

pHorcepHite™

F U N G I C I D E

**A Systemic Fungicide for Control and Suppression of Downy Mildew, *Phytophthora*,
Pythium and Other Diseases on Tree and Vine Crops, Vegetable Crops,
Field Crops and Ornamentals and Turfgrass**

READ ENTIRE CONTAINER LABEL BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| * Mono Potassium Phosphate | 40.8% |
| ** Mono Potassium Phosphite | 28.1% |
| INERT INGREDIENTS: | 31.1% |
| TOTAL | 100.0% |

* Contains 5.4 lbs mono potassium phosphate per gallon.

** Contains 3.9 lbs mono potassium phosphite per gallon.

**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 this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

EPA REG. NO. 86868-4

EPA EST. NO. 86868-CA-001

NET CONTENTS 2½ GALS. (9.46 L)

34886 pH-01-REVA072613

MANUFACTURED BY

OMEX AGRIFLUIDS, INC., 24730 AVENUE 13, MADERA, CA 93637

The logo for OMEX features the word "OMEX" in a bold, black, sans-serif font. A large, stylized green "X" is positioned behind the letters "M" and "E", extending from the bottom right towards the top right.

| FIRST AID | |
|---|--|
| If Inhaled: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth to mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice. |
| 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 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 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 do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. |
| FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL: 1-866-944-8565. | |

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Causes moderate eye and skin irritation. Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Wear chemical resistant gloves and protective eyewear.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

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

Engineering Controls Statements: When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Pro-

tection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40CFR 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

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from the areas treated. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not use in a manner or at a time other than in accordance with label directions because animal, plant or crop injury, or other undesirable results may occur.

PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

DICTIONS FOR USE

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

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.

PPE required for the 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
- Protective eyewear

CHEMIGATION

Apply this product only through center pivot, motorized lateral move, end tow, traveler, big gun, plastic solid set, drip, microjet, or plastic hand move sprinkler irrigations systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS:

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

Chemigation systems connected to public water system must contain a functional, reduced pressure zone (RPZ) backflow preventer or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the flow outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

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 shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops or, in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Use a pesticide supply tank that is equipped with a means for continuous agitation either by recirculation or a mechanical agitator. Charge the supply tank with the appropriate amount of water and add the pesticide slowly followed by any sticker-spreaders, insecticides, nutrients, etc. Observe all directions, cautions and limitations on the label of the product(s) being mixed.

For fixed position irrigation systems, apply the pesticide towards the end of the irrigation period. Exact timing will depend on the desired pesticide application

rate and calibration of the system. Apply the pesticide continuously through irrigation systems that move and do not irrigate the same or fixed area during the irrigation cycle. Complete the pesticide injection in sufficient time to allow the pesticide to be completely flushed out of the irrigation system before the system is shut down.

SPRINKLER AND DRIP CHEMIGATION: 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 back flow. 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 shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Use a pesticide supply tank that is equipped with a means for continuous agitation either by recirculation or a mechanical agitator. Charge the supply tank with the appropriate amount of water and add the pesticide slowly followed by any sticker-spreaders, insecticides, nutrients, etc. Observe all directions, cautions and limitations on the label of the product(s) being mixed.

Apply the pesticide towards the end of the irrigation period. Exact timing will depend on the desired pesticide application rate and calibration of the system. Complete the pesticide injection in sufficient time to allow the pesticide to be completely flushed out of the irrigation system before the system is shut down.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

General: pHorcepHite™ Fungicide is a systemic product which contains phosphorus acid and is applied by sprinkler/drip irrigation or as a foliar spray (aerial and ground) for control and suppression of downy mildew, *Phytophthora* spp., *Pythium* spp. and other diseases. Phosphorus acid is effective in prevention and control of diseases by activation of the plants' natural resistance mechanism. pHorcepHite Fungicide is intended for use as part of an integrated pest management (IPM) program. In order to achieve maximum results with pHorcepHite Fungicide, apply before the appearance of the disease or when disease is first observed. Applications are to be initiated when environmental conditions are favorable for disease development. The preharvest interval is 0 days for this product.

