

SPECIMEN

Group 3 Fungicide

Trinity[®]

FUNGICIDE

For disease control on turfgrass and ornamentals

Active Ingredient:

triticonazole*: (1RS)-(E)-5-[(4-chlorophenyl)methylene]-2,2-dimethyl-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)cyclopentanol 19.2%

Other Ingredients: 80.8%

Total: 100.0%

* Contains 1.69 pounds triticonazole per gallon formulated as a water-based suspension concentrate

EPA Reg. No. 7969-257

EPA Est. No.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

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

See inside for complete **First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, Conditions of Sale and Warranty**, and state-specific crop and/or use site restrictions.

In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

Net Contents:

FIRST AID	
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or ambulance; then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth to mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further 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 a poison control center or doctor. • DO NOT give anything to an unconscious person.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. In case of medical emergency involving this product, call BASF Corporation at 1-800-832-HELP (4357) or dial 911.</p> <p>NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: No specific antidote is available. Treat symptomatically.</p>	

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemically resistant to this product are listed below. For more options, refer to **Category A** on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material (such as nitrile, butyl, neoprene, and/or barrier laminate)
- Shoes plus socks

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

Engineering Controls

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 thoroughly with soap and water after handling. 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

For terrestrial uses, **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to aquatic sites. **DO NOT** contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Directions For Use

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read the 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 the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

This product cannot be used to formulate or reformulate any other pesticide product.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material (such as nitrile, butyl, neoprene, and/or barrier laminate)
- Shoes plus socks

NONAGRICULTURAL 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, and handlers of agricultural pesticides.

DO NOT enter or allow others to enter 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 containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. **DO NOT** store near food or feed. Protect from frost and freezing.

Pesticide Disposal

Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility. If these wastes cannot be disposed of 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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(continued)*

Container Handling

Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity ≤ 5 gallons) 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.

Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity > 5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

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

Spills

In case of large-scale spill of this product, call:

- CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300
- BASF Corporation 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

Steps to take if this material is released into the environment or spilled:

- Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and avoid exposure when managing a spill. (See **Precautionary Statements** section of this label for required PPE.)
- Dike and contain the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal.
- Remove contaminated clothing, and wash affected skin areas with soap and water. Wash clothing before reuse.
- Keep spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

(continued)

Product Information

Trinity® fungicide is a broad-spectrum fungicide formulated as a suspension concentrate. The best disease control is achieved when **Trinity** is applied in a regularly scheduled protective spray program and used in a rotation program with other fungicides. **Trinity** may also be used as a curative for certain diseases. **Trinity** has good residual activity against target fungi. Failure to follow directions and precautions on this label may result in injury and/or inferior disease control.

Use Sites

Turfgrass

- Cemeteries
- Commercial, institutional, municipal, and residential lawns
- Golf courses
- Parks
- Recreation areas, including sports and athletic fields
- Sod farms

Ornamentals

(including bedding/potted plants; container-grown plants; and nursery field-grown plants)

- Christmas and conifer and/or hardwood tree nurseries
- Containers
- Greenhouses, lathouses, and shadehouses
- Interiorscapes
- Other non-turfgrass areas (e.g., landscape beds, stands of trees) within turfgrass areas
- Outdoor nurseries (container or field)
- Residential and commercial landscapes
- Retail nurseries

Resistance Management

Mode of Action

Triticonazole, the active ingredient in **Trinity**, is a **Group 3** fungicide and belongs to the **Sterol Biosynthesis Inhibitors** or **Demethylation Inhibitors (DMI)** class of chemistry. **Trinity** is effective against pathogens resistant to fungicides, such as anilinopyridines, benzimidazoles, dicarboximides, or strobilurins. The repeated and exclusive use of **Trinity** or other **Group 3** fungicides (e.g. fenarimol, metconazole, myclobutanil, propiconazole, tebuconazole, or triadimefon) may allow less sensitive strains of target fungi to build over time and may reduce disease control.

