UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

December 14, 2018

Mr. Brad Glenn
Regulatory Manager
Bayer CropScience
Environmental Science Division
2 T.W. Alexander Drive
Research Triangle Park, N.C. 27709

Subject: Label Amendment – Addressing CDPR Label Language for Broadform Fungicide regarding Environmental Hazard statement, Drench, and Chemigation language
Product Name: **FLU+TFS SC 500**
EPA Registration Number: 432-1537
Application Date: August 31, 2018
Decision Number: 544235

Dear Mr. Glenn:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. If you have any questions, please contact Eleanor Thornton by phone at 703-305-6799, or via email at thornton.eleanor@epa.gov.

Shaja B. Joyner, Product Manager 20
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
Registration Division 7505P

Enclosure

ACCEPTED
12/14/2018
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 432-1537

GROUP	7	11	FUNGICIDE

FLU+TFS SC 500

ABN: Broadform

Intended for use by commercial applicators.
For use on turf on golf courses, sod farms, sport fields, residential, institutional, municipal, commercial, and other turfgrass areas; ornamentals and crops in residential and commercial landscapes, interiorscapes, field grown and container crops in nurseries and greenhouses, lathhouses, shadehouses, containers and other enclosed structures. For control of diseases of turf, ornamentals and crops and for the protection against damage caused by certain plant pathogenic nematodes.

Editorial Note – Marketing claim Positioned here

[Image Placeholder]

Editorial Note – [Bracketed Text] is optional language

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

FLUOPYRAM*	21.40%
TRIFLOXYSTROBIN*	21.40%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	57.20%
TOTAL:	100.00%

Contains 2.10 lbs. fluopyram and 2.10 lbs. trifloxystrobin per gallon

*(CAS Number **658066-35-4 and 141517-21-7**)

EPA Reg. No. 432-1537 **EPA Est._____**

Suspension Concentrate

[Shake Well Before Use]

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See [Back][Side] Panel for First Aid Instructions and [Leaflet][Booklet] for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use. (Note to reviewer: Location of additional precautionary statements, directions for use will vary between those listed, depending on container type/size.)

For MEDICAL and TRANSPORTATION Emergencies ONLY Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577
For PRODUCT USE Information Call 1-800-331-2867

NET Contents:

PRODUCED FOR

Bayer Environmental Science

A Division of Bayer CropScience, LP
PO Box 12014 2 T.W. Alexander Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

FIRST AID	
If swallowed:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on skin or clothing:	• 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:	• 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.
In case of emergency call toll free the Bayer CropScience Emergency Response Telephone No. 1-800-334-7577. Have a product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Treat Symptomatically.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin or inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt
- long pants
- shoes plus socks
- chemical-resistant (such as nitrile or butyl) gloves

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas.

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. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

Surface Water Label Advisories

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 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 fluopyram.

Ground Water Advisory

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Run Off Management

Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's potential to reach aquatic sediment via runoff.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATIONS OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, plant injury, other property damage, as well as other unintended consequences may result because of factors beyond the control of Bayer CropScience LP. Those factors include, but are not limited to, weather conditions, presence of other materials or the manner of use or application. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, THAT EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. No agent of Bayer CropScience is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE DISCLAIMS ANY LIABILITY WHATSOEVER FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE, SHALL NOT EXCEED THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID, OR AT BAYER CROPSCIENCE'S ELECTION, THE REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
Read entire label before using this product.

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 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 over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- socks and shoes
- chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as natural rubber ≥ 14 mils

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 (WPS) 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.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

FLU+TFS SC 500 is a broad spectrum fungicide with preventative, systemic, and curative properties for the control or suppression of certain turf, ornamental and crop diseases. FLU+TFS SC 500 is a protectant against damage caused by certain plant pathogenic nematodes.

FOR USE ON:

- Turf on golf courses, sod farms, sport fields, residential, institutional, municipal, commercial, and other turfgrass areas.
- Ornamentals in residential and commercial landscapes, interiorscapes, field grown and container ornamentals in nurseries and greenhouses, lathhouses, shadehouses, containers and other enclosed structures.
- Crops in residential and commercial landscapes, interiorscapes, field grown and container crops in nurseries and greenhouses, lathhouses, shadehouses, containers and other enclosed structures.

RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply more than the maximum annual rate for each specific use from any combination of products containing FLUOPYRAM.
- [Not for sale, distribution, or use in Nassau and Suffolk counties, New York except as permitted under FIFRA 24(c), Special Local Need registration.]
- [(*editorial note: This to be included if the drench label instructions are to be print restricted*)] [Do not apply FLU + TFS SC 500 as a drench]
- [(*editorial note: This to be included if the chemigation instructions are to be print restricted*)] [Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system]

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

The active ingredients in FLU+TFS SC 500 belong to two different fungicide groups, the pyridinyl-ethyl-benzamides (Group 7) and the QoI or strobilurins (Group 11). To maintain long-term effectiveness of this fungicide, follow the specific resistance management guidance listed on this label. The following practices may delay the development of fungicide resistance.

1. Start spray programs early: Spray programs that begin before pathogens attack keep fungal populations low and reduce the likelihood of resistance. Consult your local extension specialist, certified crop advisor and/or manufacturer representative for recommendations on when to begin spray programs.

2. Alternate products: Use spray programs that include alternation of products from different fungicide groups. Group numbers are listed in a box at the top right of product labels.

3. Use at least the minimum labeled rate and do not extend spray intervals beyond label requirements: Use of rates below the minimum labeled rate can shorten the useful life of a fungicide. Furthermore, stretching application intervals too long may leave turf, ornamentals, or crops unprotected, allowing the pathogen population to multiply, and increasing the likelihood for resistance to develop.

