

WILLOWOOD USA

WILLOWOOD TEBUSTROBIN SC

GROUP 3 11 FUNGICIDE

Broad spectrum fungicide for control of plant diseases

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

% BY WT

Azoxystrobin:
methyl (E)-2-[[[6-(2-cyanophenoxy)-4-pyrimidinyl]oxy]alpha-methoxymethylene) benzeneacetate 11.00%
Tebuconazole:
(±)-alpha-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)ethyl]-alpha-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1*H*-1,2,4-triazole-1-ethanol 18.35%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 70.65%

TOTAL: **100.00%**

Willowood Tebustrobin SC is a suspension concentrate fungicide containing 1.67 lb. Tebuconazole and 1.00 lb. Azoxystrobin per gallon.

EPA Reg. No. 87290-60

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

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

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.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.• Do not induce vomiting unless told to by the poison control center or doctor.• Do not give anything 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. For general information on product use, etc., call the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at **1-800-858-7378** Mon. - Fri. 8:00 am to 12:00 pm Pacific Time. For emergencies, call the poison control center at **1-800-222-1222**.



Manufactured For:
Willowood, LLC
385 Interlocken Crescent, Suite #240
Broomfield, CO 80021

Net Contents:
2.5 Gallons

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

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wear protective eyewear. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to mammals, fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Ground Water Advisory: Azoxystrobin can be persistent for several months or longer. Azoxystrobin has degradation products which have properties similar to chemicals which are known to leach through soil to ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Tebuconazole is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of label use. Therefore, use of Willowood Tebustrobin SC in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground-water contamination.

Surface Water Label Advisory: This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. This product has a high potential for runoff for several months or more after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to runoff that contains this product. A level, well maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential for contamination of water from rainfall runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted within 48 hours.

Notify state and/or Federal authorities and Willowood, LLC immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to use of this product.

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. This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

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), notification to workers, 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) listed in the specific crop directions.

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

RESTRICTIONS

Do not use in nurseries, greenhouses or landscape plantings.

Do not spray Willowood Tebustrobin SC where spray drift may reach apple trees.

Do not use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply Willowood Tebustrobin SC to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING RESTRICTIONS WHEN SPRAYING IN THE VICINITY OF AQUATIC AREAS SUCH AS LAKES, RESERVOIRS, RIVERS, PERMANENT STREAMS, MARSHES OR NATURAL PONDS, AND ESTUARIES.

- Apply only during alternate years in fields adjacent to aquatic areas listed above.
- Do not apply by ground or air within 100 feet of aquatic areas listed above.
- Do not cultivate within 10 feet of an aquatic area to allow growth of a vegetative filter strip.

Not for use on corn or soybeans in the state of New York.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

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

Willowood Tebustrobin SC is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties. AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees (and apple fruit).

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Willowood Tebustrobin SC contains both a Group 3 (tebuconazole) and Group 11 (azoxystrobin) fungicide. Fungal isolates/bacterial strains with acquired resistance to Group 3 (DMI; Demethylation Inhibitor) and/or Group 11 (QoI; quinone outside inhibitors) may eventually dominate the fungal/bacterial population if Group 3 and/or Group 11 fungicides/bactericides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for the targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by Willowood Tebustrobin SC and or other Group 3 and or Group 11 fungicides/bactericides.

To delay fungicides/bactericides resistance, consider using diversified fungal control strategies to minimize selection for fungal populations resistant to one or more fungicides:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of Willowood Tebustrobin SC or other Group 3 and/or Group 11 fungicides/bactericides that might have a similar mode of action, on the same fungal/bacterial species.
- Using tank mixtures or premixes with fungicides/bactericides from different target site of action Groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action and are both effective at the tank mix or premix rate on the fungal/bacterial species of concern.
- Basing fungicides/bactericides use on a comprehensive Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program.
- Monitor treated disease populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Contacting your local extension specialist, certified crops advisors and/or manufacturer for fungicides/bactericides resistance management and/or integrated disease management recommendations for specific crops.

Do not alternate or tank mix Willowood Tebustrobin SC with any fungicide to which resistance has already developed.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good disease control. Make up no more spray solution than is needed for application. Avoid spray overlap, as crop injury may occur. Check equipment calibration frequently.

Do not apply in a manner that will result in exposure to humans or animals.

Ground Application

Apply Willowood Tebustrobin SC in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage of foliage, blooms, and fruit. Thorough coverage is required for optimum disease control. For ground application to corn, refer to the **Restrictions for Use of Adjuvants or Crop Oil in Corn** section.

Ground Application

- For field crops (non-trees), apply in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre unless specified otherwise.
- Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good disease control.

Aerial Application

Unless otherwise specified on this label, use no less than 5 gallons of spray solution per acre.

Do not apply when conditions favor drift from target area.