pHorcepHite Fungicide may be applied alone or in tank mixes containing other pesticides. However, when use of an unfamiliar mix is made, a compatibility test

is always recommended. pHorcepHite Fungicide can be applied by sprinkler/drip irrigation or foliar sprays. For foliar sprays, apply with sufficient water volumes to adequately cover the foliage based on crop and growth state. Foliage must be thoroughly covered with spray for best results. Dense leaf canopies can prevent adequate spray coverage. Do not exceed the use rates or apply more frequently than the specified interval, or phytotoxicity can occur.

Mixing Directions: Add approximately 1/2 water to tank before adding pHorcepHite Fungicide. Agitate thoroughly while adding remaining water. Failure to maintain agitation will cause pHorcepHite Fungicide to settle and may necessitate manual stirring to re-disperse. If used in combination with other pesticides, add the other pesticides to the tank last. Spray immediately after mixing. Do not store mixed solution. Note: pHorcepHite Fungicide may be mixed with lower rates of low biuret urea, as indicated by the biuret urea use directions.

Application Information: Apply the rate of pHorcepHite Fungicide listed in the tables when directed. When disease pressure is low, use low per acre rates early in the season. The per acre rate must be increased as disease pressure increases.

- Air Application Water Volume: Orchards – apply in no less than 10 gallons of water per acre;
All other applications – Apply in 5 to 20 gallons of water per acre.
- Ground Application (Concentrate) Water Volume: Orchards – Apply in 20 to 100 gallons of water per acre;
All other applications – Apply in no less than 5 gallons of water per acre.
- Ground Application (Dilute) Water Volume: Orchards – Apply in 50 to 800 gallons of water per acre;
All other applications – Apply in 20 to 60 gallons of water per acre.

pHorcepHite Fungicide has been evaluated for phytotoxicity on a large variety of crops under various normal field conditions. However, testing all crop varieties, in all mixtures and combinations is not feasible. We recommend testing for phytotoxicity a small portion of the area to be treated, prior to treating the entire area.

Compatibility: pHorcepHite Fungicide is compatible with most pesticides and can be applied in existing spray programs. When using a chemical mixture that has not been used before, always try a small sample rate before application, or check compatibility by doing a jar test. Adhere to pesticide manufacturer's product label directions regarding appropriate pH range. It is recommended that tank-mix combinations be used on a small number of plants before treating large areas, as crop sensitivity to these mixtures may vary.

Use Notes:

- Do not use pHorcepHite Fungicide with copper sprays as phytotoxicity can occur. Wait at least 20 days before making an application to crops that received a copper spray unless instructed to do so by a crop consultant.
- When using this product with combinations of other pesticide and surfactants, test mixture for phytotoxicity on a small portion of the fruiting crop.
- Use minimum effective rates of stickers during ripening.
- Do not use high analysis organo silicones or high analysis non-ionics during ripening.
- Avoid application to fruit at elevated temperatures (>95°F).
- Avoid applications to crops under environmental stress or pest pressure.
- Maximum effectiveness will be obtained when applied early in the morning or after dusk.

