

GROUP 11 FUNGICIDE

AZAKA™

F U N G I C I D E

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Azoxystrobin: methyl (E)-2-[2-[6-(2-cyanophenoxy) pyrimidin-4-yloxy]phenyl]-3-methoxyacrylate* **By Weight 22.8%**

OTHER INGREDIENTS: **77.2%**

TOTAL: **100.0%**

Contains 2.08 lb. of active ingredient per gallon. Suspension Concentrate.

*IUPAC

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.)

For MEDICAL EMERGENCY 866-303-6950	For Spills CHEMTREC 800-424-9300
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Read the entire label before using this product. Use only according to label instructions. Read the WARRANTY DISCLAIMER, INHERENT RISKS OF USE, and LIMITATION OF REMEDIES before buying or using. If terms are unacceptable, return product unopened without delay.

See First Aid statement on back panel of booklet.

See additional precautionary statements and Directions for Use in booklet

EPA Reg. No. 67760-124

EPA Est. No.82978-FRA-001

NET CONTENTS: 2.5 Gallons

Manufactured For:
CHEMINOVA, INC.
P.O. Box 110566
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709
800-548-6113

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AZAKA is a trademark of Cheminova.



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

Caution. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

FIRST AID	
If on skin:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-866-303-6950 for emergency medical treatment information.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and all other handlers must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber, and shoes plus socks.

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

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.

Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

Users should 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

Azoxystrobin is toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine fish and aquatic invertebrates. Azoxystrobin can be persistent for several months or longer.

Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or regional office of the EPA.

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 may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Ground Water Advisory

Azoxystrobin and a degradate of azoxystrobin are known to leach through soil to ground water under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. 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 loading of azoxystrobin and a degradate of azoxystrobin from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Notify State and/or Federal authorities and Cheminova 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 any 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.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR DISEASE CONTROL, CROP INJURY AND/OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

Use of this product through airblast application equipment on grapes is prohibited in the following townships and boroughs of Erie County, Pennsylvania: North East, Harborcreek, Lawrence Park, Erie, Presque Isle, MillCreek, Fairview, Girard and Springfield. This prohibition is intended to help eliminate phytotoxicity problems with apples observed in this geographic location.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Workers 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). The REI for each crop is located in the use directions for each crop.

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, and shoes plus socks.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store unused product in original container in a cool, dry, secure area.

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

Container Handling:

Nonrefillable containers equal to or less than 5 gallons:

Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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 2 more times.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

READ ENTIRE LABEL. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS, AND WITH APPLICABLE STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

Compatibility Jar Test: It is recommended before adding AZAKA along with other additives or pesticide products to a spray tank that a compatibility jar test is conducted.

Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to approximately one quart of water with agitation. Add wettable powders and water dispersible granular products first, next liquid flowables, then emulsifiable concentrates, and last liquid soluble products. After thorough mixing, allow this mixture to stand for 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be readily remixed, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for adding products to the spray tank. Use tank mix combinations on a small number of plants before treating larger areas. When tank mixing, follow more restrictive labeling of any tank mix partner. Do not tank mix with any product that contains a prohibition on tank mixing.

Use of Adjuvants: An adjuvant may be used with AZAKA unless otherwise specified in the crop use directions. Please note that some phytotoxic effects have been demonstrated when tank mixed with adjuvants that contain some form of silicone.

AZAKA is compatible with most products; however, not all have been tested. Use the compatibility jar test to ensure physical compatibility.

Tank Mixing: AZAKA has demonstrated some phytotoxic effects when tank mixed with emulsifiable concentrate (EC) products. These effects are enhanced if applications are made under cool, cloudy conditions that exist for several days following application.

AZAKA may be tank mixed with most fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, and/or other additives unless prohibited on the label of the tank mix partner. Follow more restrictive labeling of any tank mix partner. Although AZAKA is compatible with most products, not all combinations have been tested. Use the compatibility jar test to ensure physical compatibility. Before applying any tank mixture not specifically recommended on this label, the crop safety of the target crop should be confirmed by applying the mixture to a small area of the target crop in accordance to the label instructions.

