



GROUP 33 FUNGICIDE

Linebacker® WDG

Agricultural Fungicide

SPECIMEN LABEL

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Aluminum tris (O-ethyl phosphonate) 80.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 20.0%

TOTAL: 100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

Si usted no puede leer o entender inglés, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicada ampliamente.
(If you cannot read or understand English, do not use this product until the label has been fully explained to you.)

FIRST AID	
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 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 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact (866) 374-1975 for emergency medical treatment information.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin or inhaled. Causes moderate eye injury. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic and estuarine invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic and estuarine organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters.

EPA Reg. No. 61842-9

EPA Est. No.

Manufactured for:
Tessengerlo Kerley, Inc.
2255 North 44th Street, Suite 300
Phoenix, AZ 85008-3279
1-888-732-8246

NSV1SPUS11/09



USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove PPE clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves, shoes plus socks, and protective eyewear. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining personal protective equipment (PPE). If no such instructions for washables are available, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. 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.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read entire label before using this product. 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 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 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, shoes plus socks, and protective eyewear.

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.

Keep unprotected persons out of the treated areas until sprays have dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container and keep tightly closed. Store in a cool dry area.

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

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

Linebacker WDG Fungicide contains Aluminum tris (O-ethyl phosphonate), the same active ingredient found in Aliette®.

Linebacker WDG Fungicide is not manufactured or distributed by Bayer Crop Science, seller of Aliette.

For control of diseases in the following crops:			
Tree Fruits and Nuts	Small Fruits	Vegetables	Miscellaneous Crops
Avocado (Non-Bearing and Bearing)	Blueberries	Asparagus	Bananas
Citrus (Non-Bearing and Bearing)	Caneberry Subgroup	Brassica Crops	Ginseng
Macadamia Nuts	Cranberries	Cucurbit Crops	Hops
Pome Fruit (Non-Bearing and Bearing)	Grapes†	Leafy Vegetable Crops	Pineapple
Stone Fruit and Almond (Non-Bearing)	Strawberry	Onion (Dry Bulb)	Tomato

† East of the Rocky Mountains Only

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION THROUGH SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS (CHEMIGATION)

Use of Linebacker WDG Fungicide through chemigation is NOT allowed in California, except for citrus.

Apply this product only through sprinkler irrigation systems including mini-sprinkler, drip, solid set and center pivot. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

SET UP: Clean all tanks, hoses, fittings and other parts of the injector system. Be sure to remove residues of prior applications, salt residues or other foreign substances. Flush using clean water.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS: First mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** in a tank filled with 1/2 to 3/4 the prescribed amount of water. Begin agitation. Add **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to the tank, and then add the remaining volume of water. Set sprinkler to irrigate 0.1 to 0.3 inch of water per acre. Start sprinkler and inject the concentrated mixture of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** into the irrigation system, checking to be sure the proper rate per acre is being applied. The **Linebacker WDG** mixture should be injected using a positive displacement pump into the main line in front of a right angle turn to achieve proper incorporation. If you should have any other questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

When treating using a Mini-Sprinkler or Drip Irrigation System: After treatment with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** has been completed, prevent additional irrigation for 24 to 48 hours.

When treating using a Solid Set or Center Pivot Irrigation Systems: After treatment with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** has been completed, prevent additional irrigation until foliage is dry to avoid washing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** off the plants.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS FOR APPLICATIONS THROUGH SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

- Maintain continuous agitation in mix tank during mixing and application to assure a uniform suspension.
- 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. Do not apply if any system connections or fittings leak, or if nozzles are not uniformly distributing spray. Do not apply if lines containing the product must be drained or dismantled for any reason.
- Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop may result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- Allow adequate time for the pesticide to be flushed from the lines and nozzles with water before stopping irrigation.
- 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.

GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR FOLIAR APPLICATIONS

Linebacker WDG Fungicide provides systemic control of various plant diseases when used in accordance with this label's directions.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prior to adding **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** fill the mix or spray tank 1/4-1/2 full with the intended water volume.
2. Slowly add **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to the tank providing agitation (hydraulic or mechanical).

NOTE: Do NOT tank-mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with copper compounds. Tessenderlo Kerley Inc. has determined that the mixing of copper-containing compounds with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may cause phytotoxicity. In addition, the application of unbuffered **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to foliage with copper residues may cause phytotoxicity from solubilized copper on the leaf surface. The pH of tank mixes containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** should be raised to 6.0 or above by adding an alkaline buffer such as potassium carbonate (3 lbs. potassium carbonate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**) or diammonium phosphate (5 lbs. diammonium phosphate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**). Use buffer if applications containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** are to occur before or after applications containing copper. Add buffering agent slowly to mix or spray tank.

CAUTION: When potassium carbonate is used as a buffer carbon dioxide (CO₂) gas is generated and released during the mixing process. The spray tank must NOT be sealed until the CO₂ gas release associated with the reaction subsides (approximately 5 minutes).

3. Continue to fill the tank with water to the desired volume. Maintain agitation.
4. Maintain agitation during application.

GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR TRUNK SPRAYS AND PAINTS

1. Follow the rate and gallonage instructions in the citrus and stone fruit sections of this label and mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with a small volume of water.
2. Using sufficient volume to cover the entire area to be treated, apply the mixture to the area to be treated as a spray or paint on the limbs or trunk of citrus or stone fruit trees.

LINEBACKER WDG FUNGICIDE COMPATIBILITY WITH OTHER PRODUCTS:

Linebacker WDG Fungicide has been found to be compatible with most agricultural products; however, crop sensitivity to mixtures may vary. Foliar fertilizers and copper products, when combined with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**, have been found to cause phytotoxicity in some crops. If these combinations have not been used before, test the compatibility of the tank mix using a "jar test" by mixing a small amount of the tank mix components in a small container. Mix the ingredients with water in the concentration, and in the order of addition desired for the final spray application. Wait 15 minutes. Check for any indication of incompatibility such as separation or curdling. If any indication of incompatibility exists, do not use this application mixture. Secondly, test the phytotoxicity of the tank mix combination on a small area, by spraying the mixture onto a few plants or trees. Wait 3-7 days and inspect for visual damage.

It is not recommended to use spray adjuvants such as stickers, spreaders and wetting agents with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**. However, if an adjuvant will be used with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**, first test the mixture for compatibility. Do not tank-mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with acid-type compatibility spray adjuvants such as Buffit® Spray-aide or Triton AG-44M, or with penetrants such as Herbex® or Induce®.

When mixing with soluble concentrate or "flowable" formulation pesticides such as Bravo® 720 and Rovral® 4F, the physical compatibility with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** should be tested. To test compatibility, conduct a "jar test" by mixing a small amount of the tank mix components in a small container. Mix the ingredients with water in the concentration, and in the order of addition desired for the final spray application. Wait 15 minutes. Check for any indication of incompatibility such as separation or curdling. If any indication of incompatibility exists, do not use this application mixture. Adding a buffer as described in the Mixing Instructions section may assist compatibility.