4. IPM: Applications of fungicides should be integrated into an overall disease and pest management program. Cultural practices known to reduce disease development should be followed. Consult your local extension specialist, certified advisor and/or manufacturer representative for additional IPM strategies established for your area.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Airblast (Air Assist) Applications for ornamental trees and crops.

Airblast sprayers carry droplets into the canopy of trees/vines via a radially, or laterally directed air stream. Follow the following specific drift management practices:

- Adjust deflectors and aiming devices so that spray is only directed into the canopy;
- Block off upward pointed nozzles when there is no overhanging canopy;
- Use only enough air volume to penetrate the canopy and provide good coverage;
- Do not allow the spray to go beyond the edge of the cultivated area (i.e., turn off sprayer when turning at end rows);
- Only spray inward, toward the tree stand, for applications to the outside rows.

COMPATIBILITY TESTING AND TANK MIX PARTNERS

Compatibility

FLU+TFS SC 500 is physically and biologically compatible with many registered pesticides and fertilizers or micronutrients. However, it is known that many components, including pesticides, fertilizers, micronutrients, and spray adjuvants, may be present in a tank mix combination. There is potential for adverse chemical reactions. It is impossible to determine physical, biological, and plant compatibility for all scenarios that may be encountered; therefore, users must determine the chemical, physical, biological and plant compatibility of such mixes prior to making applications on a broad commercial scale.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Order of Mixing

FLU+TFS SC 500 may be used with other recommended pesticides, fertilizers, and micronutrients. The proper mixing procedure for FLU+TFS SC 500 alone or in tank mix combinations with other pesticides is:

1. fill the spray tank 1/4 to 1/3 full with clean water;
2. while recirculating and with the agitator running, add any products in PVA bags **(See Note).** Allow time for thorough mixing;
3. continue to fill spray tank with water until 1/2 full;
4. add any wettable powder (WP), water dispersible granule (WG/WDG) products, or "flowable" (FL/SC) type products;
5. allow enough time for thorough mixing of each product added to tank;
6. add required amount of FLU+TFS SC 500 , and;
7. if applicable, add any remaining tank mix components: emulsifiable concentrates (EC), fertilizers and micronutrients;
8. fill spray tank to desired level and maintain constant agitation to ensure uniformity of spray mixture.

RESTRICTION: Do not use PVA packets in a tank mix with products that contain boron or release free chlorine.
PRECAUTION: The resultant reaction of PVA and boron or free chlorine is a plastic that is not soluble in water or solvents.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Applications using sufficient water volume to provide thorough and uniform coverage generally provide the most effective disease control. Do not make applications when conditions favor drift beyond the target application area. Avoid spraying when windy, high temperature, drought, low relative humidity, or temperature inversion conditions exist.

Ground Application

For ground application equipment, apply:

- 1 to 2 gallons of solution per 1000 sq. ft. for disease control on turf
- 2 to 4 gallons of solution per 1000 sq. ft. for protection against nematodes
- 50 to 100 gallons of solution per acre for disease control on ornamental plants and crops

IRRIGATION AND WATERING

When applying FLU+TFS SC 500 against nematodes irrigate or water in the product within [8], [12], [24] hours of application to the depth of the root zone to be protected.

[(editorial note: If the restriction to prohibit chemigation is print restricted, this section must be included:)]

[Chemigation Application

Apply this product only through center pivot, motorized-lateral move, traveling gun, and solid set or portable (wheel move, side roll, end tow, or hand move) irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise. FLU + TFS SC 500 has not been sufficiently tested when applied through irrigation systems to assure consistent product performance for all labeled uses. The following application techniques are provided for user reference but do not constitute a warranty of fitness for application through sprinkler irrigation equipment.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system, unless the pesticide label prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place. 'Public water system' means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone (RPZ), back flow preventer, or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an alternative to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the flow outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. Pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The systems must contain functional interlocking controls, to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift. Spray mixture in the chemical supply tank must be agitated at all times, otherwise settling and uneven application may occur. Apply pesticide continuously for the duration of the water application. For mixing instructions, please refer to directions in the "compatibility testing and tank mix partners" section.

This product may be used through two basic types of irrigation systems as outlined in **Sections A and B** below. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back flow. Determine which type of irrigation system is in place, then refer to the appropriate directions provided below for each type.]

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

For injections of pesticides, these continuously moving systems must use a positive displacement injection pump of either diaphragm or piston type and be constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides. They must also be 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. Thoroughly mix required amount of this product 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 this product has been cleared from the last sprinkler head. This product can be injected during the irrigation cycle or as a separate application.

B. Solid-Set, 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 to support even and quick distribution. However, a positive-displacement pump can also be used. For solid set systems, determine acreage covered by sprinkler. Fill the tank of injection equipment with water and adjust flow to use contents over 30 to 45 minutes. Mix desired amount of this product for acreage to be covered with water so that the total mixture of this product plus water in the injection tank is equal to the quantity of water used during calibration. Provide chemical supply tank agitation sufficient for mixing until chemigation is completed. Operate entire system at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of injection equipment used, for amount of time established during calibration.]

TURF USE DIRECTIONS

FLU+TFS SC 500 is a systemic fungicide, which may be used, in a seasonal program for the control of diseases and prevention of nematode damage, on common turfgrasses. Apply as a foliar spray, using 1 to 4 gallons of water per 1,000 square feet, as indicated in the "turf disease control use directions" table. Apply with a properly calibrated sprayer.

TURF USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply more than 0.3 fl. oz.[1] of FLU+TFS SC 500 per 1000 sq. ft. per application.
- For turf, do not exceed 0.63 fl. oz.[2] of FLU+TFS SC 500 per 1000 sq. ft. per year. Using the 0.2 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft. rate for turf, do not exceed 3 applications pear year.
- For residential turf, do not apply more than 0.57 fl. oz.3 of FLU+TFS SC 500 per 1000 sq. ft. per year. Using the 0.2 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft. rate for residential turf, do not exceed 2 applications pear year.