Resistance Management: AZAKA contains the active ingredient azoxystrobin, which is a Group 11 fungicide based on the mode of action classification system. Repeated use of the same group of fungicides for a targeted disease may lead to the selection of resistant strains of fungi and result in reduced disease control.

To maintain performance of AZAKA and other fungicides in the same group, tank mix or rotate with a different fungicide group for good disease resistance management following the recommendation in the table below for multiple applications.

If planned total number of fungicide applications per crop is:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Recommended solo Group 11 fungicide sprays :	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4
Recommended Group 11 fungicide sprays in mixture (tank-mix or formulated):	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6

For assistance on a particular crop and disease control situation, consult your local agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, or state extension personnel for specific practices or recommendations in your area. Cheminova encourages responsible resistance management to ensure effective long-term control of the fungal diseases on this label.

In crops where two sequential Group 11 fungicide applications are made, they should be alternated with two or more applications of a fungicide that is not in Group 11. If a Group 11 fungicide is applied to the seed or soil, do not make another application with a Group 11 fungicide for at least 3 weeks.

High Disease Pressure: Where a product rate range is listed, use the higher rate of AZAKA and/or reduced spray interval when disease pressure is high and/or conditions are favorable for disease development.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Crop Rotation Interval: Treated areas may be rotated to the following crops based on plant back intervals outlined in the table below.

Crop	Plant Back Interval
Buckwheat and millet	12 Months
Leafy Vegetables (except Brassica) group	36 Days
Brassica, Leafy Greens subgroup	36 Days
Vegetables: Root subgroup; Tuberous and Corm subgroup; and Leaves of Root and Tuber group	36 Days
All other crops with azoxystrobin registered uses	0 Days

Phytotoxicity to Apples: Any product containing azoxystrobin (including AZAKA) is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple and crabapple varieties. Extreme caution must be used to prevent injury to apple trees (and apple fruit) from spray drift. AVOID SPRAY DRIFT that may reach apple trees. See Spray Drift Management section in this label for ways to reduce spray drift or contact your State extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area.

Even trace amounts of azoxystrobin may cause phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties. DO NOT use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply azoxystrobin to spray apple trees. THE APPLICATOR AND GROWER ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

To avoid spray drift, do not apply when conditions favor drift beyond the target area. The interaction of equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift.

DO NOT spray when conditions favor drift beyond the area intended for application. Conditions that may contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, sprayer nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, etc. Contact your State extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area.

Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitat.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR AND THE GROWER.

APPLICATION METHODS AND INFORMATION

Spray Equipment/Volume:

AZAKA can be applied with equipment commonly used for ground or aerial application of pesticides. Choice of method must be in accordance with this label.

AZAKA should be foliar applied in sufficient water volume to ensure thorough coverage and penetration for good disease control. Avoid overlap of spray solution as crop injury may occur.

Use the following spray volume guidelines unless otherwise indicated in the specific Use Directions within this label. For ground application, use a minimum of 10 gallons of spray solution per acre. For aerial application use a minimum of 10 gallons of spray solution per acre for tree and vine crops and a minimum of 5 gallons per acre for all other crops. Higher spray volumes will result in better coverage and thus improved disease control.

Applications for Soilborne/Seedling Disease Control in Specific Crops:

In order to control many of the soilborne diseases listed in this label for specific crops, it is important to apply AZAKA early in the growing season. Application methods include in-furrow and banded applications applied over the row, either shortly after plant emergence or during herbicide application or cultivation. These applications will provide control of pre- or post-emergence damping off and diseases that infect plants at the soil-plant interface.

Based on different cultural practices, in some locations, one type of application method may provide better disease control than the other, depending on the timing of the disease outbreak. Seedling diseases are generally controlled by in-furrow applications while banded applications are more effective against soilborne diseases that develop later in the season. Consult your local expert for guidance regarding application type.

Under cool, wet conditions, crop injury from soil-directed applications can occur.