TREE & VINE CROPS

| CROP | DISEASE | RATE/ACRE | TIMING OF APPLICATIONS |
|---|---|-----------|--|
| Avocado | <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. | 2 – 4 qts | <u>Air and ground application.</u> Up to four preventative foliar applications may be made per year at an interval of 4 to 8 weeks starting at the beginning of the growing season. <u>Chemigation.</u> Apply once in the spring, summer and fall. |
| | Downy mildew | | <u>Ground application.</u> Apply when the disease is first observed and repeat applications at 2 to 3 week intervals. Apply to thoroughly wet foliage. Do not apply more than 4 times during a crop cycle. |
| Citrus Fruits (Including, but not limited to Calamondin, Citron, Citrus Hybrids [Chironja, Tangelo, Tangor], Grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Mandarin, Orange [Sour], Orange [Sweet], Pummelo and Satsuma Mandarin) | <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. | 2 – 4 qts | <u>Air and ground application.</u> Make preventative foliar applications 3 to 4 times during the spring, summer and fall when conditions for disease development are favorable. Spray to thoroughly wet foliage. <u>Chemigation.</u> Apply with regular scheduled irrigations at the foliar application timings above. Do not apply more than 4 times per crop cycle. |
| | Suppression of pre-harvest blue and green mold | | <u>Ground application.</u> Make one application 2 to 4 weeks prior to harvest. Fruit must be thoroughly covered with spray for best results. |
| Pome Fruits (Including, but not limited to Apple, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Pear, Oriental Pear and Quince) | <i>Phytophthora</i> and <i>Pythium</i> spp. | 2 – 4 qts | <u>Air and ground application.</u> Begin foliar applications after trees are established and from first leaf flush when conditions are favorable for disease development. Apply at 2 to 4 week intervals except when disease pressure is high and then apply at 1 to 3 week intervals. Thorough spray coverage is required. Do not make more than 4 applications per crop cycle. <u>Chemigation.</u> Apply with scheduled irrigations on the same schedule as foliar applications above. Do not make more than 4 applications per crop cycle. |
| | Suppression of fire blight, blister spot, blue and green mold | | |

Tree & Vine Crops cont'd.:

| CROP | DISEASE | RATE/ACRE | TIMING OF APPLICATIONS |
|---|---|------------------|---|
| Pome Fruits cont'd.: (Including, but not limited to Apple, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Pear, Oriental Pear and Quince) | Downy mildew | 2 – 4 qts | <u>Air and ground application.</u> Apply at the first onset of disease development and repeat applications at 1 to 3 week intervals. Thorough spray coverage is required. Do not apply more than 4 times per crop cycle. |
| Grapes | <i>Phytophthora</i> and <i>Pythium</i> spp. | 2 – 4 qts | <u>Air and ground application.</u> Begin applications in the Spring at the 4 to 6 inch shoot stage. Continue applications at 1 to 2 week intervals until flowering. Thorough spray coverage is required. Do not apply more than 4 times per crop cycle. |
| | Downy mildew | | <u>Air and ground application.</u> Begin applications at bud break with additional applications made throughout the season. Use higher rates and volumes based on disease severity and density of canopy. Thorough spray coverage is required. Do not apply more than 4 times per crop cycle. |
| Stone Fruits (Including, but not limited to Apricot, Cherry [Tart, Sweet], Nectarine, Peach, Plum [Chickasaw, Damson, Japanese], Plumcot and Prune) | <i>Phytophthora</i> and <i>Pythium</i> spp. | 2 – 4 qts | <u>Air and ground application.</u> Begin preventative foliar applications after trees are established and from first leaf flush when conditions are favorable for disease development. Apply at 2 to 4 week intervals except when disease pressure is high and then apply at 2 to 3 week intervals. Thorough spray coverage is required. Do not make more than 4 applications per crop cycle. |
| | Suppression of bacterial diseases including fire blight | | <u>Chemigation.</u> Apply with scheduled irrigations on the same schedule as foliar applications above. Do not apply more than 4 times per crop cycle. |
| Kiwi, Olives and Tree Nuts (Including, but not limited to Almond, Beech Nut, Brazil Nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Filbert, Hickory Nut, Macademia Nut, Pecan, Pistachio and Walnut) | <i>Phytophthora</i> and <i>Pythium</i> spp. | 2 – 4 qts | <u>Air and ground application.</u> Begin applications after trees are established and from first leaf flush when conditions are favorable for disease development. Apply at 2 to 4 week intervals except when disease pressure is high and then apply at 1 to 3 week intervals. Thorough spray coverage is required. Do not make more than 4 applications per crop cycle. |
| | Downy mildew | | <u>Chemigation.</u> Apply with scheduled irrigations on the same schedule as foliar applications above. Do not apply more than 4 times per crop cycle. |
| | | | <u>Air and ground application.</u> Apply foliar sprays at the first onset of disease development and repeat applications at 1 to 3 week intervals. Thorough spray coverage is required. Do not apply more than 4 times per crop cycle. |
| | | | <u>Air and ground application.</u> Apply at the first onset of disease development and repeat applications at 1 to 3 week intervals. Thorough spray coverage is required. Do not apply more than 4 times per crop cycle. |