Maintaining Performance

To maintain the performance of **Trinity**, **DO NOT** exceed the total number of sequential applications of **Trinity** listed in the **Turfgrass Restrictions and Limitations** and **Ornamentals Restrictions and Limitations** sections of this label. Follow label instructions for sequential use of **Trinity** or other **Group 3** fungicides.

The following recommendations may be considered to delay the development of fungicide resistance:

1. **Tank mixes** - Use tank mixtures with **non-Group 3** fungicides that are labeled for the same use and are effective against the pathogens of concern. Use at least the minimum labeled rates of each fungicide in the tank mix.
2. **Integrated Pest Management (IPM)** - Integrate **Trinity** into an overall disease and pest management program. Follow cultural practices known to reduce disease development. **Trinity** may be used in advisory (disease forecasting) programs which recommend application timing based on environmental factors favorable for disease development.
3. **Monitoring** - Monitor the success of each fungicide in controlling the targeted pathogen and record other factors that can influence fungicide performance and/or disease development. If a **Group 3** target site fungicide, such as **Trinity**, appears to be less effective against a pathogen than in previous applications, contact a BASF representative or local state extension agent for further investigation.

Spray Drift Management

Sensitive Areas

Trinity should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. bodies of water or nontarget crops) is minimal and when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas.

DO NOT spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application. Conditions that contribute to drift include: thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, spray nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, temperature/humidity, etc. Contact your local state extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area. All application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers. **Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator.**

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment

The interaction of many equipment-related and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

DO NOT apply under circumstances where possible drift to unprotected persons, food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged, or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use, or consumption can occur.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops.

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the fixed wing span or rotor blade diameter.

- Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

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

Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplet size consistent with acceptable efficacy. 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**).

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 recommended practice. Significant deflection from the 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.

Wind

Drift potential is lowest when wind speed does not exceed 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application must be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

Low humidity and high temperatures increase the evaporation of spray droplets and, therefore, the likelihood of increased spray drift. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures. 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 must 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.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

Clean spray equipment thoroughly before and after applying this product, particularly if a product with the potential to injure turfgrass or ornamentals was used before **Trinity® fungicide**.

Additives

Because of the large number of additives or adjuvants that may be used, neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether **Trinity** can be used safely with all additives. Consult with a BASF Corporation representative or local state extension agent for more information concerning additives. Label directions are based on data without additives.

Additives (stickers, extenders, wetting agents, spray adjuvants) are typically not necessary for use with **Trinity**. However, if additives are included in combination with **Trinity**, use only additives approved for use on turfgrass (when applying to turfgrass) or on ornamentals (when applying to ornamentals).

Refer to the **Use with Additives** section within the **Turfgrass Use Directions** and **Ornamentals Use Directions** sections of this label.

Tank Mixing Information

Tank Mix Partners/Components

Trinity is compatible with most fungicide, insecticide, and fertilizer products. If tank mixes are used, follow rate restrictions, label directions/limitations, and precautions on all labels, while observing the most restrictive of the labeling limitations and precautions of all products used.

Physical incompatibility, reduced disease control, or injury could result from mixing **Trinity** with other fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, additives, or fertilizers. When applying **Trinity** to turfgrass and/or ornamentals, local state extension agents may be a source of information when tank mixing combinations other than BASF-recommended tank mixes.

Compatibility Test for Tank Mix Components

1. Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test. Begin with a quart-sized jar. Add components in the same order as listed in the **Mixing Order**. Start with 3.5 cups of water from the intended source at the source temperature. For each dry product, add 2 teaspoons per pound of product per acre. For each liquid product, add 1 teaspoon per pint of product per acre.
2. Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.
3. When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes.
4. **Evaluate** the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface; fine particles that precipitate to the bottom; or thick (clabbered) texture. **DO NOT** use any spray solution that could clog spray nozzles.

Mixing Order

Shake the **Trinity**[®] fungicide container well before adding it to the spray tank.

Limit the amount of spray mixture prepared to that needed for immediate use.