- Use only on crops where aerial applications are indicated.
- For field crops (non-trees), apply in a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per acre unless specified otherwise.
- Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good disease control.

Aerial Application to Barley, Corn, Soybeans, and Wheat:

Aerial applications of Willowood Tebustrobin SC may be made to barley, corn, soybeans, and wheat in water volumes of 2 or more gallons of spray solution per acre (GPA). The use of a crop oil or adjuvant may be used to improve spray coverage (for use of adjuvants or crop oil in corn, refer to **Restrictions for Use of Adjuvants or Crop Oil in Corn** section). Refer to the adjuvant product label for specific use directions and restrictions. For optimum results in cases of high disease pressure, use a minimum spray volume of 4 GPA. Select spray nozzles, pumping pressure, and sprayer height to provide medium-to-fine spray droplets that penetrate throughout the crop canopy. Spray calibration must be conducted to confirm spray droplet sizes. Continue to monitor spray application (including weather conditions) to assure proper droplet size and canopy penetration.

Adjuvants: For some uses on this label (see **Directions for Use**), a spray adjuvant such as a non-ionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate, or blend may be added at the manufacturers' recommended rates. Adjuvants that contain some form of silicone can contribute to phytotoxicity. When an adjuvant is used with this product, the use of an adjuvant that meets the standards of the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) adjuvant certification program is recommended.

For optimum disease control, tank mix Willowood Tebustrobin SC with the lowest specified rate of a spray surfactant.

Drying Time: Willowood Tebustrobin SC is most effective when applied and allowed to dry two to four hours before a rainfall or irrigation.

Crop Tolerance/Phytotoxicity: Willowood Tebustrobin SC may demonstrate some phytotoxic effects when mixed with products that are formulated as ECs. These effects are enhanced if applications are made under cool, cloudy conditions and these conditions remain for several days following application. In addition, adjuvants that contain some form of silicone can contribute to phytotoxicity. Under certain environmental conditions, tank mixes of Willowood Tebustrobin SC plus herbicides and/or fertilizers may cause crop injury in barley, triticale and wheat.

Efficacy: Under certain conditions conducive to extended infection periods, use another registered fungicide for additional applications if the maximum amount of Willowood Tebustrobin SC has been used. If resistant isolates to Group 3 or Group 11 fungicides are present, efficacy can be reduced. The use of shorter spray intervals or higher rates (if a rate range is permitted) may be required under conditions of heavy infection pressure, highly susceptible varieties, or when environmental conditions conducive to disease exist.

Integrated Pest Management: Willowood Tebustrobin SC should be integrated into an overall disease and pest management strategy whenever the use of a fungicide is required. Cultural practices known to reduce disease development should be followed. Consult your local agricultural authorities for IPM strategies established for your area. Willowood Tebustrobin SC may be used in State Agricultural Extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs which recommend application timing based on environmental factors favorable for disease development.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator and the grower. The interaction of many equipment- and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions regarding spraying.

Apply only as a medium or coarser (ASABE standard 572.1) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Apply only when the wind speed is 2-10 mph at the application site.

For ground applications:

- Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

For aerial applications:

- The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downward more than 45°.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the **Spray Drift Management** section.

To avoid spray drift, do not apply under windy conditions. Avoid spray overlap as crop injury may result.

Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see **Wind, Temperature and Humidity and Temperature Inversions** sections).

Controlling Droplet Size

- **Volume** – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** – Use a nozzle-type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

Applications should be made at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not make at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is recommended for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small, suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

MIXING AND APPLICATION METHODS

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

Spray Equipment

Nozzles

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

Pump

- Use a pump with capacity to:
 - Maintain 35-40 psi at nozzles.
 - Provide sufficient agitation in tank to keep mixture in suspension. Use a jet agitator or liquid sparge tube for agitation. Do not use air sparge.

For more information on spray equipment and calibration, consult sprayer manufacturer's and state recommendations. For specific local directions and spray schedules, consult the current state agricultural extension agent for recommendations.

Willowood Tebustrobin SC Alone (no tank mix)

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

Mixing procedures

1. Add 1/2 - 2/3 of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank.
2. With the agitator running, add Willowood Tebustrobin SC to the tank.
3. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water.
4. Begin application of the spray solution after Willowood Tebustrobin SC has completely dispersed into the mix water.
5. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been sprayed.

Willowood Tebustrobin SC + Tank Mixtures:

Willowood Tebustrobin SC is usually compatible with all tank-mix partners listed on this label. Do not combine Willowood Tebustrobin SC in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants, or fertilizers unless compatibility charts or your own prior use has shown that the combination is physically compatible, effective, and non-injurious to the crop under your conditions of use. To determine the physical compatibility of Willowood Tebustrobin SC with other products, use a jar test. Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to 1 qt. of water. Add wettable powders and water dispersible granular products first, then liquid flowables (which include suspension concentrates), followed by emulsifiable concentrates and additives/adjuvants 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.

