

INITIATE® : 720

FLOWABLE FUNGICIDE

AGRICULTURAL FUNGICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Chlorothalonil (tetrachloroisophthalonitrile)	54.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	46.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

Contains 6.0 Pounds Chlorothalonil Per Gallon (720 grams per liter)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

EPA REG. NO. 34704-881

EPA EST. NO. 34704-MS-001

NET CONTENTS 2½ GALS. (9.46 L)

IHT

041708 V4D 01R09

FIRST AID

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 a poison control center or doctor.• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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 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 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.

Note to Physician: Persons suffering with temporary allergic skin reactions may respond to treatment with oral antihistamines and topical or oral steroids. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

**FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL:
1-866-944-8565.**

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin, or inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Mixers, Loaders, Applicators and all other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material - Category A (e.g., barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or viton),
- Shoes plus socks.

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 Control Statements

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product.
- Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates and wildlife. DO NOT apply directly to water, 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 neighboring areas. DO NOT contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate. This chemical is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

This chemical can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, it may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water for several days to weeks after application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas over-laying extremely shallow ground water, areas with infield canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas over-laying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Initiate® 720 Flowable Fungicide should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label or in separately published EPA approved supplemental labeling recommendations for this product.

DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, or pets 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 workers to enter 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,
- Shoes plus socks,
- Protective eyewear.

Special Eye Irritation Provisions: This product is a severe eye irritant. Although the restricted entry interval expires after 12 hours, for the next 6.5 days entry is permitted only when the following safety measures are provided:

- (1) At least one container designed specifically for flushing eyes must be available in operating condition at the WPS required decontamination site intended for workers entering the treated area.

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Agricultural Use Requirements cont'd.:

- (2) Workers must be informed, in a manner they can understand:
- that residues in the treated area may be highly irritating to their eyes
 - that they should take precautions, such as refraining from rubbing their eyes, to keep the residues out of their eyes
 - that if they do get residues in their eyes, they should immediately flush their eyes using the eyeflush container that is located at the decontamination site or using other readily available clean water
 - how to operate the eyeflush container.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides, 40 CFR part 170.

The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses.

Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED OR DRINKING WATER.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide is an excellent disease control agent when used according to label directions for control of a broad spectrum of plant diseases. Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide is recommended for use in programs which are compatible with the principles of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), which include the use of disease resistant crop varieties, cultural practices, pest scouting and disease forecasting systems which reduce unnecessary applications of pesticides.

Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide is effective for strategic use in programs that attempt to minimize disease resistance to fungicides. Some other fungicides which are at risk from disease resistance exhibit a single-site mode of fungicidal action. Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide, with a multi-site mode of action, may be used to delay or prevent the development of resistance to single-site fungicides. Consult with your federal or state Cooperative Extension Service representatives for guidance on the proper use of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide in programs which seek to minimize the occurrence of disease resistance to other fungicides.

Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide can be used effectively in dilute or concentrate sprays. Thorough, uniform coverage is essential for disease control.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

DO NOT use on greenhouse-grown crops except as directed in the ORNAMENTAL PLANTS section of this label.

DO NOT apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the target area. Observe all spray drift precautions for ground, aerial and chemigation applications.

DO NOT combine Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide in spray tank with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers, unless your prior use has shown the combination physically compatible, effective and noninjurious under your conditions of use. DO NOT combine Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide with Dipel®, Latron B-1956® or Latron AG-98® as phytotoxicity may result from the combination when applied to the crops on this label.

This product must not be applied within 150 feet (for aerial applications) or 25 feet (for ground applications) of marine/estuarine water bodies unless there is an untreated buffer area of that width between the area to be treated and the water body.

Spray Drift Precautions

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

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

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

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information**.

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information

[This section is advisory in nature and does not supercede the mandatory label requirements.]

Information on Droplet Size

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

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 the nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift potential.

Boom Length

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

Wind

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

Temperature and Humidity

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

Temperature Inversions

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

APPLICATION

Dosage rates on this label indicate pints of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide per acre, unless otherwise stated. Under conditions favoring disease development the high rate specified and shortest application interval should be used.

Note: Slowly invert container several times to assure uniform mixture.

The required amount of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide should be added slowly into the spray tank during filling. With concentrate sprays, pre-mix the required amount of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide in a clean container and add to the spray tank as it is being filled. Keep agitator running when filling spray tank and during spray operations.

Field and Row Crops

Apply Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of foliage. Gallonage to be used will vary with crop and amount of plant growth. Spray volume usually will range from 20 to 150 gallons per acre (200 to 1400 liters per hectare) for dilute sprays and 5 to 10 gallons per acre (50 to 100 liters per hectare) for concentrate ground sprays and aircraft applications. Both ground and aircraft methods of application are recommended unless specific directions are given for a crop. Application through sprinkler irrigation systems is not recommended unless specific directions are given for a crop. See application and calibration instruction below.

Application and Calibration Techniques for Chemigation

Apply this product only through center pivot, motorized lateral move, traveling gun, solid set and portable (wheel move, side roll, end tow, or hand move) irrigation system(s). 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 apply this product through irrigation systems connected to a public water system. '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 per year.

Controls for both irrigation water and pesticide injection systems must be functionally interlocked, so as to automatically terminate pesticide injection when the irrigation water pump motor stops. A person knowledgeable of the irrigation system and responsible for its operation shall be present so as to discontinue pesticide injection and make necessary adjustments, should the need arise.

The irrigation water pipeline must be fitted with a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of treated irrigation water back toward the water source.

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The pipeline must also be fitted with a vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain, located between the irrigation water pump and the check valve, to prevent back-siphoning of treated irrigation water into the water source.

Always inject Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide into irrigation water after it discharges from the irrigation pump and after it passes through the check valve. Never inject pesticides into the intake line on the suction side of the pump.