VEGETABLE CROPS

| CROP | DISEASE | RATE/ACRE | TIMING OF APPLICATIONS |
|--|---|------------------|--|
| Brassica (Cole) Leafy Vegetables (Including, but not limited to Broccoli, Broccoli Raab [Rapini], Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Broccoli [Gai Lon], Chinese Cabbage [Bok Choy, Napa], Chinese Mustard Cabbage [Gai Choy], Cauliflower, Cavalo Broccolo, Collards, Kale, Kohlrabi, Mizunna, Mustard Greens, Mustard Spinach and Rape Greens) | <i>Phytophthora</i> and <i>Pythium</i> spp. | 2 – 4 qts | <u>Air and ground application.</u> Begin applications after plant establishment and conditions favor disease development. Apply at 1 to 3 week intervals as needed. Thorough spray coverage is required. Do not apply more than 6 applications per crop cycle. |
| | Suppression of bacterial diseases | | <u>Chemigation.</u> Apply with normal irrigation schedule as stated above. Do not apply more than 6 times per crop cycle. |
| | Downy mildew | | <u>Air and ground application.</u> Apply at the first onset of the disease. Apply at 1 to 3 week intervals. Thorough spray coverage is required. Do not apply more than 6 applications per crop cycle. |

Vegetable Crops cont'd.:

| CROP | DISEASE | RATE/ACRE | TIMING OF APPLICATIONS |
|---|--|------------------|---|
| Bulb Vegetables (Including, but not limited to Garlic, Leek, Onion [Dry Bulb and Green], Onion [Welch] and Shallot) | <i>Phytophthora</i> and <i>Pythium</i> spp. Suppression of bacterial diseases | 2 – 4 qts | <u>Air and ground application.</u> Begin applications after plant establishment and conditions favor disease development. Apply at 1 to 2 week intervals as needed. Thorough coverage is required. Do not apply more than 6 applications per crop cycle. <u>Chemigation.</u> Apply with normal irrigation schedule as stated above. Do not apply more than 6 times per crop cycle. |
| | Downy mildew | | <u>Air and ground application.</u> Apply at the first onset of the disease. Apply at 1 to 3 week intervals as needed. Thorough spray coverage is required. Do not apply more than 6 applications per crop cycle. |
| Cucurbit Vegetables (Including, but not limited to Chayote [Fruit], Chinese Waxgourd, Citron Melon, Cucumber, Gherkin, Gourd [Edible, including Hyotan, Cucuzza, Hechima, Chinese Okra], Momordica spp. [Balsam Apple, Balsam Pear, Bitter Melon, Chinese Cucumber], Muskmelon [includes Cantaloupe, Casaba, Crenshaw Melon, Golden Pershaw Melon, Honeydew Melon, HoneyBalls, Mango Melon, Persian Melon, Pineapple Melon, Santa Claus Melon, Snake Melon], Pumpkin, Summer and Winter Squash, Watermelon) | <i>Phytophthora</i> and <i>Pythium</i> spp. Suppression of bacterial diseases | 2 – 4 qts | <u>Air and ground application.</u> Begin applications after plant establishment and conditions favor disease development. Apply at 1 to 3 week intervals as needed. Thorough spray coverage is required. Do not apply more than 6 applications per crop cycle. <u>Chemigation.</u> Apply with normal irrigation schedule as stated above. Do not apply more than 6 times per crop cycle. |
| | Downy mildew | | <u>Air and ground application.</u> Apply at the first onset of the disease. Apply at 1 to 3 week intervals. Thorough spray coverage is required. Do not apply more than 6 applications per crop cycle. |
| Fruiting Vegetables (Including, but not limited to Eggplant, Groundcherry, Pepino, Pepper [Bell, Chili, Cooking, Pimento, Sweet], Tomatillo and Tomato) | <i>Phytophthora</i> and <i>Pythium</i> spp. Suppression of bacterial diseases | 2 – 4 qts | <u>Air and ground application.</u> Begin applications after plant establishment and conditions favor disease development. Apply at 1 to 3 week intervals as needed. Thorough spray coverage is required. Do not apply more than 6 applications per crop cycle. <u>Chemigation.</u> Apply with normal irrigation schedule as stated above. Do not apply more than 6 times per crop cycle. |
| | Downy mildew | | <u>Air and ground application.</u> Apply at the first onset of the disease. Apply at 1 to 3 week intervals. Thorough spray coverage is required. Do not apply more than 6 applications per crop cycle. |
| Leafy Vegetables (Including, but not limited to Amaranth, Arugala [Roquette], Cardoon, Celery, Celery [Chinese], Celtuze, 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) | <i>Phytophthora</i> and <i>Pythium</i> spp. Suppression of bacterial diseases | 2 – 4 qts | <u>Air and ground application.</u> Begin applications after plant establishment and conditions favor disease development. Apply at 1 to 3 week intervals as needed. Thorough spray coverage is required. Do not apply more than 6 applications per crop cycle. <u>Chemigation.</u> Apply with normal irrigation schedule as stated above. Do not apply more than 6 times per crop cycle. |
| | Downy mildew | | <u>Air and ground application.</u> Apply at the first onset of the disease. Apply at 1 to 3 week intervals. Thorough spray coverage is required. Do not apply more than 6 applications per crop cycle. |