1. **Water** - Fill tank 1/2 to 3/4 full with clean water and start agitation.
2. **Agitation** - Maintain agitation throughout mixing.
3. **Products in PVA bags** - Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
4. **Water-soluble additives** [including dry and liquid fertilizer such as ammonium sulfate (AMS) or urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), when applicable]
5. **Water-dispersible products** (including dry flowables, dry wettable granules, suspension concentrates such as **Trinity**, or suspo-emulsions)
6. **Water-soluble products**
7. **Emulsifiable concentrates** (including oil concentrates or methylated seed oil, when applicable)
8. **Remaining quantity of water**

Maintain agitation throughout application until spraying is completed. **DO NOT allow mixture to stand for extended periods before application.**

Application Information

- Apply the specified rate of **Trinity** as instructed in the **Turfgrass Use Directions** or **Ornamentals Use Directions** sections, using ground or aerial spray equipment. Use the shorter specified application interval and/or the higher specified rate when prolonged favorable disease conditions exist.
- Apply **Trinity** using sufficient water volume and pressure for thorough coverage of the foliage.
- Calibrate spray equipment before use.

- Apply **Trinity** as a preventive or in the early stages of disease development. Use of **Trinity** as a late curative or eradicator treatment may result in unsatisfactory disease control.
- Actual duration of disease control will vary depending on environmental conditions, disease pressure, and management practices.

Ground Application Rates

Apply **Trinity** at the rates and volumes indicated in the **Turfgrass Use Directions** or **Ornamentals Use Directions** sections of this label. Repeat applications at the specified interval, as necessary.

Aerial Application Rates

Aerial application is permitted only on the following use sites:

- Container and field nurseries
- Forest and conifer nurseries
- Sod farms

Apply **Trinity** at the rates indicated in the **Turfgrass Use Directions** or **Ornamentals Use Directions** sections, in no less than 10 gallons of spray solution per acre. Repeat application at the specified interval, as necessary.

Turfgrass Use Directions

Apply **Trinity** as a solo foliar spray or in tank mix with other turfgrass fungicides. **DO NOT** exceed the specified application rate. Follow the use restrictions in **Resistance Management** and **Turfgrass Restrictions and Limitations** sections. Make all applications according to the use directions on this label. Failure to follow directions and precautions on this label may result in injury and/or inferior disease control.

Trinity may be applied to turfgrass for disease control on the following use sites:

- Cemeteries
- Commercial, institutional, municipal, and residential lawns
- Golf courses
- Parks
- Recreation areas, including sports and athletic fields
- Sod farms

Tolerant Turfgrass Species

Bentgrass, colonial	Dichondra [†]
Bentgrass, creeping	Fescue, fine
Bermudagrass, common [†]	Fescue, tall
Bermudagrass, hybrid [†]	Paspalum, seashore [†]
Bluegrass, annual (<i>Poa annua</i>)	Ryegrass, annual [†]
Bluegrass, Kentucky	Ryegrass, perennial
Bluegrass, rough (<i>Poa trivialis</i>) [†]	St. Augustinegrass [†]
Buffalograss [†]	Zoysiagrass
Centipedegrass [†]	

[†] Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling.

Turfgrass Uses and Tolerance

Because of variability within turfgrass species, application techniques, and possible tank mix combinations, neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined if **Trinity® fungicide** can safely be applied to all turfgrasses under all conditions. Therefore, the user must determine if **Trinity** can be used safely before large-scale use. Apply the specified rate of **Trinity** on a small test area under conditions expected to be encountered. Monitor for any adverse effects (e.g. turf injury) during a 14-day period following application.

Use with Additives

Before large-scale use, apply the specified rate of **Trinity** on a small test area of the turfgrass to be treated under growing conditions and with the representative turfgrass species. Monitor for any adverse effects (e.g. turf injury) during a 14-day period following application.