Pesticide injection equipment must be fitted with a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump. Interlock this valve to the power system, so as to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the chemical supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually turned off.

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 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.

Spray mixture in the chemical supply tank must be agitated at all times, otherwise settling and uneven application may occur. DO NOT apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide may be used through two basic types of sprinkler irrigation systems as outlined in Sections A and B below. Determine which type of system is in place, then refer to the appropriate directions provided for each type.

A. Center Pivot, Motorized Lateral Move and Traveling Gun Irrigation Equipment

For injection of pesticides, these continuously moving systems must use a positive displacement injection pump, of either diaphragm or piston type, constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock and capable of injection at pressures approximately 2-3 times those encountered within the irrigation water line. Venturi applicator units cannot be used on these systems.

Fill chemical supply tank of injection equipment with water. Operate system for one complete revolution or run across the field, measuring time required, amount of water injected, and acreage covered. Thoroughly mix recommended amount of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide for acreage to be covered into same amount of water used during calibration and inject into system continuously for one revolution or run. Mixture in the chemical supply tank must be continuously agitated during the injection run. Shut off injection equipment after one revolution or run, but continue to operate irrigation system until Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

B. Solid Set and Portable (Wheel Move, Side Roll, End Tow, or Hand Move) Irrigation Equipment

With stationary systems, an effectively designed in-line venturi applicator unit is preferred which is constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides; however, a positive-displacement pump can also be used.

Determine acreage covered by sprinkler. Fill tank of injection equipment with water and adjust flow to use contents over a thirty to forty-five minute period. Mix desired amount of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide for acreage to be covered with water so that the total mixture of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide plus water in the injection tank is equal to the quantity of water used during calibration and operate entire system at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of injection equipment used for amount of time established during calibration. No agitation should be required. Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide can be injected at the beginning or end of the irrigation cycle or as a separate application. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation system until Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION

CROP	DISEASES	RATE PER ACRE (lbs. a.i./A)	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Asparagus	Rust Purple Spot Cercospora leaf blight	2 to 4 pts. (1.5 to 3.0)	Use water volumes of 25-50 gallons per acre. Begin applications following final harvest of spears. Repeat applications at 14-28 day intervals (the minimum re-treatment interval is 14 days), depending on disease pressure. Use the higher rate and shorter interval if disease severity begins to increase during the season or weather conditions are conducive for severe epidemics. Do not apply within 190 days of the harvest of spears in the following season. Do not apply more than 12 pints Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (9.0 lbs. a.i.) per acre during each growing season.
Bean (Snap)	Rust	1 3/8 to 3 pts. (1.0 to 2.25)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications during early bloom stage or when disease first threatens and repeat as necessary (the minimum re-treatment interval is 7 days) to maintain control. DO NOT apply more than 12 pints Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (9 lbs. a.i.) per acre during each growing season. DO NOT apply within 7 days of harvest.
	Botrytis blight (gray mold)	3 pts. (2.25)	

CROP	DISEASES	RATE PER ACRE (lbs. a.i./A)	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Beans (Dry) (except soybeans) bean, adzuki bean, broad bean, dry bean, lablab bean, navy bean, kidney bean, lima bean, moth bean, mung bean, pink bean, pinto bean, tepary bean, urd bean, yardlong catjang chickpea (garbanzo) cowpea lupin, grain lupine bean, rice bean, runner bean, jackbean pea, blackeyed pea, southern Blueberries	Rust Anthracnose Downy mildew Cercospora leaf spot (blackeye only) Ascochyta blight	1 3/8 to 2 pts. (1.0 to 1.5)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications during early bloom stage and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals (the minimum re-treatment interval is 7 days). For use only on beans to be harvested dry with pods removed. DO NOT apply more than 4 times per growing season. DO NOT apply more than 8 pints Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (6 lbs. a.i.) per acre during each growing season. DO NOT apply within 14 days before harvest. Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment. See calibration directions which appear on the product label.
	For suppression of: Anthracnose (ripe rot) (<i>C. gloeosporoides</i>) Mummy Berry (<i>M. vacciniorymbos</i>)	3 to 4 pts. (2.25 to 3.0)	Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy which includes alternation with a fungicide with a different mode of action. Diseases may only be suppressed and russetting may occur under heavy disease pressure or unfavorable environmental conditions. Use 3 to 4 pints in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage, normally 20-100 gallons per acre. Begin applications at budbreak (green tip). Repeat applications through early bloom and repeat at 10-day intervals (the minimum re-treatment interval is 10 days). Under heavy disease pressure, use the higher rate. DO NOT combine Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide in spray tank with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers, unless your prior use has shown the combination physically compatible, effective and noninjurious under your conditions of use. DO NOT combine Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide with Dipel, Latron AG-98 or Latron B-1956 as phytotoxicity may result from the combination when applied to the crops on this label. Do not apply after full bloom or within 42 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 12 pints Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (9.0 lbs. a.i.) per acre during each growing season.
Cabbage Chinese Cabbage (tight-headed varieties only) Cauliflower Broccoli Chinese Broccoli Brussels Sprouts	Alternaria leaf spot Downy mildew	1 1/2 pts. (1.125)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications after transplants are set in field, or shortly after emergence of field-seeded crop, or when conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as necessary (the minimum re-treatment interval is 7 days) to maintain control. DO NOT apply more than 16 pints Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (12 lbs. a.i.) per acre during each growing season. DO NOT apply within 7 days of harvest to Chinese cabbage or Chinese broccoli.
	Ring spot (California only)	2 pts. (1.5)	For field-seeded brussel sprouts, begin applications at time of early sprout development or when conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as necessary (the minimum re-treatment interval is 7 days) to maintain control.
Carrot	Cercospora (Early) blight Alternaria (Late) blight	1 1/2 to 2 pts. (1.125 to 1.5)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Start applications when disease threatens and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as necessary (the minimum re-treatment interval is 7 days) to maintain control. DO NOT apply more than 20 pints Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (15 lbs. a.i.) per acre during each growing season. Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set, portable wheel move, motorized lateral move or center pivot systems only). See calibration directions preceding this section.