[1]The maximum single rate for turf and residential turf contains 0.21 lbs each of trifloxystrobin and fluopyram per acre.
[2]The yearly rate on turf contains 0.446 lbs each of trifloxystrobin and fluopyram per acre.
[3]The yearly rate on residential turf contains 0.4 lbs each of trifloxystrobin and fluopyram per acre.

APPLICATIONS FOR TURF DISEASES CONTROL

Turf Tolerance
Use FLU+TFS SC 500 in accordance with the prescribed label instructions on:

- all cool season turfgrasses such as Bentgrasses, Bluegrasses, Fescues, Ryegrasses, including mixtures thereof
- all warm season grasses such as Bermudagrass, St Augustinegrass, Seashore paspalum, Kikuyigrass, and Zoysiagrass.

[FLU+TFS SC 500 is not phytotoxic to these aforementioned grasses.]

Turf disease control use directions

Disease Control	Application Rate (fl. oz. Product /1,000 $ft^{2)}$	Interval between Applications (days)	Application Instructions
Anthracnose (suppression only) (*Colletotrichum cereale)*	0.2-0.3	14-28	**Under high disease pressure or for early curative application**, use the higher rate and shorter interval. Begin fungicide applications preventively when conditions are favorable for disease development. Reapply as needed but do not exceed maximum prescribed rates.
Brown Patch (*Rhizoctonia solani*)	0.2-0.3	14-28	Late curative applications may be less effective. **Lightly water-in applications to move fungicide into thatch for increased effectiveness.** Begin fungicide applications at the early stage of yellow ring symptom development or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Reapply as needed but do not exceed maximum prescribed rates.
Cool season Brown patch /Yellow patch (*Rhizoctonia cerealis*)	0.2-0.3	21-28	**Under high disease pressure or for early curative application**, use the higher rate. Make 1 to 2 applications when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Dollar Spot (*Sclerotinia homeocarpa*)	0.05-0.2	7-28	**For preventive applications** where light disease pressure is anticipated, use the lower rate. **Under high disease pressure or for early curative application**, use the higher rate and a shorter interval. Begin fungicide applications preventively. Reapply as needed but do not exceed maximum prescribed rates.
Gray Leaf Spot (*Pyricularia grisea*)	0.3	14-28	**Under high disease pressure or for early curative application**, use the higher rate. Begin fungicide applications preventively when conditions are favorable for disease development. Reapply as needed but do not exceed maximum prescribed rates.

Pink snow mold (*Microdochium nivale*) Gray Snow Mold, Typhula Blight (*Typhula* spp.)	0.2-0.3	28	**Under high disease pressure** use the higher rate. Begin fungicide applications preventively in the late fall prior to lasting snow cover. Make 1-2 applications when heavy disease pressure is anticipated but do not exceed maximum prescribed rates.
Microdochium Patch (*Microdochium nivale*)	0.2-0.3	10-14	**Under high disease pressure** use the higher rate. Begin fungicide applications preventively when the turf is moist and temperatures range from 32-65° F without lasting snowfall. Repeat applications when high disease pressure is anticipated.
Pink Patch (*Limonomyces roseipellis*)	0.15-0.3	14-28	**Under high disease pressure or for early curative application**, use the higher rate. Begin fungicide applications preventively when conditions are favorable for disease development. Reapply as needed but do not exceed maximum prescribed rates.
Red Thread (*Laetisaria fuciformis*)	0.15-0.3	14-28	**Under high disease pressure or for early curative application**, use the higher rate. Begin fungicide applications preventively when conditions are favorable for disease development. Reapply as needed but do not exceed maximum prescribed rates. Begin fungicide applications preventively when soil temperatures drop below 75° F at a 2-inch soil depth in the fall.
Rust (*Puccinia* spp.)	0.2-0.3	14-28	**Under high disease pressure or for early curative application**, use the higher rate. Begin fungicide applications preventively when conditions are favorable for disease development.

Rotation and Tank Mix

Disease Control	Rotation/Tank Mix Options
Anthracnose (suppression only) (*Colletotrichum cereale)*	Use with Bayleton Flo Turf and Ornamental Fungicide, [Chipco Signature Fungicide], [or] [Signature STRESSGARD] [or] [Prodigy Signature] [or], [Signature STRESSGARD Plus][or] [Tartan STRESSGARD] [or] [Tartan Fungicide], [Armada 50 WDG],[or] Fiata STRESSGARD or Mirage STRESSGARD as part of seasonal program.
Brown Patch (*Rhizoctonia solani*)	Use with [Tartan Fungicide], [Tartan STRESSGARD][or] [Armada 50 WDG], [or] [Prostar 70 WG], [or] [Interface Fungicide], [Interface STRESSGARD][or] [Chipco Signature Fungicide],[or] [Signature STRESSGARD] [Lesco Prodigy Signature], [Signature STRESSGARD Plus][or] Fiata STRESSGARD or Mirage STRESSGARD as part of seasonal program.
Cool season Brown patch /Yellow patch (*Rhizoctonia cerealis*)	Use with [Tartan Fungicide], [Tartan STRESSGARD],[or] [Armada 50 WDG],[or] [Prostar 70 WG] [or] [Interface Fungicide], [Interface STRESSGARD][or] [Chipco Signature Fungicide], [Signature STRESSGARD] [Lesco Prodigy Signature],[or] [Signature STRESSGARD Plus],[or] Fiata STRESSGARD or Mirage STRESSGARD as part of seasonal program.
Dollar Spot (*Sclerotinia homeocarpa*)	Rotation with Bayleton Flo Turf and Ornamental Fungicide, [Tartan Fungicide][or] [Tartan STRESSGARD], [Armada 50 WDG] [or] [26GT Fungicide] [or] [Interface Fungicide] [Interface STRESSGARD][or] Mirage STRESSGARD is prescribed for resistance management.
Gray Leaf Spot (*Pyricularia grisea*)	Rotation with [Tartan Fungicide] [Tartan STRESSGARD] [or], [Armada 50 WDG][or], [Prostar 70 WG][or], [26GT Fungicide][or] [Interface Fungicide][or], [Interface STRESSGARD] Mirage STRESSGARD; is prescribed for resistance management.
Pink snow mold (*Microdochium nivale*) Gray Snow Mold, Typhula Blight (*Typhula* spp.)	**Under conditions of lasting snow cover** tank mix with fungicides effective on gray snow mold such as Mirage STRESSGARD **Under conditions for severe pink snow mold, tank mix with** [Tartan Fungicide] [Tartan STRESSGARD][or] [Armada 50 WDG]
Microdochium Patch (*Microdochium nivale*)	**Under conditions for severe disease** tank mix or rotate with 26GT Fungicide or [Interface Fungicide] [Interface STRESSGARD][or]. [Tartan Fungicide]