Turfgrass Restrictions and Limitations

- **Maximum seasonal use rate** - **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 6 fl ozs of **Trinity** per 1000 sq ft (261.4 fl ozs per acre) per year.
- **Control of dollar spot or anthracnose on turfgrass** - **DO NOT** make more than 2 sequential applications of **Trinity**. Then alternate to an effective **non-Group 3** fungicide with a different mode of action for at least 2 applications.
- **All other diseases on turfgrass** - **DO NOT** make more than 3 sequential applications of **Trinity**. Then alternate to an effective **non-Group 3** fungicide with a different mode of action for at least 2 applications.
- **Golf Courses Only** - **DO NOT** apply to turfgrass cut higher than 1 inch on golf holes where water bodies are present.
- **DO NOT** apply to turfgrass under stress from heat, cold, drought, or other conditions that could affect efficacy. Maintain turfgrass in vigorous growing condition.
- **DO NOT** apply to turfgrass areas likely to be grazed by livestock.
- **DO NOT** feed turfgrass clippings to livestock or poultry.
- **DO NOT** apply **Trinity** through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply to turfgrass by air except on sod farms.
- **DO NOT** use on ultradwarf Bermudagrass varieties.

Turfgrass Precautions for Summer Stress Complex/Summer Decline

- On turfgrass that is primarily *Poa annua* (annual bluegrass), use a maximum of 1 fl oz per 1000 sq ft. This includes soil-based greens, tees, and fairways. Allow 28 days between **Trinity** applications to *Poa annua* (annual bluegrass).

- Applications made to *Poa annua* (annual bluegrass) treated with a growth regulator (e.g. **Cutless®**, **Primo®**) may result in overregulation, discoloration, and possible thinning when high rates of the growth regulator are used. Reduce growth regulator rates or skip an application when applying **Trinity**.
- Tank mixing of **Trinity** with a growth regulator is not recommended on *Poa annua* (annual bluegrass) turfgrass. For best results, separate these applications.
- On all other Bermudagrass greens, **DO NOT** apply at spring transition or injury may occur. Applications in early spring or following full greenup are acceptable. It is not recommended that **Trinity** be used on Bermudagrass greens when temperatures exceed 90°F. If **Trinity** is applied under these conditions, **DO NOT** make more than 1 application of **Trinity** at no greater than 1 fl oz in a 28-day period per interval. **DO NOT** use on ultradwarf Bermudagrass varieties.

Turfgrass Spray Instructions

Using the application rates and intervals specified for each disease as listed in **Table 1**, apply **Trinity** in 1 to 5 gallons of water per 1000 sq ft (44 to 220 gallons per acre). Use the shorter specified application interval and/or the higher specified rate when prolonged favorable disease conditions exist. If necessary, make repeat applications at the specified interval.

Table 1. Turfgrass' Application Directions

Disease <i>Pathogen</i>	Use Rate (fl ozs Trinity® fungicide per 1000 sq ft)	Use Rate (fl ozs Trinity per Acre)	Application Interval (days)	Comments
Anthracnose <i>Colletotrichum</i> <i>graminicola</i>	0.5 to 1.0	21.8 to 43.6	14 to 28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply when conditions favor disease development. • For preventive applications where light disease pressure is anticipated, use the lower rate and longer interval. • For severe disease conditions or for an early curative application, use the higher rate and shorter interval.
Brown patch <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>	0.75 to 2.0	32.7 to 87.1	14 to 28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply when conditions favor disease development. • Use higher rate range for longer interval or when applied under heavy disease pressure conditions.
†Yellow patch (also known as cool temperature brown patch) <i>Rhizoctonia cerealis</i>	1.0 to 2.0	43.6 to 87.1	21 to 28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make 1 to 2 applications in the fall or when conditions favor disease development.
†Brown ring patch †Waitea patch <i>Waitea circinata</i> var. <i>circinata</i>	1.0 to 2.0	43.6 to 87.1	14 to 28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply when early yellow ring development is symptomatic. • Late curative applications will not be effective.
†Dollar spot <i>Sclerotinia</i> <i>homoeocarpa</i>	1.0 to 2.0	43.6 to 87.1	14 to 28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply when conditions favor disease development. • For preventive applications where light disease pressure is anticipated, use the lower rate and longer interval. • For severe disease conditions or for an early curative application, use the higher rate and shorter interval. • Rotation with Emerald® fungicide and Curalan® EG fungicide is suggested for resistance management.
Fairy ring various <i>Basidiomycete</i> fungi	1.0 to 2.0	43.6 to 87.1	14 to 28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply when conditions favor disease development. • Apply before pronounced symptoms, such as ring development. • Late curative applications will not be effective.
†Fusarium patch †Microdochium patch <i>Microdochium nivale</i>	1.0 to 2.0	43.6 to 87.1	10 to 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply when conditions favor disease development in spring to early summer when night temperatures reach 70°F. • Repeat applications will be necessary when disease is present.
†Gray snow mold †Typhula blight <i>Typhula</i> spp.	0.5 to 2.0	21.8 to 87.1	14 to 28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make 1 to 2 preventive applications late in the fall before snow cover occurs. • Repeat applications at 14-day to 28-day intervals when conditions favor heavy disease pressure or if there is prior history with the disease. • Under severe disease pressure, tank mix with another snow mold fungicide.