Mixing Procedures for Tank Mixes

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

Observe all directions for use, crops/sites, use rates, dilution ratios, precautions, and limitations which appear on the tank-mix product label.

No label dosage rate may be exceeded, and the most restrictive label precautions and limitations must be followed.

This product may not be mixed with any product which prohibits such mixing.

CONVERSION RATES TABLE FOR WILLOWOOD TEBUSTROBIN SC

FL OZ/A	LB AZOXYSTROBIN /A	LB TEBUCONAZOLE /A
6.4	0.050	0.084
8.6	0.067	0.112
9.0	0.070	0.117
12.9	0.100	0.168
15.5	0.120	0.203
17.2	0.134	0.224
32	0.250	0.417

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Crop	Diseases Controlled	Rate per Acre (fl oz)	Instructions
Barley	Kernel blight* (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Leaf rust, stem rust, & stripe rust (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.) Suppression only of head blight (<i>Fusarium</i> spp.)	6.4 – 8.6 (In California, use 8.6)	Willowood Tebustrobin SC may be applied prior to disease development up to late head emergence (Feekes 10.5 or Zadok's 59). Do not apply after this stage. Observe barley fields closely for early disease symptoms, particularly when susceptible varieties are planted and/or under prolonged conditions favorable for disease development. Rusts: Apply Willowood Tebustrobin SC at the earliest sign of rust pustules on foliage. Fusarium head blight: Optimal timing for Willowood Tebustrobin SC for <i>Fusarium</i> head blight suppression is when main stem heads have fully emerged (Feekes 10.5) on 50% of the plants. *Not approved for this use in California.
	<p>For optimum disease control, sufficient coverage is very important. To maximize coverage it may be necessary to tank mix Willowood Tebustrobin SC with a spray adjuvant, such as non-ionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate, or blend at the manufacturer's recommended rates. Adjuvants that contain some form of silicone can contribute to phytotoxicity.</p> <p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 1 application per acre per year. • Do not apply to barley after Feekes growth stage 10.5. • Do not apply more than 8.6 fl oz/A/season of Willowood Tebustrobin SC. • Do not apply more than 0.1125 lb a.i. Tebuconazole containing products/A/season. • Do not apply more than 0.40 lb a.i. Azoxystrobin containing products/A/season. • Do not apply within 30 days of harvest (30-day PHI). • Restricted entry interval (REI) = 12 hours. 		

Crop	Diseases Controlled	Rate per Acre (fl oz)	Instructions
Corn* Field, Popcorn; Seed; Sweet Corn	Northern corn leaf blight** (<i>Setosphaeria turcica</i>) Northern corn leaf spot** (<i>Cochliobolus carbonum</i>) Southern corn leaf blight** (<i>Cochliobolus heterostrophus</i>) Also known as: Helminthosporium leaf blights (<i>Helminthosporium maydis</i> , <i>H. turcicum</i> , and <i>H. carbonum</i>) Anthracnose leaf blight (<i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i>) Eye spot** (<i>Aureobasidium zeae-maydis</i>) Gray leaf spot (<i>Cercospora zeae-maydis</i>) Physoderma brown spot** (<i>Physoderma maydis</i>) Rusts (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.)	9 -12.9	Apply Willowood Tebustrobin SC in a protective spray schedule or when weather conditions are favorable for disease development. Use a higher water volume for aerial application if equipment and/or conditions will not provide good coverage. Gray leaf spot: Apply Willowood Tebustrobin SC at the onset of disease. A second application may be made 14 days later if disease pressure persists. All other listed diseases: Repeat applications at 7- to 14-day intervals, if necessary to maintain control. Use the shorter reapplication interval under heavy disease pressure. Restrictions for Use of Adjuvants or Crop Oil in Corn: A compatibility agent, another fungicide, or an insecticide may be included in the tank mix, if needed, and labeled for use on corn. Refer to the adjuvant and other tank mix pesticide product labels for specific use directions and restrictions. Always follow the most restrictive label. Consult a Willowood, LLC representative or local agricultural authority for more information concerning additives.
<p>For best results, tank mix Willowood Tebustrobin SC with the lowest labeled rate of a spray adjuvant such as a non-ionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate, or blend at the manufacturer's recommended rates to obtain sufficient coverage. Adjuvants that contain some form of silicone can contribute to phytotoxicity.</p> <p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 51.7 fl. oz/A/season of Willowood Tebustrobin SC per crop. • Do not apply more than 0.675 lb. a.i. Tebuconazole-containing products/A/season. • Do not apply more than 2.0 lb. a.i. Azoxystrobin-containing products/A/season. • Do not apply within 21 days of harvest (21-day PHI) for forage and 36 days of harvest (36-days) for grain or fodder. • For sweet corn, do not apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI) for ears or forage and 49 days before the harvest of fodder. • Excluding sweet corn, restricted-entry interval (REI) = 12 hours. • For sweet corn, restricted-entry interval (REI) = 19 days. • Do not use adjuvants or crop oil after the V8 stage and prior to the VT stage (The VT stage is defined as when the last branch of the tassel is completely visible outside of the whorl). <p>*Not for use on corn in the state of New York. **Not approved for this use in California.</p>			