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CROP	DISEASES	RATE PER ACRE (lbs. a.i./A)	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Mango	Anthracoese	2 to 3½ pts. (1.5 to 2.6)	Use a water volume of 20 to 300 gallons per acre. Begin applications at early bloom and repeat on a 7-14 day interval until early fruit development. Begin the season with the 2 pint rate on a 14-day interval. If disease pressure is severe, use the higher rate and shorter interval. The minimum re-treatment interval is 7 days. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 32 pints Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (24 lbs. a.i.) per acre during each growing season.
Celery	Cercospora (Early) blight Septoria (Late) blight Basal stalk rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	2 to 3 pts. (1.5 to 2.25)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Start applications when transplants are set in the field and repeat at a 7 day interval as needed to maintain control (the minimum re-treatment interval is 7 days). DO NOT apply more than 24 pints Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (18 lbs. a.i.) per acre during each growing season. DO NOT apply within 7 days of harvest. Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set, portable wheel move, motorized lateral move or center pivot systems only). See calibration directions preceding this section.
	Pink rot (Suppression - 7 day schedule)	3 pts. (2.25)	DO NOT apply within 7 days of harvest. Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set, portable wheel move, motorized lateral move or center pivot systems only). See calibration directions preceding this section.
	Early blight Late blight	1½ to 2 pts. (1.125 to 1.5) per 100 gal.	For celery seedbeds, apply in a spray volume of 125 gallons per acre twice weekly or as needed to maintain control. Start applications shortly after crop emergence. Use the higher rate under severe disease conditions.
Corn (Sweet), Corn grown for seed	Helminthosporium leaf blights Rust	¾ to 2 pts. (0.6 to 1.5)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and repeat at 7 day intervals as required to maintain control (the minimum re-treatment interval is 7 days). Under severe disease conditions, use 1½ to 2 pints Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide per acre. DO NOT apply more than 12 pints Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (9 lbs. a.i.) per acre during each growing season. DO NOT apply within 14 days of harvest. DO NOT apply to sweet corn to be processed. DO NOT allow livestock to graze in treated fields. DO NOT ensile treated corn or use as livestock forage.
Cranberry	Fruit rots Lophodermium leaf/twig blight	4 to 6½ pts. (3.0 to 4.9)	Apply at early bloom and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals (the minimum re-treatment interval is 10 days). Under severe disease conditions, use the 6½ pint per acre rate on a 10 day schedule. DO NOT apply Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide more than 3 times per season. DO NOT apply more than 20 pints Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (15 lbs. a.i.) per acre during each growing season. DO NOT apply within 50 days of harvest. DO NOT apply to beds when flooded or allow release of irrigation water from beds for at least 3 days following application. Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment. Use 300 gallons of water per acre through solid set systems only. See calibration directions preceding this section.
			For suppression of neck rot (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.) during storage, a minimum of three weekly applications prior to lifting, using 1 3/8 to 3 pints of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide per acre, is recommended. The minimum re-treatment interval is 7 days. DO NOT apply more than 20 pints Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (15 lbs. a.i.) per acre during each growing season. DO NOT apply within 7 days of harvest.
Cucurbits Cucumber Cantaloupe Muskmelon Honeydew melon Watermelon Squash Pumpkin	Anthracoese Downy mildew Target spot Cercospora leaf spot Gummy stem blight (black rot) Alternaria leaf blight Scab Powdery mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca</i> only)	1½ to 2 pts. (1.125 to 1.5) 2 to 3 pts. (1.5 to 2.25)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when plants are in first true leaf stage or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat applications at 7 day intervals (the minimum re-treatment interval is 7 days). DO NOT apply more than 21 pints Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (15.75 bs. a.i.) per acre during each growing season. Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set, portable wheel move or center pivot only systems only). See calibration directions preceding this section. Note: Spraying mature watermelons may result in sunburn of the upper surface of the fruit. DO NOT apply Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide to watermelons when any of the following conditions are present: 1. Intense heat and sunlight 2. Drought conditions 3. Poor vine canopy 4. Other crop and environmental conditions which may be conducive to increased natural sunburn DO NOT combine Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide with anything except water for application to watermelons unless your prior use has shown the combination to be non-injurious to watermelons under your conditions of use.
Grasses Grown for Seed	Stem rust Leaf rust Stripe rust Septoria leaf spot Glume blotch Bipolaris and Drechslera leaf spots Selenophoma (eyespot)	1 to 1½ pts. (0.75 to 1.125)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications during stem elongation when conditions favor disease development. Re-apply at flag (top) leaf emergence and repeat applications at 14 day intervals (the minimum re-treatment interval is 14 days). DO NOT apply more than 6 pints Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (4.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre during each growing season. DO NOT apply within 14 days of harvest. DO NOT allow livestock to graze in treated areas or feed treated plant parts to livestock.
		1 to 2 pts. (0.75 to 1.5)	
Mint (Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin only)	Rust Septoria leaf spot	1 3/8 pts. (1.0)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage, normally 20 to 150 gallons per acre for dilute sprays and 5 to 10 gallons per acre for concentrate ground and aircraft applications. Begin applications when emerging plants are 4-8 inches high. Repeat applications at 7 to 10 day intervals or as necessary to maintain control (the minimum re-treatment interval is 7 days). DO NOT apply more than 3 times per season. DO NOT apply more than 4 pints Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (3 lbs. a.i.) per acre during each growing season. DO NOT apply within 80 days of harvest. DO NOT feed fresh or extracted mint hay from treated fields to livestock.
Onion (Dry bulb) and Garlic	Botrytis leaf blight/blast Botrytis neck rot (suppression) Purple blotch Downy mildew (suppression)	1 to 3 pts. (0.75 to 2.25)	Apply in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of tops. Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide is recommended for use with disease monitoring systems which adjust fungicide rates and frequency of application according to disease hazard. Apply as follows:
	Low Disease Hazard & Prior to Infection	Low Disease Hazard & Some Disease Present	High Disease Hazard
Rate per Acre	1 pt.	1 3/8 pts.	3 pts.
Frequency	10 days	7 to 10 days	7 days
Onion (Green bunching) Leek Shallot Onion grown for seed	Botrytis leaf blight/blast Purple blotch Downy mildew (suppression)	1½ to 3 pts. (1.125 to 2.25)	Use in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of tops. Begin applications prior to favorable infection periods, and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals for as long as conditions favor disease (the minimum re-treatment interval is 7 days). Use the high rate and a 7 day schedule of applications when heavy dew or rain persist. DO NOT apply more than 9 pints Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (6.75 lbs. a.i.) per acre during each growing season. DO NOT apply more than 3 times per season or within 14 days of harvest on green bunching onions, leeks or shallots. If additional disease control is needed before harvest, use another registered fungicide.
Papaya	Alternaria fruit spot Anthracoese Stem end rot	2 to 3 pts. (1.5 to 2.25)	Apply with ground equipment only, in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of fruit and leaves. Begin treatment when conditions favor development of disease and continue treatments at 14 day intervals until weather conditions no longer favor disease development (the minimum re-treatment interval is 14 days). DO NOT apply more than 9 pints Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (6.75 lbs. a.i.) per acre during each growing season.
Parsnip	Alternaria leaf spot Downy mildew Anthracoese Botrytis blight (gray mold) Bottom rot (<i>Rhizoctonia</i>)	1½ to 2 pts. (1.125 to 1.5)	Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Make the first application at the first sign of disease or when conditions are favorable for infection. Continue applications on a 7 to 10 day schedule (the minimum re-treatment interval is 7 days). DO NOT apply more than 4 times per season or within 10 days of harvest. DO NOT apply more than 8 pints Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (6 lbs. a.i.) per acre during each growing season.
Passion Fruit (Hawaii only)	Alternaria fruit and leaf spot (passion fruit brown spot)	2 pts. (1.5)	Apply with ground equipment in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of fruit and leaves. Begin treatment when fruit spots appear (April to July) and continue treatments at 14 day intervals until weather conditions no longer favor disease development (the minimum re-treatment interval is 14 days). DO NOT apply more than 10 pints Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (7.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre during each growing season.