(continued)

Table 1. Turfgrass¹ Application Directions (continued)

Disease <i>Pathogen</i>	Use Rate (fl ozs Trinity® fungicide per 1000 sq ft)	Use Rate (fl ozs Trinity per Acre)	Application Interval (days)	Comments
† Large patch <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> AG2-2 LP	1.0 to 2.0	43.6 to 87.1	14 to 28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For optimum control, make 1 to 2 applications in the fall when conditions favor disease development. Repeat 1 application in spring, if needed. • For preventive applications where light disease pressure is anticipated, use the lower rate and longer interval. • For severe disease conditions or for an early curative application, use the higher rate and shorter interval.
† Necrotic ring spot	1.0 to 2.0	43.6 to 87.1	28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply when soil temperatures reach 60°F in early spring to summer and continue at 28-day intervals when conditions favor disease development. • Provide additional irrigation following application or core/spike aerate to move fungicide to root zone.
† Pink patch <i>Limonomyces roseipellis</i>	1.0 to 2.0	43.6 to 87.1	14 to 28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply when conditions favor disease development when night temperatures are 60°F to 70°F and in periods of higher rainfall. • For preventive applications where light disease pressure is anticipated, use the lower rate and longer interval. • For severe disease conditions or for an early curative application, use the higher rate and shorter interval.
Pink snow mold <i>Microdochium nivale</i>	0.5 to 2.0	21.8 to 87.1	14 to 28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In late fall, just before snow cover, make 2 applications 14-days to 28-days apart. • Repeat applications at 14-day to 28-day intervals when conditions favor heavy disease pressure or if there is prior history with the disease. • Under severe disease pressure conditions, tank mix with another snow mold fungicide.
Red leaf spot <i>Drechslera erythrospila</i>	0.5 to 1.0	21.8 to 43.6	14 to 28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply when conditions favor disease development. • For preventive applications where light disease pressure is anticipated, use the lower rate and longer interval. • For severe disease conditions or for an early curative application, use the higher rate and shorter interval.
Red thread <i>Laetisaria fuciformis</i>	0.5 to 1.0	21.8 to 43.6	14 to 28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply when conditions favor disease development when night temperatures are 60°F to 70°F and in periods of higher rainfall. • For preventive applications where light disease pressure is anticipated, use the lower rate and longer interval. • For severe disease conditions or for an early curative application, use the higher rate and shorter interval.

(continued)

Table 1. Turfgrass¹ Application Directions (continued)