Crop	Diseases Controlled	Rate per Acre (fl oz)	Instructions
Soybeans*	Aerial Web Blight** (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Alternaria Leaf Spot** (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose** (<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>) Brown Spot** (<i>Septaria glycines</i>) Cercospora Blight and Leaf Spot** (<i>Cercospora kickuchii</i>) Frogeye Leaf Spot** (<i>Cercospora sojina</i>) Pod and Stem Blight* (<i>Diaporthe</i> spp.) Soybean Rust (<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>) Powdery mildew (<i>Microsphaera diffusa</i>)	8.6	Apply Willowood Tebustrobin SC as a preventive spray prior to disease development. Repeat applications on a 10- to 14-day spray interval if environmental conditions are favorable for continued disease development. Use the shorter reapplication interval under heavy disease pressure. Contact Willowood, LLC for local economic thresholds and timings for specific diseases in your area. For best results, sufficient coverage is very important. Use a higher water volume for aerial application if equipment and/or conditions will not provide for good coverage.
<p>Tank mix Willowood Tebustrobin SC with the lowest labeled rate of a spray adjuvant such as a non-ionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate, or blend at the manufacturer's recommended rates. Adjuvants that contain some form of silicone can contribute to phytotoxicity.</p> <p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 25.9 fl. oz./A of Willowood Tebustrobin SC per crop. • Do not apply more than 0.34 lb a.i. Tebuconazole-containing products/A/season. • Do not apply more than 1.5 lb a.i. Azoxystrobin-containing products/A/season. • Do not apply after within 21 days of harvest (21-day PHI). • Restricted-entry interval (REI) = 12 hours. <p>*Not for use on soybeans in the state of New York. **Not approved for this use in California.</p>			

Crop	Diseases Controlled	Rate per Acre (fl oz)	Instructions
Wheat, Triticale	Septoria leaf* <i>(Septoria tritici)</i> Glume blotch* <i>(Stagonospora nordorum)</i> Powdery Mildew* <i>(Blumeria spp., Erysiphe spp.)</i> Leaf rust, stem rust, stripe rust <i>(Puccinia spp.)</i> Tan Spot* <i>(Pyrenophora tritici-repentis)</i> Suppression only of head blight or head scab (<i>Fusarium</i> spp.)	6.4 – 8.6 (In California use 8.6)	Willowood Tebustrobin SC may be applied prior to disease development up to late head emergence (Feekes 10.5 or Zadok's 59). Rusts: Apply Willowood Tebustrobin SC at the earliest sign of rust pustules on foliage. Fusarium head blight: Optimal timing for Willowood Tebustrobin SC for <i>Fusarium</i> head blight suppression is the beginning of flowering on main stem heads (Feekes 10.5). *Not approved for this use in California.
<p>For optimum disease control, tank mix Willowood Tebustrobin SC with the lowest specified rate of a spray adjuvant such as a non-ionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate, or blend at the manufacturer's recommended rates. Adjuvants that contain some form of silicone can contribute to phytotoxicity. For best results, sufficient coverage is very important.</p> <p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 1 application/A/year. • Do not apply to wheat after Feekes growth stage 10.5. • Do not apply after late head emergence to avoid possible illegal residues. • Do not apply more than 8.6 fl. oz./A/season of Willowood Tebustrobin SC. • Do not apply more than 0.1125 lb. a.i. Tebuconazole-containing products/A/season. • Do not apply more than 0.40 lb. a.i. Azoxystrobin-containing products/A/season. • Do not apply within 30 days of harvest (30-day PHI). • Restricted-entry interval (REI) = 12 hours. 			

ROTATIONAL CROPS

Treated areas may be replanted with any crop specified on this label as soon as practical after last application. Any crop not specified on this label may be planted into treated areas 120 days after last application.

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 reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

Do not store above 100°F for extended periods of time. Storage below 20°F can result in formation of crystals. If product crystalizes, store at 50°F to 70°F and agitate to redissolve crystals. If container is damaged or spill occurs, use product immediately or dispose of product and damaged container as indicated below.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:

Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

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

CONDITION OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Willowood, LLC or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Willowood, LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Willowood, LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or Willowood, LLC, and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, WILLOWOOD, LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.**

To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither Willowood, LLC nor Seller shall be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF WILLOWOOD, LLC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF WILLOWOOD, LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

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