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CROP	DISEASES	INITIATE 720 FLOWABLE FUNGICIDE RATE PER (lbs. a.i. per)		APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
		ACRE	100 GALS*	
Almonds	Blossom blight/brown rot Shothole Scab	4 pts. (3.0)	1.33 pts. (1.0)	Use water volumes of 20-300 gallons per acre. For blossom blight, begin application at popcorn (pink bud) and follow with an application at full bloom. If weather is still conducive for disease development, another application may be made at petal fall. For control of shothole, make an application in the autumn at leaf fall. In the spring, make the first application at budbreak, followed by an application at shuck split to control nut infections and to control scab. Do not apply within 150 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 25 pints Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (18.75 lbs. a.i.) per acre during each growing season (leaf fall through shuck split).
Filberts (Hazelnuts)	Eastern filbert blight	4 pts. (3.0)	1.33 pts. (1.0)	Use a water volume of 20 to 300 gallons per acre. Begin applications at the onset of disease or when weather conditions favor disease development. Make applications on a 14-28 day schedule, using the shorter interval under heavy disease pressure (the minimum re-treatment interval is 14 days). Do not apply with oils, other pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers. Do not apply within one week of an oil-based pesticide application. Do not apply through irrigation. Do not apply within 120 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 12 pints Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (9 lbs. a.i.) per acre during each growing season.
Peach Nectarine Apricot Cherry Plum Prune	Leaf curl Coryneum blight (shothole)	3 1/8 to 4 1/8 pts. (2.3 to 3.1)	1 to 1 3/8 pts. (0.75 to 1.0)	For best control of both diseases apply at leaf fall in late autumn, using sufficient water and proper sprayer calibration to obtain uniform coverage. When conditions favor high disease levels use the high rate of application and apply once or twice more in mid to late winter before budswell. If the leaf fall application is not practical, application of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide for control of leaf curl may be made at any time prior to budswell the following spring. Where Coryneum blight (shothole) occurs, also apply at budbreak to protect newly emerging leaves and at shuck split to prevent fruit infections.
	Lacy (russet) scab (plum/prune)	3 1/8 to 4 1/8 pts. (2.3 to 3.1)	1 to 1 3/8 pts. (0.75 to 1.0)	Make one application at popcorn (pink, red or early white bud) and a second application at full bloom. If weather conditions favor disease development, make an additional application at petal fall.
	Cherry leaf spot Peach, Nectarine, Apricot scab Black knot (cherry, plum)	3 1/8 to 4 1/8 pts. (2.3 to 3.1)	1 to 1 3/8 pts. (0.75 to 1.0)	In addition to the bloom application listed above, make one application at shuck split. DO NOT apply Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide after shuck split and before harvest. If additional disease control is needed before harvest, use another registered fungicide. For control of cherry leaf spot after harvest, make one application to foliage within 7 days after fruit is removed. In orchards with a history of high leaf spot incidence, make a second application 10-14 days later.
DO NOT apply more than 20½ pints Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (15.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre during each growing season. The minimum re-treatment interval is 10 days.				
Pistachio	Alternaria late blight Botryosphaeria blight	6 pts. (4.5)	3 pts.(2.25)	Use a water volume of 20 to 200 gallons per acre. Make the first application at the beginning of the blossom period followed by an application at full bloom. Make additional applications as required on a 28- day schedule. (The minimum re-treatment interval is 28 days). Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 30 pints Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (22.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre during each growing season. NOTE: Use of this product may result in speckling or reddening of the fruit hull (epicarp). This effect is superficial and has not resulted in any change in nut quality.
	Septoria leaf spot Botrytis blight	4 to 6 pts. (3.0 to 4.5)	2 to 3 pts. (1.50 to 2.25)	