Disease <i>Pathogen</i>	Use Rate (fl ozs Trinity [®] fungicide per 1000 sq ft)	Use Rate (fl ozs Trinity per Acre)	Application Interval (days)	Comments
Rust <i>Puccinia</i> spp.	0.5 to 1.0	21.8 to 43.6	14 to 28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply when conditions favor disease development. For preventive applications where light disease pressure is anticipated, use the lower rate and longer interval. For severe disease conditions or for an early curative application, use the higher rate and shorter interval.
Summer patch <i>Magnaporthe poae</i>	1.0 to 2.0	43.6 to 87.1	14 to 28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Begin applications in spring when soil temperatures reach 60°F to 65°F at a 2-inch soil depth, or as recommended by a local state extension agent. Repeat applications at 14-day to 28-day intervals. Use higher rate range when applied under heavy disease pressure conditions, or if there is prior history, or for longer interval.
Take-all patch <i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>avenae</i>	1.0 to 2.0	43.6 to 87.1	14 to 28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make 1 to 2 applications in the fall (September to October) and 1 to 2 applications in the spring (April to May), depending on local conditions. Repeat applications under active disease conditions. Use higher rate and shorter interval under early curative application.
[†] Zoysia patch <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>	1.0 to 2.0	43.6 to 87.1	14 to 28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make 1 to 2 applications in the fall when conditions favor disease development. For preventive applications where light disease pressure is anticipated, use the lower rate and longer interval. For severe disease conditions or for an early curative application, use the higher rate and shorter interval.

Additional Turfgrass Uses	Use Rate (fl ozs Trinity per 1000 sq ft)	Use Rate (fl ozs Trinity per Acre)	Application Interval (days)	Comments
Algae	0.5 to 1.0	21.8 to 43.6	14 to 28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For algae suppression, repeat applications using lower rate for preventive applications. For curative control of algae, include a tank mix with chlorothalonil or mancozeb.
Summer stress complex/ Summer decline				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply Trinity solo or tank mix with Insignia[®] fungicide or Insignia[®] SC Intrinsic[™] brand fungicide to reduce symptoms.

¹ **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 6 fl ozs of **Trinity** per 1000 sq ft (261.4 fl ozs/A) per year for turfgrass applications.

[†] Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling.

Table 2. Turfgrass Mixing Rates for Spray Mixture Preparation

Spray Mixture Volume (gallons)	Spray Volume (gallons per 1000 sq ft)				
	1	2	3	4	5
Trinity® fungicide at 0.5 fl oz per 1000 sq ft (fl ozs)					
25	12.5	6.3	4.2	3.1	2.5
50	25	12.5	8.3	6.3	5
100	50	25	16.7	12.5	10
200	100	50	33.3	25	20
Trinity at 0.75 fl oz per 1000 sq ft (fl ozs)					
25	18.8	9.4	6.3	4.7	3.75
50	37.5	18.8	12.5	9.4	7.5
100	75	37.5	25	18.8	15
200	150	75	50	37.5	30
Trinity at 1.0 fl oz per 1000 sq ft (fl ozs)					
25	25	12.5	8.3	6.3	5
50	50	25	16.7	12.5	10
100	100	50	33.3	25	20
200	200	100	66.7	50	40

Ornamentals Use Directions

Apply **Trinity** as a solo foliar spray or in tank mix with other ornamental fungicides. **DO NOT** exceed the specified application rate. Follow the use restrictions in **Resistance Management** and **Ornamentals Restrictions and Limitations** sections. Failure to follow directions and precautions on this label may result in injury and/or inferior disease control.

Trinity may be applied for disease control on ornamentals (including bedding/potted plants, container-grown plants, and nursery field-grown plants) in the following use sites:

- Containers
- Greenhouses, lathouses, and shadehouses
- Interiorscapes
- Other non-turfgrass landscape areas, located at golf courses, recreation areas, and parks
- Outdoor and field nurseries, including Christmas tree and forest or conifer plantations
- Residential and commercial landscapes
- Retail nurseries

Ornamentals Uses and Tolerance

Refer to **Table 4** for the list of ornamentals tolerant to **Trinity**. Not all plant species and their varieties and cultivars have been tested for tolerance to **Trinity** by BASF Corporation. Therefore, before using **Trinity**, test the

product on a sample of the ornamentals under the conditions to be treated to ensure that injury or unacceptable phytotoxic response will not occur. Always include different cultivars to account for differences in plant sensitivity to the fungicide. Additionally, tank mix combinations of **Trinity**; other pesticide treatments preceding or following those of **Trinity**; combinations of **Trinity** with adjuvants or surfactants; and/or local conditions can influence crop tolerance and may not match those under which BASF Corporation has conducted testing.