To determine if a combination is phytotoxic to a specific crop, apply the spray mixture to a few plants or trees. Wait 3-7 days and inspect for visual damage.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

When applying **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** use sufficient water volumes to obtain complete foliage coverage; the gallonage required will vary by crop and growth stage. To ensure good coverage of tree fruit, spray to wet. Do not apply **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** in less than 20 gals/acre when applying to vegetables and small fruit by ground. Do not use less than 10 gallons per acre when applying by air for all labeled crop uses.

AVOCADO – NON-BEARING

(Non-bearing trees are those that will not produce marketable fruit for 12 months after the last **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** application)

Linebacker WDG Fungicide will control avocado root rot caused by *Phytophthora cinnamomi* and avocado canker caused by *P. citricola* when used in combination with sound IPM and cultural management practices.

Use Precautions:

- Do NOT allow livestock to graze on the floor of treated groves.
- Do NOT exceed 100 GPA for foliar applications.
- Do NOT cut cover crops for feed.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Phytophthora Canker (<i>Phytophthora citricola</i>)	Paint or Trunk Spray	2.5-5.0 / 5 gals	<p>Mix the proper amount of Linebacker WDG Fungicide with 5 gallons of water and apply to lesions on the trunk surface. Use adequate water volume to thoroughly wet lesions completely.</p> <p>Even if no lesion is present, apply the paint or trunk spray from the soil line up the trunk approximately two feet.</p> <p>Use the higher rate if trunk lesions are present.</p> <p>Treat nursery resets and new plantings at the time of planting.</p>
Phytophthora Root Rot (<i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>)	Drench	5.0 oz. / 10 gals	Apply 1 quart of solution to the sleeve or pot of each tree, 2-3 days prior to transplanting.
	Foliar	5.0 / 100 gals	Begin application at transplanting or the start of the growing season and continue for up to 4 applications per year at 60 day intervals. Spray to run-off.

AVOCADO – BEARING

Linebacker WDG Fungicide will control avocado root rot caused by *Phytophthora cinnamomi* and avocado canker caused by *P. citricola* when used in combination with sound IPM and cultural management practices.

Use Precautions:

- Do NOT apply within 12 hours of harvest.
- Do NOT apply more than 500 GPA for foliar applications.
- Do NOT exceed 5.0 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** per acre per application.
- Do NOT exceed 20 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** per acre per year.
- Do NOT allow livestock to graze on the floor of treated groves.
- Do NOT cut cover crops for feed.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Phytophthora Canker (<i>Phytophthora citricola</i>)	Paint or Trunk Spray	2.5-5.0 / 5 gals	<p>Mix the proper amount of Linebacker WDG Fungicide with 5 gallons of water and apply to lesions on the trunk surface. Use adequate water volume to wet lesions completely.</p> <p>Even if no lesion is present, apply the paint or trunk spray from the soil line up the trunk approximately two feet. Use the higher rate if trunk lesions are present.</p> <p>Treat nursery resets and new plantings at the time of planting.</p>
Phytophthora Root Rot (<i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>)	Foliar	5.0 / acre	Begin application at the start of the growing season and repeat every 60 days. Spray to run-off.
		1.0 / 100 gals	<p>Begin application at the start of the growing season and repeat every 60 days. Spray to run-off.</p> <p>The 1 lb per 100 gallon dilution is derived from the per acre concentration of 5 lbs in 500 gals of water.</p>

Note: It is necessary to know the number of gallons of water needed to spray one acre of trees in a grove to the point of drip in order to accurately apply the correct amount of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**. Conduct a test if this information is not known. If you do not know how to conduct a test, seek assistance from your equipment dealer or Cooperative Extension Service.

CITRUS – NON-BEARING

(Non-bearing trees are those that will not produce marketable fruit for 12 months after the last **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** application)

Linebacker WDG Fungicide will control foot rot, root rot and gummosis caused by *Phytophthora* spp. when used in combination with sound IPM and cultural management practices. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may be applied by ground, air, or chemigation.

Use Precautions:

- Any combination of labeled application methods can be used, however, do NOT apply a total of more than four applications or 20 lbs. of product/acre per year.
- Do NOT use more than 100 GPA for foliar applications.
- Do NOT graze livestock in treated groves.
- Do NOT feed forage from treated groves.

Do NOT tank-mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with copper compounds. Tessengerlo Kerley Inc. has determined that the mixing of copper-containing compounds with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may cause phytotoxicity. In addition, the application of unbuffered **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to foliage with copper residues may cause phytotoxicity from solubilized copper on the leaf surface. The pH of tank mixes containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** should be raised to 6.0 or above by adding an alkaline buffer such as potassium carbonate (3 lbs. potassium carbonate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**) or diammonium phosphate (5 lbs. diammonium phosphate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**). Use buffer if applications containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** are to occur before or after applications containing copper. Add buffering agent slowly to mix or spray tank.

- Mixing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with surfactants or foliar fertilizers is NOT recommended. Determine citrus sensitivity to a particular combination by spraying a small area of foliage and fruit. Wait 3-7 days and inspect for visual damage.
- Some adjuvants such as those that enhance pesticide leaf penetration may cause phytotoxicity when mixed with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Phytophthora Root Rot or Gummosis (<i>Phytophthora spp.</i>)	Paint or Trunk Spray	2.5-5.0 / 5 gals	Mix the proper amount of Linebacker WDG Fungicide with 5 gallons of water and apply to lesions on the trunk surface. Use adequate water volume to wet the entire lesion completely. Even if no lesion is present, apply the paint or trunk spray from the soil line up the trunk approximately two feet. Use the higher rate if trunk lesions are present. Treat nursery resets and new plantings at the time of planting.
Phytophthora Foot and Root Rot (<i>Phytophthora spp.</i>)	Chemigation	5.0 / acre	Start applications when conditions are favorable for disease development. For foliar applications, spray until wet.
	Foliar	5.0 / 100 gal.	When using chemigation application, during a scheduled irrigation inject Linebacker WDG Fungicide continuously.
	Root Dip	3.0 / 100 gal.	Mix Linebacker WDG Fungicide completely in the desired volume of water. Dip the entire root system for 30-60 minutes prior to planting.

CITRUS – BEARING

When used in combination with sound IPM and cultural management practices **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** will control foot rot, root rot, gummosis, and fruit brown rot caused by *Phytophthora spp.* as well as ice-nucleating bacteria (California only), and suppresses Alternaria Brown Spot (Florida only).

Note: The use of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to control ice-nucleating bacteria may provide limited protection against light frost; however, **Linebacker WDG Fungicide will not** provide, and is not recommended, for protection from severe frost.