CROP	DISEASES	INITIATE 720 FLOWABLE FUNGICIDE RATE PER (lbs. a.i. per)		APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
		ACRE	100 GALS*	
Conifers (pines, spruces)	Swiss needlecast	2¼ to 5½ pts. (2.1 to 4.125)	2¼ to 5½ pts. (2.1 to 4.125)	Single application technique: In Christmas tree plantations or forest stands, make one application in the spring when new shoot growth is ½ to 2 inches in length.
	Scleroterris canker (pines) Swiss needlecast	1½ to 2¼ pts. (1.125 to 2.1)	1½ to 2¼ pts. (1.125 to 2.1)	Make the first application in spring when new shoot growth is ½ to 2 inches in length. Make additional applications at 3 to 4 week intervals until conditions no longer favor disease development. For use in nursery beds, apply the highest rate specified on a 3 week schedule.
	Sirococcus tip blight	2 to 3½ pts. (1.5 to 2.6)	2 to 3½ pts. (1.5 to 2.6)	
	Rhizosphaera needlecast (spruces) Scirrhia brown spot (pines)	5½ pts. (4.125)	5½ pts. (4.125)	
	Cyclaneusma and Lophodermium needlecasts (pines)	2¼ to 5½ pts. (2.1 to 4.125)	2¼ to 5½ pts. (2.1 to 4.125)	Apply in early spring prior to budbreak. Repeat applications at approximately 6 to 8 week intervals, until spore release ceases in late fall. Apply monthly during periods of frequent rain fall, and where Lophodermium infections occur during dormancy (Pacific Northwest). During drought periods, applications may be suspended, then resumed upon next occurrence of needle wetness.
	Rhabdocline needlecast (Douglas-fir)	1½ to 2¼ pts. (1.125 to 2.1)	1½ to 2¼ pts. (1.125 to 2.1)	Apply at budbreak and repeat at 3 to 4 week intervals until needles are fully elongated and conditions no longer favor disease development. In plantations of mixed provenance, or when irregular budbreak occurs, apply weekly until all trees have broken bud, then every 3 to 4 weeks as specified above. In nursery beds, use the high rate on a 3 week schedule.
	Botrytis seedling blight Phoma twig blight	1½ to 2¼ pts. (1.125 to 2.1)	1½ to 2¼ pts. (1.125 to 2.1)	Begin applications in nursery beds when seedlings are 4 inches tall and when cool, moist conditions favor disease development. Make additional applications at 7 to 14 day intervals as long as disease favorable conditions persist.
	Autoecious needle rust (Weir's cushion) (spruce)	5½ pts. (4.125)	5½ pts. (4.125)	Begin applications when 10% of buds have broken and twice thereafter at 7-10 day intervals.
DO NOT apply more than 22 pints Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (16.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre during each growing season. The minimum re-treatment interval for established trees is 21 days. The minimum re-treatment interval in nursery beds is 7 days.				

*Volumetric rates to be used only with full dilute spray volume specified on this label for tree and orchard crops.

MUSHROOMS: Verticillium brown spot and dry bubble - Apply 2.75 to 5.5 fl. oz. of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide per 1,000 sq. ft. of mushroom bed. Apply as a drench to the mushroom bed surface in at least 12.5 gallons of water per 1,000 sq. ft. of mushroom bed. Make two applications. Apply the high rate (5.5 fl. oz.) of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide in the first application and the low rate (2.75 fl. oz.) of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide in the second application. The first application should be made within two days of top-dressing the spawn-colonized mushroom compost with a casing layer. The second application should be made at pinning. Do not apply within 5 days of first harvest. Make no more than two applications per cropping cycle. Do not apply more than 8.25 fl. oz. of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide per cropping cycle.

GRASSES: GOLF COURSE FAIRWAYS

For low disease pressure, follow the re-treatment intervals and the application rates provided below.

For an extreme disease condition, a single maximum application of 15 pints per acre with a minimum re-treatment interval of 7 days can be made each year. After making the 15 pints per acre application, the low disease regime must be followed for the remainder of the year.

No more than 34.6 pints/acre of this product may be applied per year on fairways.

For reentry into treated areas, refer to the Non-Agricultural Use Requirements Box.

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Grasses: Golf Course Fairways cont'd.:

DISEASES* CONTROLLED	LOW DISEASE PRESSURE TREATMENT REGIME		EXTREME DISEASE CONDITION		MAXIMUM APPLICATION RATE PER YEAR FOR FAIRWAYS (PINTS/ACRE)
	RETREATMENT INTERVAL (DAYS)	APPLICATION RATE (PINTS/ACRE)	MAXIMUM SINGLE APPLICATION ALLOWED IN A YEAR (PINTS/ACRE)	MINIMUM RETREATMENT INTERVAL FOR THE MAXIMUM SINGLE APPLICATION (DAYS)	
Dollar spot	7-10 14-21	2.75 ^a - 5.5 5.5 - 9.7	15	7	34.6
Leaf Spot, Melting Out, Brown Blight	7 - 10 14 - 21	5.5 5.5 - 9.7			
Brown Patch	7 - 14	5.5 - 9.7			
Gray Leaf Spot	7 - 10	5.5 - 9.7			
Red Thread	7 - 10	5.5 - 9.7			
Anthracnose	7 - 14	8.33 - 9.7			

^aLow rate is not effective on intensively mowed turfgrasses such as golf course tees and greens.