	[Tartan STRESSGARD][or]; [Armada 50 WDG]
Pink Patch (*Limonomyces roseipellis*)	[Rotate with Armada 50 WDG]
Red Thread (*Laetisaria fuciformis*)	[Rotate with Armada 50 WDG]
Rust (*Puccinia* spp.)	[Rotate with Armada 50 WDG]

Turf nematode control use directions

Target Pest	Application Rate (fl. oz. Product /1,000 ft²)	Interval between Applications (days)	Application Instructions
Plant pathogenic nematodes such as sting nematode and *Anguina pacifica*	0.3	Minimum 14	**Irrigate or water-in to the depth of root zone.** **For *Anguina pacifica* do not water in and irrigate only after the spray has completely dried.** Begin applications preventively when conditions are favorable for nematode activity Reapply as needed but do not exceed maximum prescribed rates.

PRODUCT QUANTITY (FL. OZ.) by SPRAY VOLUME and TANK CAPACITY

- FLU+TFS SC 500 at 0.2 fl. oz. per 1,000 ft²

Spray Volume (Gal. per 1,000 ft²) / Spray Tank Capacity	1 Gal.	2 Gal.	3 Gal.	4 Gal.	5 Gal.
25 Gal.	5 fl. oz.	2.5 fl. oz.	1.7 fl. oz.	1.25 fl. oz.	1 fl. oz.
50 Gal.	10 fl. oz.	5 fl. oz.	3.3 fl. oz.	2.5 fl. oz.	2 fl. oz.
100 Gal.	20 fl. oz.	10 fl. oz.	6.7 fl. oz.	5 fl. oz.	4 fl. oz.
200 Gal.	40 fl. oz.	20 fl. oz.	13.3 fl. oz.	10 fl. oz.	8 fl. oz.

CURATIVE SPOT APPLICATIONS

Curative Spot Treatments are prescribed for controlling diseases or nematodes over small areas where outbreaks are severe or expected to become severe. To make a Curative Spot Treatment, apply the highest prescribed dose of FLU+TFS SC 500 for the chosen target from the table above and repeat up to 4 times at the prescribed intervals. For curative spot treatments, treat no more than 10,000 sq. ft. per acre.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT ON ORNAMENTALS AND CROPS

FLU+TFS SC 500 is a dual mode of action, site-specific fungicide belonging to the strobilurin class of chemistry and an inhibitor of succinate dehydrogenase (SDHI). Fungal pathogens are known to develop resistance to fungicides with a specific mode of action. When site-specific fungicides are introduced without a clear resistance management strategy, resistance development may be rapid, particularly with greenhouse use.

Many fungi which attack ornamentals and flowering plants including Botrytis and powdery mildews have a history of fungicide resistance development. Because resistance development cannot be predicted, implementation of suitable strategies to manage the resistance risk to FLU+TFS SC 500 is needed. To minimize the risk of resistance development to FLU+TFS SC 500, the following practices are prescribed.

1. Use FLU+TFS SC 500 preventively.
2. For Leaf Spots and diseases other than Powdery Mildew, Downy Mildew, and Botrytis:
   A. Use no more than two (2) applications of FLU+TFS SC 500 before rotating to another effective product that is not in the strobilurin or SDHI class of chemistry for two (2) applications before rotating back to FLU+TFS SC 500.
   OR
   B. Rotate to another fungicide of non-strobilurin/SDHI chemistry after each FLU+TFS SC 500 application.
3. For Powdery Mildew, Downy Mildew, and Botrytis:
   A. Between each FLU+TFS SC 500 application, make two (2) applications of a fungicide of nonstrobilurin chemistry before rotating back to FLU+TFS SC 500.
   OR
   B. Rotate to another fungicide of non-strobilurin/SDHI chemistry after each FLU+TFS SC 500 application.
4. Make no more than four (4) foliar applications of FLU+TFS SC 500 per growing cycle or season for each at risk pathogen. Soil applications are independent of this limit.
5. Do not use FLU+TFS SC 500 for disease control in fruit and vegetables grown in greenhouses for crop production.

ORNAMENTALS DIRECTIONS FOR USE

FLU+TFS SC 500 is a broad-spectrum fungicide for the control of certain foliar, stem, and root diseases of listed ornamentals.

Foliar Diseases: FLU+TFS SC 500 will control foliar diseases of ornamentals when applied as a foliar spray. Apply FLU+TFS SC 500 at 2-8 oz/100 gallons to the point of drip and repeat at 7 to 14-day intervals until the threat of disease is over. Start applications when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue until the threat of disease is over.

Damping off of New Seedlings: FLU+TFS SC 500 will control damping off of new seedlings caused by *Rhizoctonia solani* when applied as a drench to seedlings and transplants. Drench the growth media at a rate of 1 oz/100 gallons. Repeat every 21 - 28 days. If *Pythium* spp. are also present, FLU+TFS SC 500 must be mixed with a Pythium control fungicide.