Vegetable Crops cont'd.:

| CROP | DISEASE | RATE/ACRE | TIMING OF APPLICATIONS |
|--|--|------------------|---|
| Legume Vegetables (Succulent or Dried) (Including, but not limited to Beans [Lupins, All Types], Beans [Field, Kidney, Lima, Navy, Pinto, Runner, Snap, Tepary, Wax], Beans [Adzuki, Asparagus, Blackeyed Pea, Catjang, Chinese Longbean, Cowpea, Crowder Pea, Moth, Mung, Rice, Southern Pea, Urd, Yardlong], Broad Bean [Fava], Chickpea [Garbanzo], Guar, Jackbean, Lablab Bean [Hyacinth Bean], Lentil, Pea [Dwarf, Edible-Pod, English, Field, Garden, Green, Snow, Sugar, Snap], Pigeon Pea, Soybean and Sword Bean) | <i>Phytophthora</i> and <i>Pythium</i> spp. | 2 – 4 qts | <u>Air and ground application.</u> Begin applications after plant establishment and conditions favor disease development. Apply at 1 to 3 week intervals as needed. Thorough spray coverage is required. Do not apply more than 6 applications per crop cycle. <u>Chemigation.</u> Apply with normal irrigation schedule as stated above. Do not apply more than 6 times per crop cycle. |
| | Suppression of <i>Fusarium</i> and <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. Downy mildew | | <u>Air and ground application.</u> Apply at the first onset of the disease. Apply at 1 to 3 week intervals. Thorough spray coverage is required. Do not apply more than 6 applications per crop cycle. |
| Root and Tuber Vegetables (Including, but not limited to Arracacha, Arrowroot, Artichoke [All Types], Beet [All Types], Burdock, Canna [Edible], Carrot, Cassava [Bitter, Sweet], Celeriac [Celery Root], Chayote [Root], Chervil [Turnip-Rooted], Chicory, Chufa, Dasheen, Ginger, Ginseng, Horeseradish, Leren, Parsley [Turnip-Rooted], Parsnip, Potato, Radish [All Types], Rutabaga, Salfy [All Types], Skirret, Sweet Potato, Tanier, Turmeric, Turnip, Yam [All Types]) | <i>Phytophthora</i> and <i>Pythium</i> spp. | 2 – 4 qts | <u>Air and ground application.</u> Begin applications after plant establishment and conditions favor disease development. Apply at 2 to 3 week intervals as needed. Thorough spray coverage is required. Do not apply more than 6 applications per crop cycle. <u>Chemigation.</u> Apply with normal irrigation schedule as stated above beginning at the 4 to 6 true leaf stage. Do not apply more than 6 times per crop cycle. |
| | Suppression of foliar and bacterial diseases Downy mildew | | <u>Air and ground application.</u> Apply at the first onset of the disease. Apply at 1 to 3 week intervals. Thorough spray coverage is required. Do not apply more than 6 applications per crop cycle. |