*Diseases are caused by some of the following fungi:

Dollar Spot: *Sclerotinia homeocarpa*, *Lanzia* or *Moellerodiscus* spp.

Leaf Spot, Melting out and Brown Blight: *Drechslera* spp., *Bipolaris* spp., *Curvularia* spp.

Anthracnose: *Colletotrichum*.

GRASSES: GOLF COURSE TEES, GREENS, AND ORNAMENTAL TURF USES

For low disease pressure, follow the re-treatment intervals and the application rate provided below. For an extreme disease condition, a single maximum application of 15 pints per acre with a minimum re-treatment interval of 7 days can be made. For this product, maximum yearly application limits exist for fairways, greens and other non-residential ornamental turf. For reentry after treatment, follow requirements outlined in the Non-Agricultural Use Requirements Box.

Do not use on home lawns and turf sites associated with apartment buildings, daycare centers, playgrounds, playfields, recreational park athletic fields, athletic fields located on or next to schools (i.e., elementary, middle and high schools), campground, churches, and theme parks.

DISEASES* CONTROLLED	RETREATMENT INTERVAL (DAYS)	APPLICATION RATE (FL. OZ. PER 1000 SQ. FT.)		MAXIMUM APPLICATION RATE PER YEAR FOR ORNAMENTAL TURF, TEES AND GREENS (FL. OZ. PER 1000 SQ. FT.)
		LOW DISEASE PRESSURE REGIME	HIGH DISEASE PRESSURE REGIME	
Dollar spot	7 to 14	2.12 - 3.5	5.5 (14)	12.7 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft. (ornamental turf)
Brown Patch	7 to 14	2.12 - 3.5	5.5 (14)	
Leaf Spot, Melting Out	7 to 10	2.12 - 3.5	5.5 (14)	25.4 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft. (trees)
Gray Leaf Spot	7 to 10	2.12 - 3.5	5.5 (14)	
Red Thread	7 to 10	2.12 - 3.5	5.5 (14)	
Anthracnose	7 to 14	2.12 - 3.5	5.5 (14)	35.7 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft. (greens)
Copper Spot	7 to 10	2.12 - 3.5	5.5 (14)	
Stem Rust (Bluegrass)	7 to 14	2.12 - 3.5	5.5 (14)	
DICHONDRA:	7 to 14	2.12 - 3.5	5.5 (14)	
Leaf Spot (California Only)				

*Diseases are caused by some of the following fungi:

Dollar Spot: *Sclerotinia homeocarpa*, *Lanzia* or *Moellerodiscus* spp.

Brown Patch: *Rhizoctonia* spp.

Leaf Spot, Melting Out and Brown Blight: *Drechslera* spp., *Bipolaris* spp., *Curvularia* spp.

Gray Leaf Spot: *Pyricularia* spp.

Red Thread: *Laetisaria fuciformis*.

Anthracnose: *Colletotrichum* spp.

Copper Spot: *Gloeocercospora* spp.

Stem Rust: *Puccinia* spp.

Dichondra Leaf Spot: *Alternaria* spp.

Gray snow mold caused by *Typhula* spp.: Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage (2 to 10 gallons per 1000 sq. ft.). Apply a single application of 3 ½ fluid ounces of this product per 1000 sq. ft. of turf area. Application must be made before snow cover in autumn. If snow cover is intermittent or lacking during the winter, reapply at 3 ½ fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft. at monthly intervals until gray snow mold conditions no longer prevail. In areas where pink snow mold (*Geriachia* or *Fusarium* patch) is likely to occur, apply this product at 3 ½ fl. oz. in combination with products containing iprodione at 2 oz. active ingredient per 1000 sq. ft. of turf area. Read and observe all label directions for products containing this active ingredient. A maximum seasonal limit of 12.7 oz. per 1000 sq. ft. may be applied to ornamental turf, no more than 25.4 oz. per 1000 sq. ft. may be applied to tees and a maximum seasonal amount of 35.7 oz. per 1000 sq. ft. of this product may be applied to greens.

Fusarium (*Geriachia*) Patch: For control of *Fusarium* patch only in areas where snow cover is intermittent or lacking during the winter, apply 3 ½ fl. oz. of this product per 1000 sq. ft. Begin applications in autumn and reapply at 21- to 28 day intervals until conditions favorable for *Fusarium* patch no longer prevail. A maximum seasonal limit of 12.7 oz. per 1000 sq. ft. may be applied to ornamental turf, no more than 25.4 oz. per 1000 sq. ft. may be applied to tee and a maximum seasonal amount of 35.7 oz. per 1000 sq. ft. of this product may be applied to greens.

Algae: For prevention of algae on turfgrasses, apply this product at the rate of 2 1/8 to 3 ½ fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft. on a 7 to 14 day schedule. When algae is well established, every attempt should be made to dry out the afflicted areas. Once dry, spiking or verticutting should be done to enhance turfgrass recovery in conjunction with applications of this product. Several applications may be necessary for turfgrass recovery. Only a preventive spray program with this product will prevent a recurrence of the algae when environmental conditions are favorable for algae growth. A maximum seasonal limit of 12.7 oz. per 1000 sq. ft. may be applied to ornamental turf. No more than 25.4 oz. per 1000 sq. ft. may be applied to tees and a maximum seasonal amount of 35.7 per 1000 sq. ft. of this product may be applied to greens.