Banded Applications:

- Band width should be 7 inches or less with nozzle(s) adjusted to ensure thorough coverage of the lower stems and soil surface surrounding the plants.
- Apply as a directed spray prior to disease infection.
- Apply at a rate of 0.40-0.80 fl. oz. product (0.10-0.20 oz a.i.)/1000 row feet.
- For banded applications on 22-inch rows, the maximum product application rate is 0.70 fl. oz./1000 row feet.
- These applications are counted as foliar applications when considering resistance management.
- They may be applied during cultivation or hilling operations to provide soil incorporation.

In-Furrow Applications:

- Apply as an in-furrow spray in 3 - 15 gallons of spray solution at planting.
- Mount the spray nozzle so the spray is directed into the furrow after the seed is dropped into the furrow and just before the seeds are covered with soil.
- Use higher rates when the weather conditions are expected to be conducive for disease development, if the field has a history of *Pythium* problems, or if reduced tillage programs are utilized.

In-Furrow Application Rates:

Product Rate		Product Rate (fl. oz./A)						
fl. oz./ 1000 row feet	oz. a.i.	22" rows	30" rows	32" rows	34" rows	36" rows	38" rows	40" rows
0.40	0.10	9.5	7.0	6.5	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.2
0.60	0.15	14.3	10.5	9.8	9.2	8.7	8.3	7.8
0.80	0.20		14.0	13.0	12.2	11.6	11.0	10.4

22" = 23,760 row ft., 30" = 17,424 row ft., 32" = 16,315 row ft., 34" = 15,374 row ft., 36" = 14,520 row ft., 38" = 13,754 row ft., and 40" = 13,068 row ft. per acre.

Mixing Order instructions:

1. Equipment should be clean before preparing spray solution.
2. Fill spray tank with clean water to reach ¾ of the final spray solution required.
3. Do not prepare more spray solution than required for immediate operation.
4. Begin agitation. Continue agitation during mixing and application of the spray solution.
5. Products in PVA bags. If using a product that is in PVA bags, add this to the spray tank first, ensuring the bags are completely dissolved before adding the next product.
6. Water dispersible products (such as AZAKA, dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions) should be added to the tank next.
7. Water soluble products.
8. Emulsifiable concentrates (such as oil concentrates, when applicable)
9. Water soluble additives (such as ammonium sulfate or urea ammonium nitrate, when applicable)
10. Remaining water to fill the tank to 100% of spray solution required.

Ensure that each product added to the spray tank is thoroughly mixed and suspended prior to adding the next product. Thoroughly clean spray tank after each day's use and dispose of pesticide rinseate by application to an already treated area.

Application through Irrigation Systems (Chemigation):

Apply AZAKA through irrigation to crops at rates and timings specified in this label.

Chemical tank and injector system must be thoroughly cleaned before and after use. Flush system with clean water.

Drip Irrigation: Use AZAKA for control of soilborne diseases at rates and timing as specified in this label. Ensure adequate soil moisture prior to utilizing AZAKA in a drip irrigation system.

Discontinue drip irrigation application at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. Delay subsequent irrigation (water only) for at least 24 hours following drip application for best results.

Sprinkler Irrigation: Apply this product through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system except as specified on this label.

With Center Pivot irrigation equipment, use AZAKA only with equipment with drive systems that provide uniform water distribution. Do not use end guns for chemigation due to the non-uniform application pattern.

Add AZAKA to the pesticide supply tank containing sufficient water to maintain a continuous flow by the injection equipment. Maintain agitation during the entire application period.

For continuous-move irrigation systems, apply the labeled rate for that crop in ½ acre-inch or less per acre. For stationary or non-continuous moving systems, inject AZAKA spray mixture during the last 20-30 minutes of the set.

Do not apply when winds are greater than 10-15 mph to avoid drift or wind skips. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control.

If you have questions about calibration you should contact a State Extension Service specialist, equipment manufacturer or other expert.