Use Precautions:

- Do NOT apply within 30 days of harvest.
- Do NOT apply a total of more than four applications or 20 lbs. of product/acre per year.
- Do NOT use more than 500 GPA for foliar applications.
- **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may be applied by ground, air or chemigation.
- Do NOT graze livestock in treated groves.
- Do NOT feed forage from treated groves.
- Do NOT tank-mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with copper compounds. Tesserlo Kerley Inc. has determined that the mixing of copper-containing compounds with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may cause phytotoxicity. In addition, the application of unbuffered **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to foliage with copper residues may cause phytotoxicity from solubilized copper on the leaf surface. The pH of tank mixes containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** should be raised to 6.0 or above by adding an alkaline buffer such as potassium carbonate (3 lbs. potassium carbonate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**) or diammonium phosphate (5 lbs. diammonium phosphate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**). Use buffer if applications containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** are to occur before or after applications containing copper. Add buffering agent slowly to mix or spray tank.
- Mixing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with surfactants or foliar fertilizers is NOT recommended. Determine citrus sensitivity to a particular combination by spraying a small area of foliage and fruit. Wait 3-7 days and inspect for visual damage.
- Some adjuvants such as those that enhance pesticide leaf penetration may cause phytotoxicity when mixed with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**.

Note: It is necessary to know the number of gallons of water needed to spray one acre of trees in a grove to the point of drip in order to accurately apply the correct amount of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**. Conduct a test if this information is not known. If you do not know how to conduct a test, seek assistance from your equipment dealer or Cooperative Extension Service.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Phytophthora Foot Rot or Gummosis (<i>Phytophthora spp.</i>)	Paint or Trunk Spray	2.5-5.0 / 5 gals	Mix the proper amount of Linebacker WDG Fungicide with 5 gallons of water and apply to lesions on the trunk surface. Use adequate water volume to wet the entire lesion completely. Even if no lesion is present, apply the paint or trunk spray from the soil line up the trunk approximately 2 feet. Use the higher rate if trunk lesions are present.
Phytophthora Foot & Root Rot Brown Rot (<i>Phytophthora spp.</i>)	Foliar	5.0 / acre	Apply as a spray to thoroughly cover leaf surfaces when conditions favor disease development. Consult your local crop advisor or government agency if you are not sure about weather conditions that are favorable for disease development.
		1.0 / 100 gal.	Apply as instructed above. The 1 lb per 100 gallon dilution is derived from the per acre concentration of 5 lbs in 500 gals of water.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Phytophthora Foot & Root Rot (<i>Phytophthora spp.</i>)	Chemigation	5.0 / acre	<p>Begin application when conditions favor disease development.</p> <p>Consult your local crop advisor or government agency if you are not sure about weather conditions that are favorable for disease development.</p> <p>When using chemigation application, during a scheduled irrigation inject Linebacker WDG Fungicide continuously.</p>
Alternaria Brown Spot † (<i>Alternaria spp.</i>) Florida only	Foliar	5.0 / acre	<p>Linebacker WDG Fungicide suppresses <i>Alternaria</i> spp. that causes Brown Spot. Make the first application at the first sign of new growth in the spring.</p> <p>Follow with a second and third application at 30-45 day intervals.</p> <p>Use sufficient water to ensure thorough wetting of the susceptible foliage and fruit.</p>
		1.0 / 100 gals	<p>Apply as instructed above. The 1 lb per 100 gallon dilution is derived from the per acre concentration of 5 lbs in 500 gals of water.</p>
Ice-nucleating bacteria (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> , <i>P. fluorescens</i> , <i>Erwinia herbicola</i>) California only	Foliar	5.0 / acre	<p>Apply as a spray in mid November to allow adequate time for the ice-nucleating bacteria to decompose before frost occurs.</p> <p>Thorough coverage must be achieved. (See note under 'Restrictions and Limitations'.)</p>
		1.0 / 100 gals	<p>Apply as instructed above.</p> <p>The 1 lb per 100 gallon dilution is derived from the per acre concentration of 5 lbs in 500 gals of water.</p>

† Suppression Only

MACADAMIA NUTS‡

‡ Do NOT use on macadamia nuts in California, not registered for use.

Linebacker WDG Fungicide will control *Phytophthora raceme* blight in macadamia nuts, when used in combination with sound IPM and cultural management practices.

Use Precautions:

- Do NOT apply more than 30 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** per acre per growing season.
- Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
- Do not allow livestock to graze on green forage or stubble.
- Do not utilize hay or straw for animal feed or bedding.

Do NOT tank-mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with copper compounds. Tessengerlo Kerley Inc. has determined that the mixing of copper-containing compounds with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may cause phytotoxicity. In addition, the application of unbuffered **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to foliage with copper residues may cause phytotoxicity from solubilized copper on the leaf surface. The pH of tank mixes containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** should be raised to 6.0 or above by adding an alkaline buffer such as potassium carbonate (3 lbs. potassium carbonate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**) or diammonium phosphate (5 lbs. diammonium phosphate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**). Use buffer if applications containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** are to occur before or after applications containing copper. Add buffering agent slowly to mix or spray tank.

- Mixing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with surfactants or foliar fertilizers is NOT recommended. Determine macadamia nut sensitivity to a particular combination by spraying a small area of foliage and fruit. Wait 3-7 days and inspect for visual damage.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Phytophthora Raceme Blight	Foliar	7.5/acre	Apply when first signs of disease appear. Use a sufficient volume of water to thoroughly wet the foliage. Apply as long as conditions favor disease development at 21-day intervals.

POME FRUIT (APPLE, CRABAPPLE, LOQUAT, MAYHAW, PEAR, ORIENTAL PEAR, QUINCE) – NON-BEARING

(Non-bearing trees are those that will not produce marketable fruit for 12 months after the last **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** application)

Linebacker WDG Fungicide controls collar and root rot caused by *Phytophthora* spp. and fire blight caused by *Erwinia amylovora*. For fire blight, use in a program with other registered bactericides and follow proper sanitation measures.

Apply early in the season when treating for fire blight and blister spot control.

Delay until 30 days after the last fire blight or blister spot application when treating for *Phytophthora* spp.

NOTE: The use of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** on pome fruit is restricted to protect endangered fresh water mollusks and their habitat.

Use Precautions:

- Do NOT apply more than 5.0 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** per acre per application.
- Do NOT apply more than 20 lbs. of product per acre per season.