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GRASS: SODFARMS

Do not use on home lawns and turf sites associated with apartment buildings, daycare centers, playgrounds, playfields, recreational park athletic fields, athletic fields located on or next to schools (i.e., elementary, middle and high schools), campground, churches, and theme parks.
Do not use for sodfarms at application rates greater than 13 pounds of active ingredient, per acre, per year.

Apply this product in 30 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and repeat applications as long as these conditions persist using the rates recommended in the following table.

Under severe disease conditions, a single application of 15 pints per acre may be made with a 7-day retreatment interval. Subsequent applications must follow the rates and re-treatment intervals outlined in the following table for the remainder of the year.

Do not mow or water after treatment until spray deposited on grass is thoroughly dry. This product should always be used in conjunction with good turf management practices.

Sodfarm turf treated with chlorothalonil prior to harvest must be mechanically cut, rolled, and harvested. Follow provisions outlined in the Agricultural Use Requirements box.

DISEASES* CONTROLLED	LOW DISEASE PRESSURE TREATMENT REGIME		EXTREME DISEASE CONDITION		APPLICATION LIMIT PER YEAR FOR SODFARMS (PINTS/ACRE)
	RETREATMENT INTERVAL (DAYS)	APPLICATION RATE (PINTS/ACRE)	MAXIMUM SINGLE APPLICATION ALLOWED IN A YEAR (PINTS/ACRE)	MINIMUM RETREATMENT INTERVAL FOR THE MAXIMUM SINGLE APPLICATION (DAYS)	
Dollar Spot	7 - 10 14 - 21	2.75 ^a - 5.5 5.5 - 9.66	17.3	7	17.3
Leaf Spot, Melting Out, Brown Blight	7 - 10 14 - 21	5.5 5.5 - 9.66			
Brown Patch	7 - 14	5.5 - 9.66			
Gray Leaf Spot	7 - 10	5.5 - 9.66			
Red Thread	7 - 10	5.5 - 9.66			
Anthracoese	7 - 14	8.12 - 9.66			

^a Low rate is not effective on intensively mowed grasses.

*Diseases are caused by some of the following fungi:

Dollar Spot: *Sclerotinia homeocarpa*, *Lanzia* or *Moellerodiscus* spp.

Leaf Spot, Melting Out and Brown Blight: *Drechslera* spp., *Bipolaris* spp., *Curvularia* spp.

Anthracoese: *Colletotrichum*.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

This product may be used on ornamental plants grown in the field, nurseries, greenhouses and for spot-treatment of ornamental plants growing in landscapes. Due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamental and nursery plants and the widely varying growing conditions, it is impossible to test every one for sensitivity to this product. Prior to commercial use, apply the recommended rates to a small area of plants in question, i.e. bedding plants, foliage, etc. and observe for 7 to 10 days prior to treatment of a commercial crop.

Field-grown ornamentals:

No more than 48 pints per acre of this product may be applied to field-grown ornamentals per year.

For aerial application to field-planted ornamentals, a minimum rate of 10 gals of spray per acre should be used during application. This product should be applied to plants when both foliage and flowers are dry or nearly dry.

For field-grown roses, apply 1.4 pints of this product per acre for a single application.

For field-planted pachysandra, apply 4.1 pints per acre of this product for a single application.

Ornamentals grown in nurseries, greenhouses:

DO NOT use mistblowers or high-pressure spray equipment when making applications of this product in greenhouses.

Apply this product at a rate of 1.37 pints per 100 gallons of water unless other directions are given in table below. Apply in a spray until foliage run-off occurs when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat applications at 7- to 14-day intervals until conditions are no longer favorable. During periods when conditions favor severe disease incidence, generally cloudy or wet weather, apply this product at 7-day intervals. This product should be applied to plants when both foliage and flowers are dry or nearly dry.

DO NOT combine this product in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers unless prior use has shown the combination to be physically compatible, effective and non-injurious under your conditions of use.

Spot-treatment of ornamental plants growing in landscapes:

Apply this product at a rate of 1.3 teaspoons per 2 gallons of water. Apply in a spray until foliage run-off occurs when condition are favorable for disease development. Repeat applications at 7- to 14-day intervals until conditions are no longer favorable. During periods when conditions favor severe disease incidence, generally cloudy or wet weather, apply this product in 7-day intervals. This product should be applied to plants when both foliage and flowers are dry or nearly dry.

Use of this product is recommended for control of fungal diseases referred to by numbers in parentheses following each ornamental. Ornamentals listed on this label have been tested and found to tolerate applications of this product at the recommended rates. The user should test for possible phytotoxic responses, using recommended rates on ornamental plants on a small area prior to commercial treatments. Applications made during bloom may damage flowers and/or fruits.

NOTE: Fruits and other treated foliage must not be eaten or fed to livestock.

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Diseases controlled by this product:

1. Leafspots/Foliar Blights:

Actinopelte leaf spot
 Alternaria leafspot/leaf blight
 Anthracnose-leaf blotch, spot
 Anthracnose- (Discula) blight
 Ascochyta blight
 Bipolaris (Helminthosporium) leaf spot
 Botrytis leaf spot, leaf blight
 Cephalosporium leafspot
 Cercospora leafspot
 Cercosporidium leafspot
 Coryneum blight (shothole)
 Corynespora leafspot
 Curvularia leafspot
 Cylindrosporium leafspot
 Dactylaria leafspot
 Didymellina leafspot
 Dreschlera leafspot
 Fabraea (Entomosporium) leafspot
 Fusarium leafspot
 Gloesporium black leafspot
 Inkspot (Dreschlera)
 Marssonina leafspot
 Monilinia blossom blight, twig blight.
 Mycosphaerella ray blight
 Mycothecium leafspot, brown rot
 Nematostoma leaf blight
 Phyllosticta leafspot
 Rhizoctonia web blight
 Ramularia leafspot
 Septoria leafspot
 Sphaeropsis leafspot
 Stagonospora leaf scorch
 Tan leafspot (Curvularia)
 Volutella leaf blight

2. Flower spots/blights:

Botrytis flower spot, flower blight
 Curvularia flower spot, flower blight
 Monilinia blossom blight
 Ovinia flower blight
 Rhizopus blossom blight
 Sclerotinia flower blight

3. Cylindrocladium stem canker

4. Phytophthora leaf blight, dieback

5. Powdery mildews:

Erysiphe cichoracearum
 Microsphaera spp.