Operating Requirements for Application through Irrigation Systems:

1. Do not use chemigation when conditions are favorable for drift to non-target areas.
2. To prevent water-source contamination from backflow, a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain should be located on the irrigation pipeline.
3. To prevent backflow back toward the injection pump, the pesticide injection pipeline must be equipped with a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve.
4. To prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is shut down, the pesticide injection pipeline should also be equipped with a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock.
5. The system must also contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops and a functional pressure switch to stop the pump motor when water pressure decreases to a point at which pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. A metering pump, constructed of materials compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., a diaphragm pump), must be included in the system.
7. A knowledgeable person responsible for the chemigation system should shut the system down and turn the irrigation water off, ensuring enough time for the pesticide to be flushed through all lines and nozzles.
8. No irrigation system, including those in greenhouses, used to distribute pesticides can be connected to a public water source unless safety measures and devices prescribed in the pesticide label for such connection are in place.

Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems:

1. Public water system means a system that provides piped water for human consumption if the 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.
2. All measures and devices listed in the above section, 'Operating Requirements,' must be operational for connection to a public water system.
3. Additionally, chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, back-flow preventer (RPZ) 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 must be a complete physical break (air gap) between the 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.

RATE EQUIVALENCY TABLE

Product Rate (fl. oz./A)	Equivalent Active Ingredient Rate (lb a.i./A)
4.0	0.065
6.0	0.098
8.0	0.130
10.0	0.163
12.0	0.195
14.0	0.228
16.0	0.260

Use Directions for Almonds

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Alternaria Leaf and Fruit Spot <i>(Alternaria alternata)</i> Anthracnose <i>(Colletotrichum acutatum)</i> Late Blight <i>(Seimatosporium lichenicola)</i> Leaf Rust <i>(Tranzschelia discolor)</i> Scab <i>(Cladosporium carpophilum)</i> Shot Hole <i>(Wilsonomyces carpophilus)</i>	12.0 – 15.5 (0.20 – 0.25)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 7 - 21 day intervals. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates. For aerial application apply at a minimum of 15 GPA to ensure thorough coverage. Application by air is only permitted up to 5 weeks after petal fall.
Blossom Blight <i>(Monilinia laxa, M. fructicola)</i>	12.0 – 15.5 (0.20 – 0.25)	For Blossom Blight, begin applications at early bloom and continue through petal fall. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management.
Limitations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season Do not apply more than 1.5 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 28 days of harvest 		

Use Directions for Bananas and Plantains

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Black Sigatoka <i>(Mycosphaerella fijiensis)</i> Yellow Sigatoka <i>(Mycosphaerella musicola)</i>	5.5 – 8.5 (0.09 – 0.135)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 12 - 14 day intervals. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.
Limitations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 66.4 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season Do not apply more than 1.08 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours Preharvest Interval: May be applied day of harvest (0 day PHI) 		

Use Directions for Berries, Bushberry Subgroup 13-07B (see below for a list of crops included)

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Alternaria Fruit Rot (<i>Alternaria spp.</i>) Anthracnose Fruit Rot (<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>) Botryosphaeria Canker (<i>Botryosphaeria spp.</i>) Mummyberry (<i>Monilinia vaccinii-corymbosi</i>) Phomopsis Stem Canker (<i>Phomopsis vaccinii</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca spp.</i>) Septoria Blight (<i>Septoria spp.</i>)	6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 7 - 14 day intervals. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.
Additional Berries, Bushberry Subgroup 13-07B crops: Aronia Berry, Blueberry (Highbush and Lowbush), Buffalo Currant, Chilean Guava, Cranberry (Highbush) Currant (Black and Red), Elderberry, European Barberrry, Gooseberry, Honeysuckle (Edible), Huckleberry, Jostaberry, Juneberry (Saskatoon Berry), Lingonberry, Native Currant, Salal. Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these crops.		
Limitations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 46 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 0.75 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: May be applied the day of harvest (0 day PHI) 		

Use Directions for Berries, Caneberry Subgroup 13-07A (see below for a list of crops included)

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Anthracnose (<i>Spaceloma necator, Elsinoe veneta</i>) Botryosphaeria Canker (<i>Botryosphaeria dothidea</i>) Colletotrichum Rot (<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>) Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria rubi, Sphaerulina rubi</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i>) Rosette or Double Blossom of Blackberries (<i>Cercospora rubi</i>) Spur Blight (<i>Didymella applanata</i>)	6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 7 - 14 day intervals. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management.