ORNAMENTAL USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply more than to 27.3 fl. oz.[1] of FLU+TFS SC 500 per acre of production or acre of landscape per year or crop cycle for plants grown in outdoor nurseries, outdoor seedbeds, field plantings, and landscapes,
- Do not apply more than 27.3 fl. oz.[1] of FLU+TFS SC 500 per acre per year or crop cycle to seedlings and plants grown in greenhouses, containers, and other enclosed structures.
- For foliar applications, do not apply more than 8 fl. oz.[2] of FLU+TFS SC 500 per acre per application.
- Under light disease pressure , do not exceed 13 applications at 2 fl. oz. for foliar applications.
- Do not use aerial applications.

[1]The yearly rate on ornamentals contains 0.446 lbs each of trifloxystrobin and fluopyram per acre.

[2]The maximum single rate for foliar applications in ornamentals contains 0.13 lbs fluopyram and trifloxystrobin per acre.

ORNAMENTAL USE PRECAUTIONS

- Do not apply or allow drift to Concord grapes or plant injury may occur. Spray equipment must be rinsed before application of other products to Concord grapes or plant injury may occur.
- To avoid spray drift, do not apply when conditions favor drift beyond the target area. Avoid spray overlap.

APPLICATIONS FOR ORNAMENTAL DISEASES CONTROL

Application method

- Apply FLU+TFS SC 500 as a foliar spray to the point of drip, at the prescribed rates in 100 gallons of water, or by drench before disease is detected or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Continue at the prescribed interval until the disease threat is over. Under heavy disease pressure, use the highest rate and the shortest interval. Under light disease pressure, the application interval may be extended. Use of spray additives is not required. Any spray additive must be evaluated prior to use. Label directions are based on data with no additives.

- For spray or drench application do not exceed 100 gallons per acre of spray volume.

Ornamental disease control use directions

The plants that FLU+TFS SC 500 has been tested on, diseases that are controlled, and specific directions for use are listed in Tables 1 and 2. Refer to Table 1 for information on ornamentals and diseases that have been evaluated, and Table 2 for specific pathogens controlled, and guidelines on the rates and timing of application.

Table 1.

FLU+TFS SC 500 has been tested for phytotoxicity and been found safe to the following plants. The numbers in ( ) indicate the diseases listed in Table 2.

Ajuga (2,11,12)	Dusty Miller (1,12)	Lilac (5,11,12)
Aloe Vera (12)	Dwarf Ivy (12)	Liriope (12)
Alyssum (7,12)	Euonymus (2,11)	Lupines (2,5,11,12)
Apple, nonbearing (11,13,14, 17)	Exacum (5)	Marigold (1,5,11,12)
Aptenia (12)	Ficus (2,12)	Mint (11,13)
Aster (11,12,13)	Geranium (1,5,7,11,13)	Monarda (bee Balm) (5,11)
Azalea (2,5,11,12,13)	Gerbera (caution on open flower) (2,5,11)	Moonflower (12)
Azalea (Rhododendron) (2,10,11,12,13)	**Grasses:list (2,8,11,13)**	Nandina (2,11)
Bamboo (12,14)	*Avena*: Blue Grass	Nectarine, nonbearing (8,11,14,17)
Barberry, Japanese (4)	*Festuca glauca*: Blue Fescue	Pansy (1,2,5,7,8,11,12)
Begonia (5,11,12)	*Festuca glauca*: Sea Urchin	Peach, nonbearing (5,12, 17)
Bellis (1,2,5)	*Festuca glauca*: Elijah Blue	Penstemon (2,8,11)
Betula (11,13)	*Lagurus*: Rabbit Tail	Petunia (5,12)
Blue Daze (12)	Pampas Grass: Pink	Phlox (5,7,11)
Bottle Brush (14)	Pampas Grass: White	Photinia (4,8,11)
Brachycome (12)	*Pennisetum rubrum* (Crimson Fountain Grass)	Pittosporum (1,8,12)
Buddleia (butterfly bush) (8)	Silver Banner Grass	Plum, nonbearing (5,11,14)
Camellia (2,5,12)	*Phalaris picta* (Varigated Ribbon Grass)	Poinsettia (1,5,11,12,14)
Campanula (Bell Flower) (11,12,13)	Hawthorn (5,8,14)	Poppy (5)
Caladium (12)	Hawthorn, Indian (8,12)	Primula (Primrose) (5)
Cast Iron Plant (12)	Heather, Mexican (12)	Prunus (2,5)
Catnip (5,8,12)	*Hedera* spp. (2,5,10,12)	Rabbit's Foot Fern (5,12)
Cedar (8,13)	Hen and Chickens, flowering (12)	Ranunculus ((7,11)
Celosia (5,12)	Hibiscus (2,5,10,12)	Photinia (Red Tip) (8)
Cherry, nonbearing (11,14, 17)	Holly (*Ilex*) (4)	Rose (3,5,6,7,11,12,13,14)
Chrysanthemum (5,8,12,13)	Hosta (5,12)	Pothos (9,10,12)
Citrus, nonbearing (11)	Hydrangea (11)	Salvia (1,5,7,11,12,13)
Coleus (5,12)	Hypericum (13)	Snapdragon (2,5,7,8,11,12,13)
Coontie Palm (12)	Hypoestes (12)	Spathiphyllum (6,9,10)
Coreopsis (1,5,7,11,12)	Impatiens (1,7,12)	Spirea (11)
Cosmos (11,12)	Indian Hawthorne (*Raphiolepis*) (8)	Syngonium (9,12)
Crabapple, nonbearing (8,11,13,14)	Iris (dwarf, japanese, siberian) (8,12)	Verbena (5,7,11,12)
Daisy (12)	Jasmine (2,12)	Veronica (11)
Dianthus (1,5,8,12,13)	*Juniperus tortulosum* (12)	*Viburnum* spp. (2,8,12)
Day Lily (8,12,13)	Lantana (12,13)	Vinca (Catharanthus) (1,4,5,10,12)
Delphinium (5,8,11,12)	Lagerstroemia (Crape myrtle) (11)	*Vinca Minor* (2,10)
Dieffenbachia spp. (9,10,12)	Ligustrum (1,2,8,12)	Zinnia (1,11)
Digitalis (Foxglove) (7)		
Dogwood (*Cornus* spp.) (2,11)		
Dracaena (8)		

RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not use FLU + TFS SC 500 on leatherleaf fern.