FIELD CROPS

| CROP | DISEASE | RATE/ACRE | TIMING OF APPLICATIONS |
|--|--|------------------|---|
| Berries (Including, but not limited to Blackberry [includes Bingleberry, Black Satin Berry, Boysenberry, Cherokee Blackberry, Chesterberry, Cheyenne Blackberry, Coryberry, Darrowberry, Dewberry, Dirksen Thornless Berry, Himalayaberry, Hulberry, Lavacaberry, Lowberry, Lucretiaberry, Mammoth Blackberry, Marionberry, Nectarberry, Olallieberry, Oregon Evergreen Berry, Phenomenalberry, Rangeberry, Ravenberry, Rossberry, Shawnee Blackberry, Youngberry], Blueberry, Currant, Elderberry, Gooseberry, Huckleberry, Loganberry and Raspberry) | <i>Phytophthora</i> and <i>Pythium</i> spp. | 2 – 4 qts | <u>Air and ground application.</u> Begin applications in the spring after bud-break (1 to 3 inches of new growth) and when conditions favor disease development. Apply at 2 to 4 week intervals as needed. Thorough spray coverage is required. Do not apply more than 4 times per crop cycle. <u>Chemigation.</u> Apply with normal irrigation schedule as stated above. Do not apply more than 4 times per crop cycle. |
| | Suppression of <i>Septoria</i> and Anthracnose Disease Complexes Downy mildew | | <u>Air and ground application.</u> Apply at the first onset of the disease. Apply at 1 to 3 week intervals. Thorough spray coverage is required. Do not apply more than 6 applications per crop cycle. |

Field Crops cont'd.:

| CROP | DISEASE | RATE/ACRE | TIMING OF APPLICATIONS |
|--|--|------------------|--|
| Cereal Grains (Including, but not limited to Barley, Buckwheat, Corn, Millet [All Types], Oats, Popcorn, Rice, Rye, Sorghum [Milo], Teosinte, Triticale, Wheat and Wild Rice) | <i>Phytophthora</i> and <i>Pythium</i> spp. | 2 – 4 qts | <u>Air and ground application.</u> Begin applications after plant establishment and conditions favor disease development. Apply at 2 to 3 week intervals as needed. Thorough spray coverage is required. Do not apply more than 6 applications per crop cycle. <u>Chemigation.</u> Apply with normal irrigation schedule as stated above. Do not apply more than 6 times per crop cycle. |
| | Suppression of <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. and Head Diseases Downy mildew | | <u>Air and ground application.</u> Apply at the first onset of the disease. Apply at 1 to 3 week intervals. Thorough spray coverage is required. Do not apply more than 6 applications per crop cycle. |
| Herbs and Spices (Including, but not limited to Allspice, Angelica, Anise [All Types], Annato, Balm, Basil, Borage, Burnet, Camomile, Caper Buds, Caraway [All Types], Cardamom, Cassia [Bark and Buds], Catnip, Celery Seed, Chervil, Chive [All Types], Cinnamon, Clary, Clove, Coriander [All Types], Costmary, Cilantro [All Types], Cumin, Curry, Dill, Fennel [All Types], Fenugreek, Grains of Paradise, Horehound, Hyssop, Juniper Berry, Lavender, Lemongrass, Lovage [All Types], Mace, Marigold, Marjoram, Mustard, Nasturium, Nutmeg, Parsley, Pennyroyal, Pepper [Black, White], Poppy Seed, Rosemary, Rue, Saffron, Sage, Savory [Summer, Winter], Sweet Bay, Tansy, Tarragon, Thyme, Vanilla, Wintergreen, Woodruff and Wormwood) | <i>Phytophthora</i> and <i>Pythium</i> spp. | 2 – 4 qts | <u>Air and ground application.</u> Begin applications after plant establishment and conditions favor disease development. Apply at 2 to 4 week intervals as needed. Thorough spray coverage is required. Do not apply more than 6 applications per crop cycle. <u>Chemigation.</u> Apply with normal irrigation schedule as stated above. Do not apply more than 6 times per crop cycle. |
| | Suppression of <i>Fusarium</i> , and <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. Downy mildew | | <u>Air and ground application.</u> Apply at the first onset of the disease. Apply at 2 to 4 week intervals. Thorough spray coverage is required. Do not apply more than 6 applications per crop cycle. |
| Hops | Downy mildew | 2 – 4 qts | <u>Air and ground application.</u> Make applications during condition favorable for disease development (1) when shoots are 6 to 12 inches high, (2) after training when vines are 5 to 6 feet tall, (3) about 3 weeks after the second application, and (4) during bloom. Thorough spray coverage is required. |
| Nongrass Animal Feeds (Including, but not limited to Alfalfa, Bean [Velvet], Clover [All Types], Kudzu, Lespedeza, Lupin, Sainfoin, Trefoil, Vetch [All Types]) | <i>Phytophthora</i> and <i>Pythium</i> spp. | 2 – 4 qts | <u>Air and ground application.</u> Begin applications after plant establishment and conditions favor disease development. Apply at 2 to 3 week intervals and conditions favor disease development. Apply at 2 to 3 week intervals as needed. Thorough spray coverage is required. Do not apply more than 6 applications per crop cycle. <u>Chemigation.</u> Apply with normal irrigation schedule as stated above. Do not apply more than 6 times per crop cycle. |
| | Suppression of <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. and Head Diseases Downy mildew | | <u>Air and ground application.</u> Apply at the first onset of the disease. Apply at 1 to 3 week intervals. Thorough spray coverage is required. Do not apply more than 6 applications per crop cycle. |
| Potatoes | Suppression of late blight | 2 – 4 qts | <u>Air and ground application.</u> Begin applications after plant establishment and conditions favor disease development. Apply at 2 to 4 week intervals as needed. Thorough spray coverage is required. Do not apply more than 4 applications per crop cycle. <u>Chemigation.</u> Apply with normal irrigation schedule as stated above. Do not apply more than 4 times per crop cycle. |
| | Downy mildew | | <u>Air and ground application.</u> Apply at the first onset of the disease. Apply at 1 to 3 week intervals. Thorough spray coverage is required. Do not apply more than 4 applications per crop cycle. |

Field Crops cont'd.:

| CROP | DISEASE | RATE/ACRE | TIMING OF APPLICATIONS |
|------------|---|-----------|---|
| Strawberry | <i>Phytophthora</i> and <i>Pythium</i> spp. | 2 – 4 qts | <u>Air and ground application.</u> Begin applications 2 to 3 weeks after planting and repeat on a 30 to 60 day interval when conditions favor disease development. On perennial plantings, start applications in the spring when the plants start active growth. Repeat applications at 30 to 60 days intervals if disease conditions persist or reoccur. If using Red Stele susceptible varieties or if disease pressure is severe, use higher rates, shortest application time and maximum number of applications. Thorough spray coverage is required. Do not apply more than 6 times per crop cycle. <u>Chemigation.</u> Apply with normal irrigation schedule corresponding to the timings stated above. Do not apply more than 6 times per crop cycle. |
| | Downy mildew | | <u>Air and ground application.</u> Apply at the first onset of the disease. Apply at 1 to 3 week intervals. Thorough spray coverage is required. Do not apply more than 6 applications per crop cycle. |