NOTE: Group 3 fungicides, which include triticonazole, the active ingredient in **Trinity**, can provide unwanted plant growth regulation effects on some ornamentals at some rates. Therefore, before using **Trinity**, test on a sample of the ornamentals under local growing conditions before large-scale use. Plant growth responses such as stunting or leaf distortion have been observed on cyclamen, pansy, poinsettia, primrose, and some cultivars of tropical foliage, such as aglaonema and dieffenbachia.

Use with Additives

Before large-scale use, apply the specified rate of **Trinity** on a small test area of the ornamentals to be treated under growing conditions and with representative plants to ensure injury and plant growth and flowering effects will not occur. For leaf spot and powdery mildew, use of an adjuvant/spreader sticker can aid in control.

Ornamentals Restrictions and Limitations

- **Maximum annual use rate - DO NOT** apply more than 216 fl ozs/A of **Trinity** per year for all ornamental crops grown in the same area.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 36 fl ozs of **Trinity** per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 sequential applications of **Trinity** on ornamentals. Then alternate to an effective **non-Group 3** fungicide with a different mode of action for at least 2 applications.
- **DO NOT** apply to ornamentals that show injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by prior pesticide applications.
- **DO NOT** apply to ornamentals that are under stress from heat, cold, drought, or other conditions that could affect efficacy. Maintain in vigorous growing condition.
- **DO NOT** use on ornamental plugs or unrooted cuttings.
- **DO NOT** use on ornamentals in containers or cell trays smaller than 2 inches.
- **DO NOT** use on vegetables grown in greenhouses for crop production, or in vegetable production of transplants for outdoor use.

- **DO NOT** use on crops or plants intended for food or feed use.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply in tank mix applications on ornamentals with carbamate or organophosphate insecticides.
- **DO NOT** tank mix with plant growth regulators for application to ornamentals.
- **DO NOT** apply by air on ornamentals except for ornamentals grown in container and field nurseries and forest and conifer nurseries.

Ornamentals Spray Instructions

Using the application rates and intervals specified for each disease as listed in **Table 3**, apply **Trinity® fungicide** at 4.0 to 12.0 fl ozs per 100 gallons.

Use the shorter specified application interval and/or the higher specified rate when prolonged favorable disease conditions exist. If necessary, make repeat applications at the specified interval.

Thoroughly cover and wet foliage, stem, crown, and soil. Rainfall or irrigation within 1 hour after application will not decrease the effectiveness of the application.

Table 3. Ornamentals Application Directions

Disease <i>Pathogen</i>	Use Rate (fl ozs Trinity per 100 gallons)	Application Interval† (days)	Comments
Anthracnose <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp. <i>Gleosporium</i> spp.	8.0 to 12.0	7 to 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use preventively. • Begin applications when conditions favor fungal infection and before disease symptom development.
Crown and basal rot <i>Fusarium</i> spp. <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>	8.0 to 12.0	7 to 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use preventively. • Begin applications when conditions favor fungal infection and before disease symptom development. • The crown and base of the plant and the soil or potting medium surrounding the crown must be thoroughly covered.
Leaf spot <i>Alternaria</i> spp. <i>Cercospora</i> spp.	4.0 to 8.0	7 to 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use preventively. • Begin applications when conditions favor fungal infection and before disease symptom development. • Use highest label rate for Entomosporium leaf spot. • Use of an adjuvant/spreader sticker can aid in control.
<i>Myrothecium</i> spp. <i>Entomosporium</i> spp.	8.0 to 12.0		
Powdery mildew <i>Erysiphe</i> spp. <i>Oidium</i> spp.	6.0 to 12.0	7 to 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use preventively. • Begin applications when conditions favor fungal infection and before disease symptom development. • Use highest label rate for rose powdery mildew. • Use of an adjuvant/spreader sticker can aid in control.
Scab <i>Cladosporium</i> spp. <i>Sphaceloma</i> spp. <i>Venturia</i> spp.	6.0 to 12.0	7 to 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use preventively. • Begin applications when conditions favor fungal infection and before disease symptom development.
Stem blight – dieback <i>Phoma</i> spp.	6.0 to 8.0	7 to 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use preventively. • Begin applications when conditions favor fungal infection and before disease symptom development. • The stem areas of the plant must be thoroughly covered using spray to runoff.
Stem blight – dieback <i>Fusarium</i> spp. <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp. <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>	8.0 to 12.0		

† The application interval applies to conditions under which moderate-to-high disease pressure is expected. If conditions are unfavorable for infection, or if disease pressure is absent, the interval can be extended up to 28 days.