(continued)

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Blackberry Rust (<i>Phragmidium spp.</i>)	10.0 – 15.5 (0.16 – 0.25)	
Additional Berries, Caneberry Subgroup 13-07A crops: Blackberry, Bingleberry, Boysenberry, Dewberry, Lowberry, Marionberry, Olallieberry, Youngberry, Loganberry, Raspberry (Red and Black), Wild Raspberry. Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these crops.		
Limitations:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season Do not apply more than 1.5 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours Preharvest Interval: May be applied the day of harvest (0 day PHI) 		

Use Directions for Cranberry, Berry Low Growing Berry Subgroup 13-07H (except Strawberry) (see below for a list of crops included)

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Cottonball (<i>Monilinia oxycocci</i>) Fruit Rots (<i>Phylospora vaccinii</i> , <i>Glomerella cingulata</i> , <i>Coleophoma empetri</i>) Lophodermium Twig Blight (<i>Lophodermium spp.</i>)	6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	Begin applications at 5 – 10% bloom and continue on a 7 – 14 day interval if conditions are favorable for disease development. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management.
Suppression: Fairy Ring (<i>Psilocybe spp.</i>)	15.5 (0.25)	First application should be made at bud break in a minimum of 30 – 100 GPA to the affected area. Irrigate 1 to 2 hours after application for enhanced performance. An additional application may be necessary 2 – 4 weeks later.
Additional Cranberry, Berry Low Growing Berry Subgroup 13-07H crops: Bearberry, Bilberry, Blueberry (Lowbush), Cloudberry, Lingonberry, Muntries, Partridgeberry. Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these crops.		
Limitations:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season Do not apply more than 1.5 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season Do not use in cranberry field used for aquaculture of fish and crustacea Do not apply to flooded crop Do not allow release of irrigation or flood water to non-target aquatic habitat for at least 14 days after the last application Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitat. Applicator should use care in making applications near non-target aquatic habitats. Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 3 days of harvest 		

Use Directions for Berry, Low Growing Berry Subgroup 13-07G (except Cranberry), includes Strawberry (see below for a list of crops included)

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum fragariae</i>) Leather Rot (<i>Phytophthora cactorum</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i>) Suppression: Botrytis on the Foliage (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 7 – 10 day intervals. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates. For leather rot control apply 2 applications on a 7 day schedule from late bloom through harvest. For dip applications at transplanting for commercial berry production: For suppression of root and crown rot caused by <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp., mix 5 - 8 fl. oz. of product per 100 gallons of water. Dip plants for 2 - 5 minutes. Plant treated plants as quickly as possible. It is recommended that transplants be washed to remove excess soil prior to dipping. For continued anthracnose control, follow with foliar applications beginning 2 - 3 weeks after transplanting.
Soilborne Diseases Seedling Root Rot, Basal Stem Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
Additional Berry, Low Growing Berry Subgroup 13-07G: Bearberry, Bilberry, Cloudberry, Muntries, Partridgeberry. Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these crops.		
Limitations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 61.5 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 1.0 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Do not use in plant propagation nurseries • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: May be applied the day of harvest (0 day PHI) 		

Use Directions for Cherry (Sweet and Tart) and Plum

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Brown Rot Blossom Blight and Fruit Rot (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i> , <i>M. laxa</i>)	12.0 – 15.5 (0.20 – 0.25)	For Brown Rot Blossom Blight, start applications at early bloom and continue through petal fall. For Brown Rot on fruit, apply to fruit up to the day of harvest.
Alternaria Spot and Fruit Rot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum prunicola</i> , <i>C. gloeosporioides</i>) Leaf Rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i> , <i>Podosphaera clandestina</i>) Shot Hole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>)	12.0 – 15.5 (0.20 – 0.25)	For all other diseases apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue on a 7 – 14 day application interval. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management.
Limitations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 1.5 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: May be applied the day of harvest (0 day PHI) 		