NOTE:

- Non-bearing trees are defined as trees that will not bear fruit until at least 1 year after treatment.

Table 2. Ornamental diseases controlled by FLU+TFS SC 500.					
Table 1 ref.	Disease		Application Rate fl. oz. /100 gal.	Application Timing	Interval between Applications (days)
	Common Name	Scientific Name			
1.	Alternaria	*Alternaria* spp.	4-8 as a foliar spray to the point of drip	Before disease is detected or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Under heavy pressure, use the highest rate and the shortest interval. Under light disease pressure, the application interval may be extended.	7-14 until the threat of disease is over.
2.	Anthracnose	*Colletotrichum* spp.			
4.	Black spot	*Diplocarpon rosae*			
5.	Botrytis	*Botrytis* spp.			
8.	Leaf spot	*Septoria* spp.			
13.	Rust	*Gymnosporangium* spp. *Phragmidium* spp. *Puccinia* spp. *Uromyces* spp.			
14.	Scab	*Cladosporium* spp. *Sphaceloma* spp. *Venturia inaequalis*			
3.	Black Root	*Thielaviopsis* spp.	2-4 as a drench to wet the upper 1/2 of the growing media. and at	Start the application at the time of planting	14 - 28 days depending on disease pressure.
6.	Cylindrocladium	*Cylindrocladium* spp.			
10.	Phytophthora root (D)	*Phytophthora parasitca*			
7.	Downy Mildew	*Peronospora* spp.	2-4 as a foliar spray to the point of drip Continue at	Before disease is detected or when conditions are favorable for disease development.	7 - 14 day intervals until the threat of disease is over.
9.	Myrothecium	*Myrothecium* spp.			
10.	Phytophthora aerial	*Phytophthora nicotianae*			
11.	Powdery mildew	*Erysiphe* spp. *Microsphaera* spp. *Oidium* spp. *Podosphaera* spp. *Sphaerotheca* spp.			
15.	Myrothecium	*Myrothecium* spp.			
16.	Rhizoctonia root rot	*Rhizoctonia solani*	1 as a drench to wet the upper 1/2 of the growing media.	Start the application at the time of seeding,	Apply again at transplanting and at 21 – 28 day intervals thereafter.
17.	Blossom Blight	*Monilinia* spp.	4-6	Starting at bud break on non-bearing stone and pome fruit listed in table 1.	If conditions are favorable for disease development, apply again at full bloom and at petal fall or on a 14 - 21 day spray schedule

12.	Rhizoctonia stem /root rot	*Rhizoctonia solani*	2-8 As foliar spray to the point of drip.	Start applications when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue until the threat of disease is over.	7 to 14-day intervals until the threat of disease is over.

- Due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamentals and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance. For additional desired plants/cultivars, treat several plants with the prescribed rates and evaluate the tolerance of treated plants.

CROP DIRECTIONS FOR USE

FLU+TFS SC 500 is a broad-spectrum fungicide for the control of certain foliar, stem, and root diseases of listed crops.

CROP USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply more than to 27.1 fl. oz.[1] of FLU+TFS SC 500 per acre of production or acre of landscape per year or crop cycle for plants grown in outdoor nurseries, outdoor seedbeds, field plantings, and landscapes,
- Do not apply more than 27.1 fl. oz.[1] of FLU+TFS SC 500 per acre per year or crop cycle to seedlings and plants grown in greenhouses, containers, and other enclosed structures.
- For foliar applications, do not apply more than 8 fl. oz.[2] of FLU+TFS SC 500 per acre per application.
- Do not use aerial applications.
- Grapes: Do not make more than 6 applications per year. Do not apply or allow drift to Concord grapes or plant injury may occur. Spray equipment must be rinsed before application of other products to Concord grapes or plant injury may occur.
- Stone fruits: Do not make more than 4 applications per year.
- Tree nuts: Do not apply more than 15.3 fl. oz. of FLU+TFS SC 500 per acre per year. Under light disease pressure, do not exceed 3 applications at 5 fl. oz.
- Pome fruits: Do not apply more than 21.0 fl oz of FLU+TFS SC 500 per acre per year. Do not make more than 4 applications per year.

[1]The yearly rate on crop uses contains 0.44 lbs each of trifloxystrobin and fluopyram per acre.

[2]The maximum single foliar application rate for crop uses contains 0.13 lbs fluopyram and trifloxystrobin per acre.

CROP USE PRECAUTIONS

- Do not apply or allow drift to Concord grapes or plant injury may occur. Spray equipment must be rinsed before application of other products to Concord grapes or plant injury may occur.
- To avoid spray drift, do not apply when conditions favor drift beyond the target area. Avoid spray overlap.

APPLICATIONS FOR CROPS DISEASES CONTROL

Application method

- Apply FLU+TFS SC 500 as a foliar spray to the point of drip, at the prescribed rates in 100 gallons of water, or by drench before disease is detected or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Continue at the prescribed interval until the disease threat is over. Under heavy disease pressure, use the highest rate and the shortest interval. Under light disease pressure, the application interval may be extended. Use of spray additives is not required. Any spray additive must be evaluated prior to use. Label directions are based on data with no additives.

- For spray or drench application do not exceed 100 gallons per acre of spray volume.