6. Rusts:

Gymnosporangium spp.
 Puccinia spp.
 Pucciniastrum hydrangeae

7. Taphrina blister

8. Scab

Venturia inaequalis

Ornamentals recommended for treatment with this product:

Avoid applications during bloom periods for those plants where flower injury is unacceptable.

For poinsettia, discontinue applications prior to bract formation; phytotoxicity is possible on bracts. For roses, use 1.1 pints per 100 gallons of water.

PLANT	DISEASE(S)	COMMENTS/INSTRUCTIONS
Aglaonema	1	
Andromeda (Pieris)	4	
Arabian Violet	2	
Areca palm	1	
Artemesia	1	
Ash, Fraxinus	1	
Aspen	1	
Azalea	1,2,4	
Begonia	1	
Boston fern	1	
Buckeye, Horse-chestnut	1	
Camellia	2	
Carnation	1,2	
Cherry-laurel	1	
Chrysanthemum	1,2	

PLANT	DISEASE(S)	COMMENTS/INSTRUCTIONS
Crabapple	1,6,8	
Crocus	1	
Daffodil	1	
Daisy	1	
Dogwood	1	
Dumbcane, Dieffenbachia	1	
Dracaena	1	
Eucalyptus	3	
Euonymus	1	
Fatsia (Aralia)	1	
Ficus	1	
Firethorn, Pyracantha	1	
Florida Ruffle Fern	1	
Flowering Almond	1,2	
Flowering Cherry	1,2	
Flowering Peach	1,2	
Flowering Plum	1,2	
Flowering Quince	1,2	
Geranium	1,6	
Gladiolus	1,2	
Hawthorn	1,6	
Holly	1	
Hollyhock	6	
Hydrangea (foliage only)	1,6	
Iris	1,2	
Leatherleaf Fern	1	
Lilac	5	
Lily	1	
Lipstick plant	1	
Magnolia	1	
Maple	1	
Marigold	1	
Ming aralia	1	
Mountain Laurel	1	
Narcissus	1	
Oak (red group only)	1,7	
Oregon Grape (Mahonia)	6	
Oyster plant (Rhoeoe)	6	
Pachysandra	1	Use 3 pints of this product per 100 gallons of water for greenhouse-grown plants.
Pansy	1	
Parlor palm (Chamaedorea)	1	
Peperomia	1	
Petunia	1,4	
Philodendron	1,4	
Phlox	1	
Photinia	1	
Poinsettia	1	Discontinue applications prior to bract formation; phytotoxicity is possible.
Poplar	1	
Prayer Plant (Maranta)	1	
Privet, Ligustrum	1	
Rhododendron	1,2,4	
Rose	1	Use 1.1 pints per 100 gallons of water for greenhouse grown plants.
Sand Cherry	1,2	

PLANT	DISEASE(S)	COMMENTS/INSTRUCTIONS
Sequoia	1	
Spiraea	1	
Statice	1	
Sycamore, Planetree	1	
Syngonium	1	
Tulip	1	
Viburnum	5	
Walnut, Juglans	1	
Zebra plant (Aphelandra)	1	
Zinna	1,5	

The following ornamental plant species, which have been tested with this product at recommended rates, did not exhibit phytotoxicity.

Botanical name	Common name
<i>Aechmea fasciata</i>	Aechmea
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine
<i>Asplenium nidus</i>	Birdnest Fern
<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.	Bougainvillea
<i>Caladium</i> spp.	Caladium
<i>Calathea makoyana</i>	Peacock plant
<i>Callistephus chinensis</i>	Aster
<i>Carissa grandiflora</i>	Natal plum
<i>Clerodendron thomsonae</i>	Bleeding Heart
<i>Codiaeum</i> spp.	Croton
<i>Cordyline terminalis</i>	Ti Plant

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<i>Crassula argentea</i>	Jade Plant
<i>Cyrthomium falcatum</i>	Holly Leaf Fern
<i>Dionaea muscipula</i>	Venus Fly Trap
<i>Dizygotheca elegantissiam</i>	False Aralia
<i>Epipremnum aureum</i>	Golden Pothos, Scindapsus
<i>Episcia cupreata</i>	Flame Violet
<i>Fittonia</i> spp.	Silver-nerve Plant
<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>	Gerber Daisy
<i>Gynura sarmentosa</i>	Purple Passion Vine
<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	Baby's Breath
<i>Hoya</i> spp.	Wax Plant
<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Chinese Holly
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Japanese Holly
<i>Impatiens</i> spp.	Impatiens
<i>Pilea cadieri</i>	Aluminum Plant
<i>Platynerium</i> spp.	Staghorn Fern
<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i> "Hahnii"	Birdsnest Sansevieria
<i>Tolmiea menziesii</i>	Piggy-back Plant
<i>Yucca elephantipes</i>	Spineless Yucca
<i>Zygocactus truncatus</i>	Christmas Cactus

NOTE: DO NOT apply this product to either green or variegated Pittosporium or to Schefflera, as multiple applications have been demonstrated to cause phytotoxic responses.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a cool place. Protect from excessive heat.

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse 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.acrecycle.org.

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. 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 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 help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night CHEMTREC - 1-800-424-9300.

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