- Do NOT apply more than 3.75 lbs. of product (3 lbs. ai) per acre per application in the following counties:
 IL: Adams, Pike VA: Botetourt, Wise
 MN: Washington, Winowa VT: Windsor
 OH: Washington, Wayne WI: Crawford, Richland, Vernon
 TN: Cocke WV: Monroe
- Do NOT graze livestock on floor of treated orchards.
- Do NOT tank-mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with copper compounds. Tessenderlo Kerley Inc. has determined that the mixing of copper-containing compounds with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may cause phytotoxicity. In addition, the application of unbuffered **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to foliage with copper residues may cause phytotoxicity from solubilized copper on the leaf surface. The pH of tank mixes containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** should be raised to 6.0 or above by adding an alkaline buffer such as potassium carbonate (3 lbs. potassium carbonate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**) or diammonium phosphate (5 lbs. diammonium phosphate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**). Use buffer if applications containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** are to occur before or after applications containing copper. Add buffering agent slowly to mix or spray tank.
- Adjuvants that enhance pesticide penetration may cause phytotoxicity when mixed with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**.
- Mixing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with surfactants or foliar fertilizers is NOT recommended. Determine crop sensitivity to a particular combination by spraying a small area of foliage and fruit. Wait 3-7 days and inspect for visual damage.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Fire Blight (<i>Erwinia amylovora</i>)	Foliar	2.5-5.0 / 5 gals	Apply in the spring when conditions are favorable for disease development and reapply at 4-7 day intervals for as long as conditions favor disease development. Thorough coverage is required and for best results sufficient foliage must be available to maximize systemic translocation into the leaves. To reduce inoculum in newly forming bud tissue, an additional application in the fall prior to leaf drop may be made.
Phytophthora Collar and Root Rot (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	Root Dip	5.0 / acre	Mix Linebacker WDG Fungicide completely in the desired volume of water. Dip the entire root system for 30-60 minutes prior to planting.
	Foliar	2.5-5.0/100 gals	Apply Linebacker WDG Fungicide when conditions favor disease development and reapply on a 30-60 day interval as necessary. Thorough wetting of foliage is required. For moderate disease pressure, apply Linebacker WDG Fungicide using either 3 - 4 times at a rate of 5.0 lbs. of product/100 gals on a 60-day spray interval or 6-8 times at a rate of 2.5 lbs. of product/100 gals on a 30-day interval. NOTE: Treat nursery trees and new plantings after leaf emergence.

POME FRUIT (APPLE, CRABAPPLE, LOQUAT, MAYHAW, PEAR, ORIENTAL PEAR, QUINCE) – BEARING

Linebacker WDG Fungicide applied as part of a complete disease control program will provide effective control of collar and root rot caused by *Phytophthora* spp and apple blister spot caused by *Pseudomonas syringae*. For use in controlling fire blight, use in a program with other registered bactericides and follow proper sanitation measures.

Use Precautions:

- Do NOT apply within 14 days of harvest.
- Do NOT apply within 2-3 weeks of leaf senescence.
- Do NOT exceed 500 GPA.
- Do NOT apply more than 5.0 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** per acre per application.
- Do NOT apply more than 20 lbs. of product per acre per season.
- Do NOT apply more than 3.75 lbs. of product (3 lbs. ai) per acre per application in the following counties:
IL: Adams, Pike VA: Botetourt, Wise
MN: Washington, Winowa VT: Windsor
OH: Washington, Wayne WI: Crawford, Richland, Vernon
TN: Cocke WV: Monroe
- Do NOT graze livestock on floor of treated orchards.
- Do NOT tank-mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with copper compounds. Tessenderlo Kerley Inc. has determined that the mixing of copper-containing compounds with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may cause phytotoxicity. In addition, the application of unbuffered **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to foliage with copper residues may cause phytotoxicity from solubilized copper on the leaf surface. The pH of tank mixes containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** should be raised to 6.0 or above by adding an alkaline buffer such as potassium carbonate (3 lbs. potassium carbonate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**) or diammonium phosphate (5 lbs. diammonium phosphate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**). Use buffer if applications containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** are to occur before or after applications containing copper. Add buffering agent slowly to mix or spray tank.
- Adjuvants that enhance pesticide penetration may cause phytotoxicity when mixed with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**.
- Mixing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with surfactants or foliar fertilizers is NOT recommended. Determine crop sensitivity to a particular combination by spraying a small area of foliage and fruit. Wait 3-7 days and inspect for visual damage.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Fire Blight (<i>Erwinia amylovora</i>)	Foliar	2.5-5.0 / 5 gals	Apply in the spring when conditions are favorable for disease development and reapply at 4-7 day intervals for as long as conditions favor disease development. Thorough coverage is required and for best results, adequate foliage must be available for absorption. To reduce inoculum in newly forming bud tissue, an additional application in the fall prior to leaf drop may be made.
		0.5-1.0/100 gals	Follow the application instructions above. NOTE: This is the same concentration as 2.5-5 lbs. of Linebacker WDG Fungicide diluted in 500 gals of water.
Apple Blister Spot (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>)	Root Dip	2.5-5.0/acre	Begin applications when blossoms are at the pink stage and make additional applications at 7-day intervals as long as conditions favor blister spot development.
		0.5-1.0/100 gals	Follow the application instructions above. The 0.5-1.0 lb per 100 gallon dilution is derived from the per acre concentration of 2.5 - 5 lbs in 500 gals of water.
Phytophthora Collar and Root Rot (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	Foliar	2.5-5.0/acre	Apply Linebacker WDG Fungicide when conditions favor disease development and reapply on a 30-60 day interval as necessary. Thorough coverage is required. For moderate disease pressure, apply Linebacker WDG Fungicide using either 3-4 times at a rate of 5.0 lbs. of product/acre on a 60-day spray interval or 6-8 times at a rate of 2.5 lbs. of product/acre on a 30-day interval.
		0.5-1.0/100 gals	Follow the application instructions above. The 0.5-1.0 lb per 100 gallon dilution is derived from the per acre concentration of 2.5 - 5 lbs in 500 gals of water.

**STONE FRUIT [APRICOT, CHERRY (SOUR AND SWEET),
NECTARINE, PEACH, PLUM, CHICKASAW PLUM,
DAMSON PLUM, JAPANESE PLUM, PLUMCOT AND
PRUNE (FRESH)] – NON-BEARING
ALMONDS – NON-BEARING**

(Non-bearing trees are those that will not produce marketable fruit for 12 months after the last **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** application)

Linebacker WDG Fungicide controls collar and root rot caused by *Phytophthora* spp. and almond pruning-wound canker caused by *Phytophthora syringae* when used in combination with sound IPM and cultural management practices.

Use Precautions:

- Do NOT apply more than 5.0 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** per acre per application.
- Do NOT exceed 20 lbs. of product per acre per year.
- Do NOT apply more than four applications per year.
- Do NOT exceed 100 GPA.
- Do NOT tank-mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with copper compounds. Tesserlo Kerley Inc. has determined that the mixing of copper-containing compounds with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may cause phytotoxicity. In addition, the application of unbuffered **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to foliage with copper residues may cause phytotoxicity from solubilized copper on the leaf surface. The pH of tank mixes containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** should be raised to 6.0 or above by adding an alkaline buffer such as potassium carbonate (3 lbs. potassium carbonate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**) or diammonium phosphate (5 lbs. diammonium phosphate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**). Use buffer if applications containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** are to occur before or after applications containing copper. Add buffering agent slowly to mix or spray tank.
- Adjuvants that enhance pesticide penetration may cause phytotoxicity when mixed with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**.
- Mixing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with surfactants or foliar fertilizers is NOT recommended. Determine crop sensitivity to a particular combination by spraying a small area of foliage and fruit. Wait 3-7 days and inspect for visual damage.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Phytophthora Collar and Root Rot (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	Foliar	5.0/100 gals	Apply when conditions favor disease development and reapply on a 60-day interval as necessary. NOTE: Treat nursery trees and new plantings after leaf emergence.
Almond pruning-wound canker (<i>Phytophthora syringae</i>)	Spray or Paint	3.0-5.0/100 gals	Apply by spraying or painting the pruning wound area in a sufficient volume to thoroughly wet the entire wound surface. Use the higher rates listed for severe disease conditions such as active canker lesion. For small volume applications, mix 0.5-0.8 oz. (3.0-4.5 level tablespoons) of product per gallon of water (equivalent to 3-5 lbs. of product per 100 gals).