Table 4. Ornamentals Tolerant to Trinity® fungicide*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Alyssum, sweet	<i>Lobularia maritima</i>
Andromeda	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
Apple (nonbearing)	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Bamboo, heavenly	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Barberry	<i>Berberis</i> spp.
Begonia	<i>Begonia</i> spp.
Burning bush (see also <i>Euonymus</i>)	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>
Camellia	<i>Camellia</i> spp.
Carnation	<i>Dianthus</i> spp.
Pinks Sweet William	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>
Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.
Chrysanthemum, hybrids Daisy, shasta Mums, garden	<i>Chrysanthemum x hybrida</i>
Coleus	<i>Solenostemon</i> spp.
Crabapple	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Crape myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Daylily	<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.
**Dumb cane	<i>Dieffenbachia</i> spp.
Dusty Miller	<i>Senecio cineraria</i>
<i>Euonymus</i>	<i>Euonymus</i> spp.
Fir, Fraser	<i>Abies fraseri</i>
Fig, weeping	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
Gerbera daisy	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>
Geranium	<i>Pelargonium</i> spp.
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera</i> spp.
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea</i> spp.
**Impatiens	<i>Impatiens</i> spp. <i>Impatiens walleriana</i> <i>Impatiens x New Guinea</i>
Liriope, lilyturf	<i>Liriope</i> spp.
Lisianthus	<i>Eustoma</i> spp.
Maple Maple, Amur Maple, Norway Maple, sugar	<i>Acer</i> spp.
Marigold (African daisy)	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>
Mock orange	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Oak	<i>Quercus</i> spp.
Oak, bur	<i>Q. macrocarpa</i>
Oak, red	<i>Q. rubra</i>
**Pansy	<i>Viola bicolor</i>
Periwinkle	<i>Vinca minor</i>
Petunia	<i>Petunia</i> spp.
Petunia, seaside	<i>Calibrachoa</i> spp. <i>Calibrachoa x hybrida</i>

(continued)

Table 4. Ornamentals Tolerant to Trinity® fungicide*

(continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Phlox, creeping	<i>Phlox subulata</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Rose Rose x hybrids Rose, 'knock-out', 'carpet'	<i>Rosa</i> spp.
Snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum</i> spp.
Spirea	<i>Spiraea</i> spp.
Stock	<i>Matthiola</i> spp.
Stonecrop	<i>Sedum</i> spp.
Tickseed	<i>Coreopsis</i> spp.
Verbena	<i>Verbena</i> spp.
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum</i> spp.
Vinca (Madagascar periwinkle)	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>
Viola	<i>Viola bicolor</i>
Zinnia	<i>Zinnia</i> spp.

*Before making applications of **Trinity** to an entire area, first treat a small area to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur. **Trinity** has been assessed on a wide variety of ornamentals for plant tolerance; however, local conditions can also influence crop tolerance and may not match those under which BASF Corporation has conducting testing.

**Plant growth responses such as stunting, leaf distortion, or flower discoloration have been observed in some trials on cyclamen, impatiens, pansy, poinsettia, primrose, and some cultivars of tropical foliage, such as *Aglonema* and *Dieffenbachia*.

Table 5. Dilution for Spray Solutions of Trinity on Ornamentals

Use Rate (fl ozs Trinity per 100 gallons)	Spray Volume (mL of Trinity per 2 gallons)	Spray Volume (mL of Trinity per 3 gallons)	Spray Volume (mL of Trinity per 4 gallons)
4.0	2.4	3.6	4.7
6.0	3.5	5.3	7.1
9.0	5.3	8.0	10.6
12.0	7.1	10.6	14.2

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