product Rate Oz/Acre	Application Timing	Notes
Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp., <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.)	4	Begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 7-day interval.	Make uniform applications in a minimum 50 gallons per acre.
Restrictions: Do not apply more than 16 oz. of Flint Fungicide per acre per season. Fruit may be harvested on the day of the last application of Flint Fungicide once the spray has dried. Do not apply more than 4 applications of Flint Fungicide or other QoI fungicide per season. To limit the potential for resistance to develop, do not make more than 2 sequential applications of Flint Fungicide or other QoI-containing fungicide before alternating to a non-QoI fungicide for at least 2 applications.			

ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS

Areas planted with trifloxystrobin treated seeds or treated crops on this label may be replanted immediately following harvest with any crop for which a trifloxystrobin tolerance exists. For crops without trifloxystrobin tolerances, do not plant back within 30 days of last application.

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

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PRODUCED FOR



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10/27/08, Notifi 05/04/09