BLUEBERRY[‡]

‡ Do NOT use on blueberries in California, not registered for use.

Linebacker WDG Fungicide will control Phytophthora root rot (*Phytophthora* spp.) of blueberries when used in combination with sound IPM and cultural management practices.

Use Precautions:

- Do NOT apply within 12 hours of harvest.
- Do NOT exceed 20 lbs. of product per acre per year.
- Do NOT apply more than four applications per year.
- Do NOT apply in less than 10 GPA.
- Do NOT tank-mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with copper compounds. Tessengerlo Kerley Inc. has determined that the mixing of copper-containing compounds with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may cause phytotoxicity. In addition, the application of unbuffered **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to foliage with copper residues may cause phytotoxicity from solubilized copper on the leaf surface. The pH of tank mixes containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** should be raised to 6.0 or above by adding an alkaline buffer such as potassium carbonate (3 lbs. potassium carbonate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**) or diammonium phosphate (5 lbs. diammonium phosphate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**). Use buffer if applications containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** are to occur before or after applications containing copper. Add buffering agent slowly to mix or spray tank.
- Adjuvants that enhance pesticide penetration may cause phytotoxicity when mixed with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**.
- Mixing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with surfactants or foliar fertilizers is NOT recommended. Determine blueberry sensitivity to a particular combination by spraying a small area of foliage and fruit. Wait 3-7 days and inspect for visual damage.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Phytophthora Root Rot <i>(Phytophthora spp.)</i> Anthracnose Fruit Rot <i>(Colletotrichum gloeosporioides)</i> Alternaria Fruit Rot [†] <i>(Alternaria tenuissima)</i> Phomopsis Canker [†] <i>(Phomopsis spp.)</i>	Foliar	5.0/acre	Apply at the pink bud stage in the spring and reapply on a 14-21 day interval. Use a sufficient volume of water to ensure thorough wetting.

CANEBERRIES [BLACKBERRY, LOGANBERRY, RED AND BLACK RASPBERRY AND CULTIVARS AND / OR HYBRIDS] (RUBUS SPP.)

Linebacker WDG Fungicide will control Phytophthora root rot (*Phytophthora* spp.) of cane berries when used in combination with sound IPM and cultural management practices.

Use Precautions:

- Do NOT apply within 60 days of harvest.
- Make four applications per year when severe disease pressure is present (check with your Cooperative Extension Service if you are unsure about whether these conditions exist).
- The last application in the fall must be made at least 30 days prior to leaf drop.
- Do NOT tank-mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with copper compounds. Tesserlo Kerley Inc. has determined that the mixing of copper-containing compounds with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may cause phytotoxicity. In addition, the application of unbuffered **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to foliage with copper residues may cause phytotoxicity from solubilized copper on the leaf surface. The pH of tank mixes containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** should be raised to 6.0 or above by adding an alkaline buffer such as potassium carbonate (3 lbs. potassium carbonate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**) or diammonium phosphate (5 lbs. diammonium phosphate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**). Use buffer if applications containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** are to occur before or after applications containing copper. Add buffering agent slowly to mix or spray tank.
- Adjuvants that enhance pesticide penetration may cause phytotoxicity when mixed with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**.
- Mixing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with surfactants or foliar fertilizers is NOT recommended. Determine crop sensitivity to a particular combination by spraying a small area of foliage and fruit. Wait 3-7 days and inspect for visual damage.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Phytophthora Root Rot (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	Foliar	5.0/acre	<p>Linebacker WDG Fungicide applications must begin when plants produce 1-3 inches of new growth when applying to new plantings.</p> <p>For established plantings, start applications when conditions favor disease development and be sure to use sufficient water to thoroughly cover the foliage.</p> <p>West of the Rocky Mountains</p> <p>Fall Application: Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and repeat on a 3-4 week schedule as necessary.</p> <p>Spring Application: Apply after bud break (1-3 inches of new growth) followed by a second spray in 3-4 weeks.</p> <p>East of the Rocky Mountains</p> <p>Apply after bud break (1-3 inches new growth) in the spring and continue applications on a 45-60 day schedule (up to a maximum of four sprays during the growing season).</p>

STRAWBERRY

Linebacker WDG Fungicide will control red stele caused by *Phytophthora fragariae* and leather rot caused by *P. cactorum* when used in combination with sound IPM and cultural management practices.

NOTE: The use of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** on strawberries is restricted to protect endangered fresh water mollusks and their habitat.

Use Precautions:

- Do NOT apply within 12 hours of harvest.
- Do NOT apply by fixed wing or rotary aircraft.
- Do NOT exceed 30 lbs. of product per acre per season.
- Do NOT apply more than 3.75 lbs. of product (3 lbs. ai) per acre per application in the following counties:

AR: White	MN: Houston, Washington
IL: Whiteside	MS: Monroe
IA: Scott	MO: Franklin, Jefferson
IN: Knox	NH: Cheshire, Sullivan
KY: Campbell, Marshall, Rockcastle, Todd, Warren	NC: Granville, Johnston
LA: Livingston, Rapides	OH: Washington
MD: Caroline, St. Mary's	WI: Iowa, St. Croix, Trempealeau
- Do NOT tank-mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with copper compounds. Tessengerlo Kerley Inc. has determined that the mixing of copper-containing compounds with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may cause phytotoxicity. In addition, the application of unbuffered **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to foliage with copper residues may cause phytotoxicity from solubilized copper on the leaf surface. The pH of tank mixes containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** should be raised to 6.0 or above by adding an alkaline buffer such as potassium carbonate (3 lbs. potassium carbonate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**) or diammonium phosphate (5 lbs. diammonium phosphate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**). Use buffer if applications containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** are to occur before or after applications containing copper. Add buffering agent slowly to mix or spray tank.
- Adjuvants that enhance pesticide penetration may cause phytotoxicity when mixed with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**.
- Mixing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with surfactants or foliar fertilizers is NOT recommended. Determine strawberry sensitivity to a particular combination by spraying a small area of foliage and fruit. Wait 3-7 days and inspect for visual damage.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Red Stele	Dip	2.5/100 gals	Apply to roots and crowns for 15-30 minutes and plant within 24 hours after dipping. Dip applications may be used for both annual and perennial varieties of strawberries.
	Foliar	2.5-5.0/acre	Annuals: Apply 14-21 days after planting and repeat applications on a 30-60 day interval for as long as conditions favor disease development. Perennials: Apply in the spring when the plants start to grow actively. Make additional applications at a 30-60 day interval if disease conditions persist or reoccur. Use the higher rates, shorter reapplication intervals and maximum number of reapplications if growing red stele susceptible varieties or if disease pressure is heavy.
Leather Rot (<i>Phytophthora cactorum</i>)	Foliar	2.5-5.0/scre	Apply between 10% bloom and early fruit set and reapply on a 7-14 day interval for as long as conditions favor disease development. When disease pressure is heavy use the shorter time interval, higher rates, and maximum number of applications.