Use Directions for Grapes and Other Small Fruit Vine Climbing Subgroup 13-07F (except Fuzzy Kiwi) (see below for a list of the crops)

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Black Rot (<i>Guignardia bidwellii</i>) Downy Mildew (<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>) Phomopsis Cane and Leaf Spot (<i>Phomopsis viticola</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Uncinula necator</i>) Suppression Only: Botrytis Bunch Rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	10.0 – 15.5 (0.16 – 0.25)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat on 10 – 14 day intervals throughout the season. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates. AZAKA is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties even in trace amounts. Avoid spray drift. Please see Phytotoxicity to Apples section for management guidance.
List of Grapes and Other Small Fruit Vine Climbing Subgroup 13-07F crops: Amur River Grape, Grape, Kiwifruit (Hardy), Maypop, Muscadines, Schisandra Berry. Includes cultivars and/or hybrids of these crops.		
Limitations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 1.5 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 14 days of harvest 		

Use Directions for Grasses Grown for Seed

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Ergot Stem Diseases Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>) Rust (<i>Puccinia spp.</i>)	6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat on 10 – 14 day intervals throughout the season. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.
Limitations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 49 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 0.8 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Do not feed treated straw, seed, or screenings to livestock • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 8 days of harvest (swathing) 		

Use Directions for Peanuts

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Soilborne Diseases – early season (in-furrow application) Aspergillus Crown Rot <i>(Aspergillus niger)</i> Pythium Damping Off <i>(Pythium spp.)</i> Suppression: Stem Rot/White Mold <i>(Sclerotium rolfsii)</i>	0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For in-furrow directions and rates see the SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
Soilborne Diseases- mid-late season Rhizoctonia Peg and Pod Rot <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i> Stem Rot/White Mold <i>(Sclerotium rolfsii)</i> Suppression: Cyliodocladium Black Rot <i>(Cylindrocladium crotalariae)</i> Pythium Pod Rot <i>(Pythium myriotylum)</i>	12.0 – 24.5 (0.20 – 0.40)	Foliar Application: apply at approximately 60 and 90 days after planting or earlier if disease conditions develop. These applications will provide protection against the soilborne diseases and will also provide control of the foliar diseases listed for a 10 – 14 day period after each spray. Under heavy disease pressure and/or where there is high rainfall and/or irrigation, use higher rates (18.5 - 24.5 fl. oz. per acre). For light disease pressure and/or under dry conditions (non-irrigated, low rainfall), use 12.0 - 24.5 fl. oz. per acre. For control of Pythium, a rate of 24.5 fl. oz. per acre is required. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.
Foliar Diseases Early Leaf Spot <i>(Cercospora arachidicola)</i> Late Leaf Spot <i>(Cercosporidium personatum)</i> Rust <i>(Puccinia arachidis)</i> Web Blotch <i>(Phoma arachidicola)</i>	6.0 – 18.5 (0.10 – 0.30)	A lower rate may be applied for control of foliar diseases on a 10 – 14 day interval. Additional applications of other fungicides on a leaf spot application schedule will be required to provide season-long disease control of the leaf spot diseases. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management.
Limitations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 49 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season Do not apply more than 0.8 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 14 days of harvest 		

Use Directions for Pecans

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Anthracnose <i>(Glomerella cingulata)</i> Scab <i>(Cladosporium caryigenum)</i>	6.0 – 12.0 (0.10 – 0.20)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 7 – 21 days application intervals. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.
Limitations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 73.8 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season Do not apply more than 1.2 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 45 days of harvest 		

Use Directions for Pistachios

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Alternaria Late Blight <i>(Alternaria alternata)</i> Botryosphaeria Panicle and Shoot Blight <i>(Botryosphaeria dothidea)</i> Septoria Leaf Spot <i>(Septoria pistaciarum)</i>	12.0 – 15.5 (0.20 – 0.25)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 7 - 21 day intervals. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.
Limitations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season Do not apply more than 1.5 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 7 days of harvest 		

Use Directions for Tree Nuts (see below for crop list). See specific use directions for Almonds, Pecan and Pistachios.