Crop disease control use directions

The plants that FLU + TFS SC 500 have been tested on, diseases that are controlled, and specific directions for use are listed in Tables 1 and 2. Refer to Table 1 for information on ornamentals and diseases that have been evaluated, and Table 2 for specific pathogens controlled, and guidelines on the rates and timing of application.

Crop disease control use directions:

Plant	Disease		Application Rate (fl. oz./100 gal.)	Application Timing	Interval between Applications (days)	Pre-Harvest Interval (days)
	Common Name	Scientific Name				
Citrus	Alternaria brown spot	*Alternaria alternata*	7.6	Begin fungicide applications preventatively. Continue as needed. When disease pressure is severe, use the shorter intervals.	7-21	7
	Greasy spot	*Mycosphaerella citri*				
	Melanose	*Diaporthe citri*				
	Scab	*Elsinoe fawcettii*				
	Post-bloom fruit drop (PFD)	*Colletotrichum acutatum*				
Grapes and small vine fruits See Note on Concord grapes below table	Powdery mildew	*Uncinula necator*	4.0-7.6	Begin fungicide applications preventatively. Continue as needed. When disease pressure is severe, use the higher rates and/or shorter intervals.	14-21	14
	Botrytis bunch rot / Gray mold	*Botrytis cinerea*	5.0-7.6	Applications must be made at the critical timings for *Botrytis* control. Typically, first applications are made at early bloom, Use sufficient water to ensure penetration of the canopy and coverage of the flowers. When disease pressure is severe, use the higher rates and/or shorter intervals.	12-21	
	Phomopsis cane and leaf spot	*Phomopsis viticola*	5.0- 7.6	Applications must begin at bud break. Continue as needed before 0.5 inch shoot length and again when shoots are 5 to 6 inches in length. When disease pressure is severe, use the higher rates and/or shorter intervals.	14-21	
	Black rot	*Guignardia bidwellii*	5.0-7.6	Begin applications when shoots are 1-3 inches in length and continue as needed.	14 - 21	
	Downy mildew (Suppression)	*Plasmopara viticola*	7.6	Begin fungicide applications preventatively. Continue as needed. When disease pressure is severe, use the shorter intervals.	14-21	
	Aspergillus rot (Suppression)	*Aspergillus* spp.				
Pome fruits	Powdery mildew	*Podosphaera leucotricha*	5.0-5.8	Begin fungicide applications preventatively. Continue as needed. When disease pressure is severe, use the higher rates and/or shorter intervals.	7-14	

	Scab	*Venturia* spp.	4.0-5.8	Begin applications preventatively. When disease pressure is severe, use the higher rates and/or shorter intervals.	7-14	14
	Cedar apple rust	*Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae*				
	Sooty blotch	*Gloeodes pomigena*				
	Fly speck	*Schizothyrium pomi*				
	Bitter rot (Suppression)	*Glomerella cingulata*	4.0-5.8	Begin fungicide applications preventatively. Continue as needed. When disease pressure is severe, use the higher rates and/or shorter intervals.	7-14	
Stone-fruits	Brown rot blossom blight Fruit rot, blossom stage only	*Monilinia* spp.	5.0-7.6	Begin application preventatively or at white bud on cherry, pink bud on peach and nectarine, and green tip on plums and prunes. Apply again at 50% bloom and at petal fall if conditions continue to be favorable for disease development.	7-14	1
	Powdery mildew	*Podosphaera* spp.	5.0-7.6	**Powdery mildew/Rusty spot:** Follow leaf spot schedule until terminal growth ceases. **Cherry leaf spot:** Begin application at petal fall or when first leaves unfold.	7-14 Applications must be made at 7-day intervals early in the growing season when terminal growth is rapid.	
	Rusty spot	*Sphaerotheca pannosa*				
	Cherry leaf spot	*Blumeriella jaapii*				
	Scab	*Cladosporium carpophilum*	5.0-7.6	Begin fungicide applications preventatively. Continue as needed. When disease pressure is severe, use the higher rates and/or shorter intervals.	7-14	
	Jacket rot Green fruit rot	*Botrytis cinerea*				
	Shot hole	*Wilsonomyces carpophilus*				
	Anthracnose	*Colletotrichum* spp.				
	Peach leaf curl	*Taphrina* spp.				
Tree nuts	Botryosphaeria panicle and shoot blight	*Botryosphaeria dothidea*	5.0-7.6	Begin fungicide applications preventatively. Continue as needed. When disease pressure is severe, use the higher rates and/or shorter intervals.	7-14	60
	Alternaria late blight	*Alternaria alternata*				
	Anthracnose	*Colletotrichum acutatum* *Glomerella cingulata*				
	Scab	*Cladosporium carpophilum* *Cladosporium caryigenum*				
	Shothole	*Wilsonomyces*				

		carpophilus				
	Eastern filbert blight	*Anisogramma anomala*	7.6	Begin fungicide applications preventatively. Continue as needed. When disease pressure is severe, use the shorter intervals.	14-21	
Christmas trees	Diplodia tip blight	*Diplodia pinea*	13.4	Begin fungicide applications preventatively. Continue as needed. When disease pressure is severe, use the shorter intervals. Apply specified dosage per acre or per 100 gallons of water as a full coverage, dilute spray as needed. Full coverage of the trees is essential for maximum control. Use of nonionic spray adjuvant is prescribed. Time applications appropriately for the specific disease being controlled.	7-21	N/A
	Lophodermium needlecast	*Lophodermium pinastri*				
	Swiss needlecast	*Phaeocrytopus gaumannii*				
	Stem and Cone Rusts	*Cronartium spp.* (Fusiform) *Peridemium spp. Endocronartium harknessii* (Gall)				
	Tip blight	*Sirococcus strobilinus*				

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE

Store in original container and keep tightly closed when not in use. Store in a cool, dry place. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

Pesticides wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be used according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA regional office for guidance in proper disposal methods.