ASPARAGUS (CALIFORNIA ONLY)

Linebacker WDG Fungicide controls asparagus spear slime and crown rot caused by *Phytophthora* spp.

Use Precautions:

- Do NOT apply within 110 days of harvest.
- Do NOT exceed 50 GPA.
- Do not apply to ferns that are beginning to senesce.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Asparagus Spear Slime and Crown Rot (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	Foliar	5.0/acre	Apply Linebacker WDG Fungicide once per season to fully expanded asparagus ferns. Apply in sufficient water to achieve complete coverage.

***BRASSICA CROPS** [BROCCOLI, BROCCOLI RAAB (RAPINI), BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CABBAGE, CHINESE BROCCOLI (GAI LON), CHINESE CABBAGE (BOK CHOY), CHINESE CABBAGE (NAPA), CHINESE MUSTARD CABBAGE (GAI CHOY), CAULIFLOWER, CAVALO BROCCOLO, COLLARDS, KALE, KOHLRABI, MIZUNA, MUSTARD GREENS, MUSTARD SPINACH, RAPE GREENS]

Linebacker WDG Fungicide controls downy mildew caused by *Peronospora parasitica* when used in combination with sound IPM and cultural management practices.

Use Precautions:

- Do NOT apply within three days of harvest.
- Do NOT apply more than seven applications per season.
- Do NOT apply in less than 10 GPA.
- Do NOT tank-mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with copper compounds. Tessenderlo Kerley Inc. has determined that the mixing of copper-containing compounds with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may cause phytotoxicity. In addition, the application of unbuffered **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to foliage with copper residues may cause phytotoxicity from solubilized copper on the leaf surface. The pH of tank mixes containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** should be raised to 6.0 or above by adding an alkaline buffer such as potassium carbonate (3 lbs. potassium carbonate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**) or diammonium phosphate (5 lbs. diammonium phosphate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**). Use buffer if applications containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** are to occur before or after applications containing copper. Add buffering agent slowly to mix or spray tank.
- Adjuvants that enhance pesticide penetration may cause phytotoxicity when mixed with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**.
- Mixing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with surfactants or foliar fertilizers is NOT recommended. Determine crop sensitivity to a particular combination by spraying a small area of foliage and fruit. Wait 3-7 days and inspect for visual damage.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora parasitica</i>)	Foliar	2.0-5.0/acre	Apply Linebacker WDG Fungicide when conditions favor disease development and reapply on a 7-21 day interval as necessary. Be sure to use a sufficient volume of water to achieve complete coverage. The lower rates listed may be used when tank-mixed with another fungicide labeled for downy mildew control (other than copper, see use precaution above). When used alone, apply 3.0-5.0 lbs/acre. For moderate to high disease pressure, use the higher rates and shorter reapplication interval.

CUCURBIT CROPS [CHINESE WAXGOURD, CITRON MELON, CUCUMBER, GHERKIN, GOURD (EDIBLE), MOMORDICA SPP. (BALSAM APPLE, BALSAM PEAR, BITTER MELON, CHINESE CUCUMBER), MUSKMELON, PUMPKIN, SUMMER AND WINTER SQUASH, WATERMELON]

Linebacker WDG Fungicide controls downy mildew (*Pseudoperonospora cubensis*) and Phytophthora root and fruit rot (*Phytophthora* spp.) when used in combination with sound IPM and cultural management practices.

Linebacker WDG Fungicide applied for downy mildew or Phytophthora root and fruit rot control will provide moderate suppression of whitefly (*Bemisia* spp.) populations.

Linebacker WDG Fungicide only suppresses whitefly populations. Application of a registered insecticide is required to minimize whitefly damage.

NOTE: **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** use on cucurbits is restricted to protect endangered fresh water mollusks and their habitat.

Use Precautions:

- Do NOT apply within 12 hours of harvest.
- Do NOT apply more than seven applications per season.
- Do NOT apply more than 3.75 lbs. of product (3 lbs. ai) per acre per application in the following counties:

AL: Hale, Jackson, Lauderdale, Marshall, Morgan, Washington	MN: Chisago, Washington
AR: Clay, Craighead, Lawrence, Mississippi, St. Francis, Saline, Sharp, White, Woodruff	MS: Monroe
IL: Gallatin, Mercer, Whiteside	MO: Butler, Cedar, Dunklin, Franklin, Jefferson, Ripley, St. Louis
IA: Allamakee, Louisa, Muscatine	NC: Franklin, Granville, Johnston, Nash, Pitt
IN: Knox	OH: Williams, Washington
KY: Hart, Logan, Marshall, Warren	TN: Blount, Lincoln
LA: Rapides, St. Helena	VA: Botetourt
MD: Caroline	VT: Windsor
- Do NOT tank-mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with copper compounds. Tessenderlo Kerley Inc. has determined that the mixing of copper-containing compounds with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may cause phytotoxicity. In addition, the application of unbuffered **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to foliage with copper residues may cause phytotoxicity from solubilized copper on the leaf surface. The pH of tank mixes containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** should be raised to 6.0 or above by adding an alkaline buffer such as potassium carbonate (3 lbs. potassium carbonate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**) or diammonium phosphate (5 lbs. diammonium phosphate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**). Use buffer if applications containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** are to occur before or after applications containing copper. Add buffering agent slowly to mix or spray tank.
- Some adjuvants such as those that enhance pesticide leaf penetration may cause phytotoxicity when mixed with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**.
- Mixing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with surfactants or foliar fertilizers is NOT recommended. Determine crop sensitivity to a particular combination by spraying a small area of foliage and fruit. Wait 3-7 days and inspect for visual damage.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Downy Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>) Phytophthora Root and Fruit Rot (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	Foliar	2.0-5.0/acre	Apply when conditions favor disease development and repeat applications on a 7-14 day interval. Use a sufficient volume of water to ensure thorough wetting. When using other fungicides labeled for downy mildew control, the lower rates may be used. (See precaution above regarding copper fungicides.) When used alone, apply 3.0-5.0 lbs/acre. For moderate to high disease pressure, use the higher rates and shorter reapplication interval.

LEAFY VEGETABLES (EXCEPT BRASSICA VEGETABLES)
 [AMARANTH, ARUGULA (ROQUETTE), CARDOON, CELERY,
 CELERY (CHINESE), CELTUCE, CHERVIL, CHRYSANTHEMUM (EDIBLE
 LEAVED, GARLAND), CORN SALAD,
 CRESS (GARDEN, UPLAND), DANDELION, DOCK (SORREL),
 ENDIVE (ESCAROLE), FENNEL (FLORENCE),
 LETTUCE (HEAD AND LEAF), ORACH, PARSLEY,
 PURSLANE (GARDEN, WINTER), RADICCHIO (RED CHICORY),
 RHUBARB, SPINACH, SPINACH (NEW ZEALAND AND VINE),
 SWISS CHARD]

Linebacker WDG Fungicide controls downy mildew (*Bremia lactucae*, *Peronospora* spp.) on leafy vegetables and white rust (*Albugo occidentalis*) on spinach when used in combination with sound IPM and cultural management practices.