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Alternaria Leaf and Fruit Spot <i>(Alternaria alternata)</i> Anthracnose <i>(Colletotrichum acutatum, Glomerella cingulata)</i> Eastern Filbert Blight <i>(Anisogramma anomale)</i> Late Blight <i>(Alternaria alternata)</i> Scab <i>(Cladosporium carpophilum)</i> Septoria Leaf Spot <i>(Septoria pistaciarum)</i> Shot Hole <i>(Wilsonomyces carpophilus)</i>	12.0 (0.20)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 7 – 21 days application intervals. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.
Blossom Blight <i>(Monilinia laxa, M. fructicola)</i>	12.0 (0.20)	For Blossom Blight, begin applications at early bloom and continue through petal fall.
List of Tree Nuts: Beechnut, Brazil Nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Filbert, Hickory, Macadamia, Walnut		
Limitations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 73.8 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season Do not apply more than 1.2 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 45 days of harvest 		

Use Directions for Tropical Fruit (see below for crop list)

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum spp.</i>) Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora spp.</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe spp.</i>) Rust (<i>Puccinia spp.</i>)	6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 10 - 14 day intervals. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.
Soilborne Diseases Seedling Root Rot, Basal Stem Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control directions and rates see the SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
List of Tropical Fruit crops: Acerola, Atemoya, Avocado, Biriba, Canistel, Cherimoya, Custard Apple, Dragon Fruit, Feijoa, Guava, Ilima, Jaboticaba, Jackfruit, Longan, Loquat, Lychee, Mango, Papaya, Passionfruit, Pawpaw, Persimmon, Pulasan, Rambutan, Sapodilla, Sapote (Black, Mamey, White), Soursop, Star Apple, Starfruit, Sugar Apple, Spanish Lime, Tamarind.		
Limitations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season Do not apply more than 1.5 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours Preharvest Interval: May be applied day of harvest (0 day PHI) 		

POST HARVEST APPLICATIONS

Post Harvest Use Directions for Bananas and Plantains

Target Diseases	Use Rate	Application Directions								
Crown Rot/Crown Mold (<i>Colletotrichum musae</i> , <i>Fusarium pallidoroseum</i> , <i>Acremonium spp.</i> , <i>Ceratocystis paradoxa</i> , <i>Glomerella cingulata</i> , <i>Penicillium spp.</i>)	200 – 400 ppm solution	The application may be made as a spray, dip or painted onto the cut ends of the bananas. Application of the 200 ppm rate is suitable for short distance transportation (e.g. within the USA). For longer transportation time use the 300-400 ppm rate. If alum (1% w/v) is added to the spray solution, stir the suspension frequently as sedimentation and flocculation may occur. Addition of a non-ionic surfactant (0.10% v/v) may improve the compatibility of this mixture. <table border="1" data-bbox="856 850 1113 966" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">AZAKA Use Rate</th> <th style="text-align: center;">100.0 gal. Spray Solution</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">200 ppm</td> <td style="text-align: center;">11 fl. oz.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">300 ppm</td> <td style="text-align: center;">15 fl. oz.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">400 ppm</td> <td style="text-align: center;">21 fl. oz.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	AZAKA Use Rate	100.0 gal. Spray Solution	200 ppm	11 fl. oz.	300 ppm	15 fl. oz.	400 ppm	21 fl. oz.
AZAKA Use Rate	100.0 gal. Spray Solution									
200 ppm	11 fl. oz.									
300 ppm	15 fl. oz.									
400 ppm	21 fl. oz.									
Limitations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not make more than one application to bananas as post-harvest treatment AZAKA may be degraded by exposure to direct sunlight. Do not store treated fruit in direct sunlight. 										

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