ORNAMENTALS AND TURFGRASS

| CROP | DISEASE | RATE/100 GALLONS | TIMING OF APPLICATIONS |
|---|--|------------------------------------|--|
| Ornamentals in landscapes, nurseries, golf courses, parks and greenhouses (Apply to plants such as, but not limited to, Aglaonema, Anthurium, Aphelandra, Arbovitae, Azaleas, Bougainvillea, Boxwood, Cattleya skinneri, Ceanothus, Cotoneaster, Cissus, Dieffenbachia, English Ivy, Eucalyptus, Ficus, Hibiscus, Japanese Andromeda, Japanese Holly, Leather leaf Fern, Peperomia, Photinia, Pittosporum, Philodendron, Pteris, Pothos, Rhododendron, Roses (container, field, landscape and mini varieties), Schefflera, Sedum, Sempervivum, Syngonium, Spathiphyllum, Taxus media, and Zygocactus) | Suppression of Bacterial blight (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i>) | 2 – 4 qts per 100 gallons of water | <u>Foliar Spray.</u> Make applications before disease development and in conjunction with good cultural management practices. Apply spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. Repeat as necessary at 7 to 14 day intervals. Do not apply to plants that are heat or moisture stressed. |
| | Downy mildew <i>Phytophthora</i> and <i>Pythium</i> spp. | | <u>Foliar Spray.</u> Make applications before disease development and in conjunction with good cultural management practices. Apply spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. Repeat as necessary at 14 to 21 day intervals. Do not apply to plants that are heat or moisture stressed. |
| Bedding Plants in landscapes, nurseries, golf courses, parks and greenhouses (Apply to plants such as, but not limited to, Ageratum, Algerian Ivy, Anthurium, Artemisia, Aster, Begonia, Baby's Breath, Caladium, Carnation, Chrysanthemum, Columbine, Coleus, Daisy, Delphinium, Easter Lily, Foxglove, Gaillardia, Geranium, Gloxinia, Impatiens, Marigold, Petunia, Pansy, Phlox, Pinks, Poinsettia, Primrose, Prostrate Rosemary, Salvia, Snapdragon, Vinca, Verbena, and Zinnia) | Downy mildew <i>Phytophthora</i> and <i>Pythium</i> spp. | 2 – 4 qts per 100 gallons of water | <u>Foliar Spray.</u> Make applications before disease development and in conjunction with good cultural management practices. Apply spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. Repeat as necessary at 14 to 21 day intervals. Do not apply to plants that are heat or moisture stressed. |
| Turfgrass on golf courses, parks, commercial landscapes, commercial turf production and sod farms | <i>Pythium</i> spp. | 7 – 14 fl oz per 1000 sq ft | <u>Foliar Spray.</u> Make applications when conditions favor disease. Make preventative applications and repeat at 14-21 day intervals. Apply in 1 to 2 gallons of water per 1000 sq. ft. Do not irrigate or mow treated areas until spray has dried on the foliage. |

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry place. Store product in original container away from children and domestic animals. Protect pesticide containers from extreme heat and cold. A reversible separation of ingredients may occur after prolonged storage. This separation has no effect on quality of effectiveness of product and agitation will resuspend mixture.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from this product may be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact the state agency responsible for pesticide regulation or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse this container to hold materials other than pesticides or dilute pesticides (rinsate). After emptying and cleaning, it may be allowable to temporarily hold rinsate or other pesticide-related materials in the container. Contact your state regulatory agency to determine allowable practices in your state. Once cleaned, some agricultural plastic pesticide containers can be taken to a container collection site or picked up for recycling. To find the nearest site, contact your chemical dealer or manufacturer, or contact The Agricultural Container Recycling Council (ACRC) at www.acrcycle.org. If not recycled, then puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

For packages up to 5 gallons: 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 ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank 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.

For packages greater than 5 gallons and less than 56 gallons: Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ 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 a 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.

For packages greater than 56 gallons: To clean the container before final

Storage & Disposal cont'd.:

disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

For refillable containers: Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

FOR EMERGENCY MEDICAL RESPONSE AND HAZARD COMMUNICATIONS ONLY CALL THE NATIONAL POISON CENTER AT (800) 222-2222.

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