Use Precautions:

- Do NOT apply within three days of harvest.
- Do NOT make more than seven applications per season.
- Do NOT apply in less than 10 GPA.
- Do NOT tank-mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with copper compounds. Tessenderlo Kerley Inc. has determined that the mixing of copper-containing compounds with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may cause phytotoxicity. In addition, the application of unbuffered **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to foliage with copper residues may cause phytotoxicity from solubilized copper on the leaf surface. The pH of tank mixes containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** should be raised to 6.0 or above by adding an alkaline buffer such as potassium carbonate (3 lbs. potassium carbonate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**) or diammonium phosphate (5 lbs. diammonium phosphate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**). Use buffer if applications containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** are to occur before or after applications containing copper. Add buffering agent slowly to mix or spray tank.
- Some adjuvants such as those that enhance pesticide leaf penetration may cause phytotoxicity when mixed with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**.
- Mixing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with surfactants or foliar fertilizers is NOT recommended. Determine crop sensitivity to a particular combination by spraying a small area of foliage and fruit. Wait 3-7 days and inspect for visual damage.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Downy Mildew <i>(Bremia lactucae, Peronospora spp.)</i> White Rust (Spinach Only) <i>(Albugo occidentalis)</i>	Foliar	2.0-5.0/acre	Apply Linebacker WDG Fungicide when conditions favor disease development and repeat applications on a 7-21 day interval as necessary. Be sure to use an adequate volume of water to ensure complete coverage. When using other fungicides labeled for downy mildew control, the lower rates may be used. (See precaution above regarding copper fungicides.) When used alone, apply 3.0-5.0 lbs/acre. For moderate to high disease pressure, use the higher rates and shorter reapplication interval.

ONIONS (DRY BULB):

When used in combination with sound IPM and cultural management practices, **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** controls downy mildew (*Peronospora destructor*) and suppresses purple blotch (*Alternaria porri*) on onion.

When mixing with soluble concentrate or “flowable” formulation pesticides such as Bravo® 720 and Rovral® 4F, the physical compatibility with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** should be tested. To test compatibility, conduct a “jar test” by mixing a small amount of the tank mix components in a small container. Mix the ingredients with water in the concentration, and in the order of addition desired for the final spray application. Wait 15 minutes. Check for any indication of incompatibility such as separation or curdling. If any indication of incompatibility exists, do not use this application mixture. Adding a buffer as described in the Mixing Instructions section may assist compatibility.

Use Precautions:

- Do NOT apply within seven days of harvest.
- Do NOT apply more than seven applications per crop season.
- Applications by air must be in a minimum of 10 GPA
- Applications by ground must be in a minimum of 20 GPA.
- Do NOT tank-mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with copper compounds. Tesserderlo Kerley Inc. has determined that the mixing of copper-containing compounds with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may cause phytotoxicity. In addition, the application of unbuffered **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to foliage with copper residues may cause phytotoxicity from solubilized copper on the leaf surface. The pH of tank mixes containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** should be raised to 6.0 or above by adding an alkaline buffer such as potassium carbonate (3 lbs. potassium carbonate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**) or diammonium phosphate (5 lbs. diammonium phosphate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**). Use buffer if applications containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** are to occur before or after applications containing copper. Add buffering agent slowly to mix or spray tank.
- Adjuvants that enhance pesticide penetration may cause phytotoxicity when mixed with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**.
- Mixing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with surfactants or foliar fertilizers is NOT recommended. Determine onion sensitivity to a particular combination by spraying a small area of foliage and fruit. Wait 3-7 days and inspect for visual damage.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora destructor</i>) Purple Blotch (<i>Alternaria porri</i>)	Foliar	2.0-3.0/acre	Linebacker WDG Fungicide must be used in a preventive disease control program for best results. Apply when conditions favor disease development and reapply on a 7-14 day interval as necessary. If disease is already present, apply Linebacker WDG Fungicide at the 3.0 lbs. of product/acre rate and at the 7-day time interval.

TOMATO

Linebacker WDG Fungicide controls damping off caused by *Pythium* spp. and root rots caused by *Phytophthora* spp. in tomatoes when used in combination with sound IPM and cultural management practices.

NOTE: **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** use on tomato is restricted to protect endangered fresh water mollusks and their habitat.

Use Precautions:

- Do NOT apply **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** on tomatoes in the following counties:

AL: Jackson, St. Clair

LA: Rapides

CA: Sonoma

MD: Caroline, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Talbot

IA: Louisa, Muscatine, Scott

MO: Butler, Jefferson, St. Louis

IL: Mercer, Rock Island, White, Whiteside

NC: Granville, Johnston

IN: Knox

OH: Williams

KY: Campbell, Green, Kenton, Wayne

TN: Cocke, Davidson, Grainger, Gundy, Hamilton, Knox, Meigs, Rhea, Sumner

- Do NOT apply within 14 days of harvest.
- Do NOT apply more than 20 lbs. of product per acre per season.
- Do NOT apply in less than 10 GPA.
- Do NOT tank-mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with copper compounds. Tessenderlo Kerley Inc. has determined that the mixing of copper-containing compounds with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may cause phytotoxicity. In addition, the application of unbuffered **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to foliage with copper residues may cause phytotoxicity from solubilized copper on the leaf surface. The pH of tank mixes containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** should be raised to 6.0 or above by adding an alkaline buffer such as potassium carbonate (3 lbs. potassium carbonate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**) or diammonium phosphate (5 lbs. diammonium phosphate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**). Use buffer if applications containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** are to occur before or after applications containing copper. Add buffering agent slowly to mix or spray tank.
- Adjuvants that enhance pesticide penetration may cause phytotoxicity when mixed with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**.
- Mixing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with surfactants or foliar fertilizers is NOT recommended. Determine tomato sensitivity to a particular combination by spraying a small area of foliage and fruit. Wait 3-7 days and inspect for visual damage.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Root Rot (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.) Damping Off (<i>Pythium</i> spp.)	Foliar	2.5-5.0/acre	For direct seeded tomatoes, apply at the 2-4 leaf stage of growth or immediately after transplanting to the field and reapply on a 7-14 day interval if conditions are favorable for disease development. Be sure to apply in an adequate volume of water to ensure thorough wetting. For moderate disease pressure, use the higher rates and shorter spray interval.

BANANA[‡]

‡ Do NOT use on banana in California, not registered for use.