CONTAINER HANDLING

Rigid Non-refillable Containers that are too large to shake (i.e., with capacities greater than 5 gallons or 50 lbs.)
Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Refer to Bottom Discharge IBC or Top Discharge IBC, Drums, Kegs information as follows.

Bottom Discharge IBC (e.g. – Schuetz Caged IBC or Snyder Square Stackable)
Pressure rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To pressure rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from the IBC into application equipment or mix tank. Raise the bottom of the IBC by 1.5 inches on the side which is opposite of the bottom discharge valve to promote more complete product removal. Completely remove the top lid of the IBC. Use water pressurized to at least 40 PSI to rinse all interior portions. Continuously pump or drain rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system while pressure rinsing. Continue pressure rinsing for 2 minutes or until rinsate becomes clear. Replace the lid and close bottom valve.

Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

Top Discharge IBC, Drums, Kegs (e.g.– Snyder 120 Next Gen, Bonar B120, Drums, Kegs)
Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To triple rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container at least 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Rinse all interior surfaces. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

Non-Seed Treatment Products in Non-Refillable Fiber Drums with Liners
Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment, then offer for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner.

Non-Seed Treatment Products in Non-Refillable Foil outer pouches of Water soluble Packets (WSP)
Offer foil pouch for recycling if available or dispose of empty pouch in the trash as long as WSP is unbroken.

Rigid Non-Refillable containers with capacities smaller or equal to 5 gallons

PLASTIC CONTAINERS:
Non refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Tripled rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

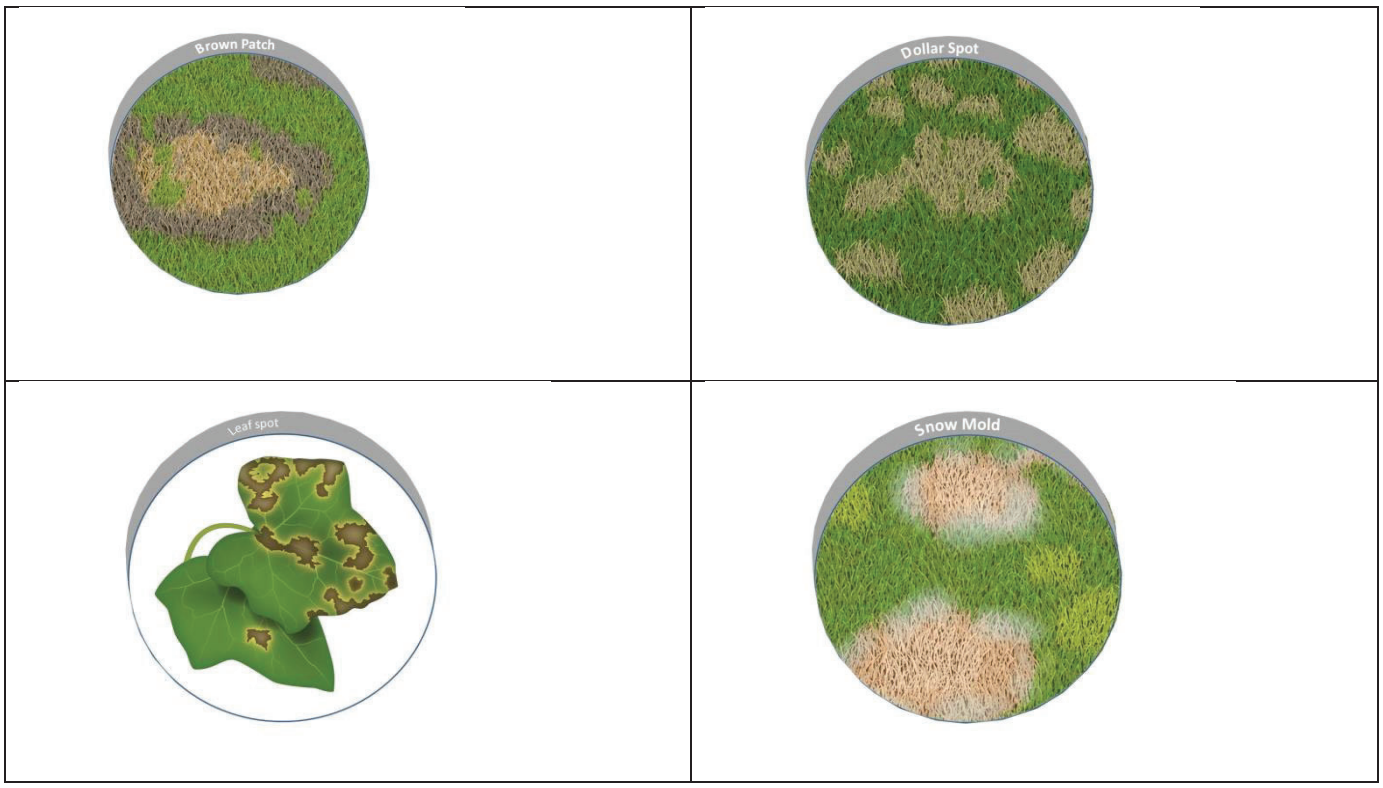
LIQUID Dillutable formulations:
Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix 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.

Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

[Optional Marketing claims]

Pictures:

[Picture of **Dollar spot**]
[Picture of **Pink Snow mold**]
[Picture of **Brown patch**]
[Picture of **Leaf spot**]



Technical claims:
[Produces greener and more dense turf]
[Reduces dew formation]
[Reduces leaf wetness periods due to dew or irrigate droplet retention]
[Fast recovery from stress periods]
[Fast closure of turf surface after aerification]
[Enhanced root growth in the presence of plant pathogenic nematodes]
[Enhanced leaf color in the presence of plant pathogenic nematodes]
[Reduces populations of plant pathogenic nematodes]