Linebacker WDG Fungicide will control the root disease complex of banana when used in combination with sound IPM and cultural management practices

Use Precautions:

- Do not use less than 5 gallons/acre for foliar applications.
- The preharvest interval is 0 days (PHI=0) for foliar applications.
- The preharvest interval is 1 day (PHI=1) for pseudostem injections.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Root Disease Complex	Foliar	2.5-5.0/acre	Make applications a minimum of three months apart. Apply a maximum of four applications per year.
	Pre-flowering pseudostem injection	6.0/acre per year	To determine the dosage per tree, divide the per acre rate by the number of trees per acre. Mix the per tree dosage in water and inject into the pseudostem. Apply when plants are about to flower. For best results use a self refilling injector.
	Post harvest pseudostem (stump) injection	6.0/acre per year	To determine the dosage per tree, divide the per acre rate by the number of trees per acre. Mix the per tree dosage in water and inject into the pseudostem. Apply after harvesting the banana bunch. Injections must be made approximately 3 feet above ground and within one week after harvest. For best results use a self refilling injector.

GINSENG

Linebacker WDG Fungicide controls *Phytophthora* foliar and root Rot (*Phytophthora cactorum*) and suppresses *Alternaria* leaf blight (*Alternaria panax*) when used in combination with sound IPM and cultural management practices

Use Precautions:

- Do NOT apply within 31 days of harvest.
- Do NOT exceed nine applications per season.
- Do NOT apply in less than 100 GPA.
- Do NOT tank-mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with copper compounds. Tessengerlo Kerley Inc. has determined that the mixing of copper-containing compounds with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may cause phytotoxicity. In addition, the application of unbuffered **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to foliage with copper residues may cause phytotoxicity from solubilized copper on the leaf surface. The pH of tank mixes containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** should be raised to 6.0 or above by adding an alkaline buffer such as potassium carbonate (3 lbs. potassium carbonate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**) or diammonium phosphate (5 lbs. diammonium phosphate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**). Use buffer if applications containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** are to occur before or after applications containing copper. Add buffering agent slowly to mix or spray tank.
- Adjuvants that enhance pesticide penetration may cause phytotoxicity when mixed with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**.
- Mixing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with surfactants or foliar fertilizers is NOT recommended. Determine ginseng sensitivity to a particular combination by spraying a small area of foliage and fruit. Wait 3-7 days and inspect for visual damage.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Phytophthora Foliar and Root Rot (<i>Phytophthora cactorum</i>) Alternaria Leaf Blight † (<i>Alternaria panax</i>)	Foliar	5.0/100 gals	Apply in the spring when conditions become favorable for disease development and repeat applications on a seven day interval as necessary.

† Suppression Only.

HOPS‡

‡ Do NOT use on hops in California, not registered for use.

Linebacker WDG Fungicide will control hop downy mildew (*Pseudoperonospora humuli*) when used in combination with sound IPM and cultural management practices

Use Precautions:

- Do NOT apply within 24 days of harvest.
- Do NOT apply more than 10 lbs. of product/acre per growing season.
- Do NOT feed hop refuse to animals.
- Do NOT tank-mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with copper compounds. Tessenlerlo Kerley Inc. has determined that the mixing of copper-containing compounds with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may cause phytotoxicity. In addition, the application of unbuffered **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to foliage with copper residues may cause phytotoxicity from solubilized copper on the leaf surface. The pH of tank mixes containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** should be raised to 6.0 or above by adding an alkaline buffer such as potassium carbonate (3 lbs. potassium carbonate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**) or diammonium phosphate (5 lbs. diammonium phosphate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**). Use buffer if applications containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** are to occur before or after applications containing copper. Add buffering agent slowly to mix or spray tank.
- Adjuvants that enhance pesticide penetration may cause phytotoxicity when mixed with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**.
- Mixing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with surfactants or foliar fertilizers is NOT recommended. Determine hop sensitivity to a particular combination by spraying a small area of foliage and fruit. Wait 3-7 days and inspect for visual damage.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Hop Downy Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora humili</i>)	Foliar	5.0/100 gals	Apply in the spring when conditions become favorable for disease development and repeat applications on a 7-day interval as necessary.

† Suppression Only.

PINEAPPLE

Linebacker WDG Fungicide controls heart rot (*Phytophthora parasitica*) in pineapple when used in combination with sound IPM and cultural management practices

Use Precautions:

- Do NOT apply within three months of harvest.
- Do NOT exceed six foliar applications.
- Do NOT exceed 400 GPA for foliar applications.
- Do NOT tank-mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with copper compounds. Tessenderlo Kerley Inc. has determined that the mixing of copper-containing compounds with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may cause phytotoxicity. In addition, the application of unbuffered **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to foliage with copper residues may cause phytotoxicity from solubilized copper on the leaf surface. The pH of tank mixes containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** should be raised to 6.0 or above by adding an alkaline buffer such as potassium carbonate (3 lbs. potassium carbonate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**) or diammonium phosphate (5 lbs. diammonium phosphate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**). Use buffer if applications containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** are to occur before or after applications containing copper. Add buffering agent slowly to mix or spray tank.
- Adjuvants that enhance pesticide penetration may cause phytotoxicity when mixed with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**.
- Mixing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with surfactants or foliar fertilizers is NOT recommended. Determine pineapple sensitivity to a particular combination by spraying a small area of foliage and fruit. Wait 3-7 days and inspect for visual damage.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Heart Rot (<i>Phytophthora parasitica</i>)	Dip	2.5/100 gals	Apply as a pre-plant dip immediately prior to planting. NOTE: 100 gallons is intended to treat the number of slips required to plant one acre.
	Foliar	3.75/100 gals	Apply to established plants when environmental conditions favor disease development or are anticipated and repeat applications at three-month intervals. Be sure to apply in an adequate volume of water to ensure complete coverage.

CONDITIONS OF SALE – LIMITED WARRANTY AND LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY AND REMEDIES

The directions on this label are believed to be reliable and must be followed carefully. Insufficient control of pests and/or injury to the crop to which the product is applied may result from the occurrence of extraordinary or unusual weather conditions, or the failure to follow the label directions, or good application practices, all of which are beyond the control of Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc., or seller. In addition, failure to follow label directions may cause injury to crops, animals, man or the environment. Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purpose referred to in the directions for use, subject to the factors noted above which are beyond the control of Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc. Except as warranted by this label, Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc. makes no other warranties or representations of any kind, express or implied, concerning the product, including no implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose. To the extent allowed by applicable law, the exclusive remedy against Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc. for any cause of action relating to the handling or use of this product is a claim of damage, and in no event shall damages or any other recovery of any kind against Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc. exceed the price of the product which causes the alleged loss, damage, injury, or other claim. To the extent allowed by applicable law, Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc. shall not be liable and any and all claims against Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc. are waived, for special, indirect, incidental or consequential damages or expense of any nature, including, but not limited to, loss of profits or income, whether or not based on the negligence of Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc., breach of warranty, strict liability in tort, or any other cause of action. Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc. and the seller offer this product, and the buyer and users accept it, subject to the foregoing conditions of sale and limitations of warranty, liability and remedies.

Aliette® and Rovral® are registered trademarks of Bayer CropScience.

Buffit®, Spray-Aide® and Triton® are registered trademarks of Miller Chemical & Fertilizer Corporation.

Induce® is a registered trademark of Helena Holding Company Corporation.

Bravo® is a registered trademark of Syngenta Crop Protection Inc.

Linebacker® is a trademark of Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc.