

42750-212

5/7/2012

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY  
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

Mr. Morris Gaskins  
Albaugh, Inc  
P.O Box 2127  
Valdosta, GA 31604

MAY 07 2012

Subject: Product Name: Propiconazole 14.3% ME  
EPA Reg. No. 42750-212  
Submission date: 4/4/2012  
Label Amendment: Removal of inappropriate phrase from ingredients statements  
Decision Number 463729

Dear Registrant:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended is acceptable.

One copy of the label stamped "Accepted" is enclosed for your records. This label supersedes all labels previously accepted for this product. Please submit one copy of the final printed label before the product is released for shipment.

If you have questions concerning this letter, please call Banza Djapao at 703-305-7269, or via email at [djapao.banza@epa.gov](mailto:djapao.banza@epa.gov) or you may call me at 703-305-6784.

Sincerely,

Marcel A. Howard  
Product Manager 20  
Fungicide Branch  
Registration Division (7504P)

# PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME Fungicide

Broad spectrum and systemic disease control for turf and ornamentals

Active Ingredient:		
Propiconazole: (CAS No. 60207-90-1)	.....	14.3%
Other Ingredients*	.....	85.7%
Total:	.....	100.0%

PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME contains a nominal 1.3 pounds of active ingredient per gallon.  
\*Contains xylene-range aromatic solvent

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.**

## WARNING/AVISO

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

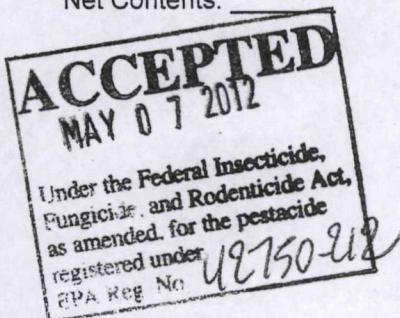
See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
IF INHALED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Immediately call a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give any liquid to the person.</li> <li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
HOT LINE NUMBER	
In case of a medical or transport emergency call CHEMTREC toll free at 1-800-424-9300. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or, doctor, or going for treatment.	

EPA Reg. No. 42750-212

EPA Est. No. xxxxxx-xx-xxx

Net Contents:



Manufactured For:  
Albaugh, Inc.  
Ankeny, IA 50021

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING/AVISO

Causes substantial, but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Wear goggles or face shield. Wear rubber gloves and a long-sleeved shirt when mixing, handling and applying product. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category F or G on an ERA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, **butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils**
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs 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 clothing 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.**

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### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters.

### PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

### CHEMIGATION

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

NOTE: Do not apply more than 5.4 gallons of PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME/A/calendar year.

### 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 24 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, such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils**
- Protective eyewear
- Shoes and socks
- Protective eyewear

### 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 treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN PLANT INJURY OR POOR DISEASE CONTROL.

### GENERAL INFORMATION

PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME is a systemic fungicide for use on turfgrasses for the control of dollar spot (*Sclerotinia homoeocarpa*), brown patch (*Rhizoctonia solani*), anthracnose (*Colletotrichum graminicola*), red thread (*Laetisaria fuciformis*), pink patch (*Limonomyces roseipellis*), rust (*Puccinia graminis*), powdery mildew (*Erysiphe graminis*), stripe smut (*Ustilago striiformis* and *Urocystis agropyri*), summer patch (*Magnaporthe poae*), necrotic ring spot (*Leptosphaeria korrae*), spring dead spot (*Leptosphaeria korrae*, *Leptosphaeria narmari*, *Ophiosphaerella herpotricha*, *Gaeumannomyces graminis*), take-all patch (*Gaeumannomyces graminis*), leaf spot (*Bipolaris* spp., *Drechslera* spp.), gray leafspot (*Pyricularia grisea*), pink snowmold (*Microdochium nivale*), Fusarium patch (*Fusarium nivale*), gray snowmold (*Typhula* spp.), yellow patch (*Rhizoctonia cerealis*), and zoysia patch (*Rhizoctonia solani*).

PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME also controls numerous diseases on ornamentals and other landscape and nursery plantings. It controls powdery mildews, rusts, leafspots, scabs, and blights. Refer to the appropriate section for specified diseases and plants.

~~Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Do not use PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME as a tree injection. Do not use PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME in Greenhouses.~~

### MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Fill the spray tank 1/2 - 3/4 full with water. Add the proper amount of PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME, and then add the rest of the water. Provide sufficient agitation during mixing and application to maintain a uniform emulsion.

If PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME is tank mixed with other products, use the following sequence:

1. Always check the compatibility of the tank mix using a jar test with proportionate amounts of PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME, other chemicals to be used, and the water, before mixing in the spray tank.
2. Provide sufficient jet or mechanical agitation during filling and application to keep the tank mix uniformly suspended.
3. Fill tank at least 1/2 full of clean water.
4. Add wettable powders to the tank first, allowing them to completely suspend in the tank before proceeding. This process can be hastened by premixing the product in water before adding to the tank.
5. Add flowables or suspensions next,
6. Add PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME next.
7. Add emulsifiable concentrates last.
8. Do not leave tank mix combinations in the spray tank for prolonged periods without agitation. Mix and apply them the same day.

### TANK MIXES

For broader spectrum control, PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME can be tank mixed with other fungicides. For example, ~~Subdue® may be tank mixed with PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME or used alone when conditions are favorable for Pythium blight.~~ PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME is also compatible with numerous herbicides and insecticides. Check compatibility before tank mixing. Add Unite® (3 pts. /100 gals.) to tank mixes which are incompatible. Follow the directions under Mixing instructions for tank mixes. When tank mixing this product with other pesticides observe the more restrictive label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates should be exceeded.

This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Do not combine PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME in a sprayer tank with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers, unless your prior use has shown the combination to be physically compatible, effective and non-injurious under your conditions of use.

TURFGRASS AND DICHONDRA DISEASE CONTROL

1. USE PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME IN A PREVENTIVE DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAM.
2. Apply in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage.
3. Apply after mowing OR allow sprayed area to completely dry before mowing.
4. For control of foliar diseases, allow sprayed area to completely dry before irrigation.
5. For control of soil-borne diseases, PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME can be watered in after application.
6. Under conditions optimum for high disease pressure, use the higher rate and the shorter interval.
7. For optimum turf quality and disease control, use PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME in conjunction with turf management practices that promote good plant health and optimum disease control.
8. Evaluate spray additives prior to use. Label directions are based on data obtained with no additives.
9. Before use of any fungicide, proper diagnosis of the organism causing the disease is important. Use of diagnostic kits or other means of identification of the disease organism is essential to determine the best control measures.
10. Do not apply more than 16 fl. oz. PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME/1,000 sq. ft. per calendar year (5.4 gal PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME/acre per calendar year).

IMPORTANT: Bermudagrass can be sensitive to PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME. Do not exceed 4 fl. oz. product /1,000 sq. ft. every 30 days on any variety of bermudagrass.

In FL, do not apply PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME to Bermudagrass golf course greens when temperatures exceed 90°F.

NOTE: Do not graze animals on treated areas. Do not feed clippings from treated areas to livestock or poultry.

Turfgrass - Specific Diseases, Rates, and Application Timing

DISEASE	Fl. Oz. PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME Per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	Fl. Oz. PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME Per Acre	Application Interval/ Timing	INSTRUCTIONS
Dollar Spot ( <i>Sclerotinia homoeocarpa</i> )	0.5	22	7 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development
	0.5	22	14 days	Tank mix with low label rate of a chlorothalonil product EPA-registered for use on turf grass.
	1	44	21-28 days	
	1-2	44-88	14-28 days	If using the 1-2 fl. oz. /1,000 sq. ft. rate without tank mixing, make no more than 3 consecutive applications for dollar spot control before rotating to an alternate EPA-registered fungicide having a different mode of action.
Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i> )	1-2	44-88	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. When disease pressure is high, use higher rates of PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME and

DISEASE	Fl. Oz. PROPICONAZ OLE 14.3% ME Per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	Fl. Oz. PROPICONAZ OLE 14.3% ME Per Acre	Application Interval/ Timing	INSTRUCTIONS
				shorter intervals. For broad spectrum control, tank mix with a registered contact fungicide at the label rate.  If disease is present, mix 2 fl. oz. of PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME per 1,000 sq. ft. with the label rate of the above mentioned contact fungicides.
Brown Patch ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	1-2	44-88	14-21 days	Begin applications in May or June before disease is present. Tank mix with a registered contact fungicide labeled for brown patch control at the label rate.  Under conditions of high temperatures and high humidity, use the higher rates of PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME and shorter intervals.
Powdery Mildew ( <i>Erysiphe graminis</i> ) Rust ( <i>Puccinia graminis</i> )	1-2	44-88	14-28 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. If disease is present, use 2 fl. oz. of PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME per 1,000 sq. ft.
Red Thread ( <i>Laetisaria fuciformis</i> ) Pink Patch ( <i>Limonomyces roseipellis</i> )	2	88	14-21 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Stripe Smut ( <i>Ustilago striiformis</i> ) ( <i>Urocystis agropyri</i> )	1-2	44-88	Fall or Spring	Apply once in the fall after grass becomes dormant or in the early spring before grass starts to grow.
Gray Leafspot ( <i>Pyricularia grisea</i> )	1-2	44-88	14 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. If using the 1 fl. oz. /1,000 sq. ft. rate, tank mix with a registered contact fungicide at the label rate.
Melting Out Leaf Spot ( <i>Bipolaris</i> spp.) ( <i>Drechslera</i> spp.)	1-2	44-176	14 days	Under light to moderate pressure, apply PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME to reduce the severity of leaf spot and melting out caused by Helminthosporium-type pathogens. For broad spectrum disease control tank mix the 1 - 4 fl. oz. /1,000 sq. ft. PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME rate with a registered contact fungicide at the label rate.

DISEASE	Fl. Oz. PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME Per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	Fl. Oz. PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME Per Acre	Application Interval/ Timing	INSTRUCTIONS
Summer Patch Poa Patch ( <i>Magnaporthe poae</i> )	2 4	88 176	14 days 28 days	Apply PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME beginning in April. Use the 4 fl. oz. /1,000 sq. ft. rate on a 28-day schedule and the 2 fl. oz. /1,000 sq. ft. rate on a 14-day schedule.
Take-All Patch ( <i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> )	2-4	88-176	Spring and Fall	Apply PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME to reduce the severity of take-all patch. Make 1 - 2 Fall applications in September and October or when night temperatures drop to 55°F, and 1-2 spring applications in April and May, depending on local recommendations.
Spring Dead Spot ( <i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i> , <i>Leptosphaeria narmari</i> , <i>Ophiosphaerella herpotricha</i> , <i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> )	4	176	30 days	Make 1 - 3 applications.  For one application, apply in September or October. For multiple applications, begin sprays in August.
Necrotic Ring Spot ( <i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i> )	4	176	Fall or Spring	Apply in the fall and/or the early spring depending on local recommendations.
Snowmold  Gray ( <i>Typhula</i> spp.) Pink ( <i>Microdochium nivale</i> )	2-4	88-176	Late Fall	Apply one application in the late fall before snow cover. Do not apply on top of snow. For optimum disease control, the 2 and 3 fl. oz. PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME rates should be tank mixed with chlorothalonil at label rates.
Fusarium patch ( <i>Fusarium nivale</i> )	2-4	88-176	Fall-Early Spring	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Yellow patch ( <i>Rhizoctonia cerealis</i> )	3-4	130-176	Late Fall	Apply one application in the late fall before snow cover. Do not apply on top of snow. If using a 3 fl. oz. /1,000 sq. ft. rate, tank mix with a registered contract fungicide at the label rate.
Zoysia patch large patch of zoysia ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	3-4	130-176	Early Fall	Make one application in the early fall (mid-September to mid-October) prior to development of disease symptoms. Consult local turfgrass extension experts to determine the optimum application timing for your area.

DICHONDRA – SPECIFIC DISEASE, RATE, AND APPLICATION TIMING



DISEASE	Fl. Oz. PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME Per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	Fl. Oz. PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME Per Acre	Application Interval/ Timing	INSTRUCTIONS
Dichondra Rust (Puccinia dichondrae)	2	88	14 - 21 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.

### ESTABLISHMENT OF COOL SEASON TURFGRASS

PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME provides control of many diseases of turf, and its primary use is as a fungicide for use against the diseases listed on this label. As an additional benefit, PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME will improve the rate of establishment when it is applied to cool season grass seedlings or sod.

New Seedlings: Apply 1 fl. oz. /1,000 sq. ft. at the 2 to 3-leaf stage of growth for faster root development and top growth.

Sod: Apply 1 fl. oz. /1,000 sq. ft. 2-6 weeks before cutting for increased sod knitting and faster establishment after laying.

### DISEASE CONTROL IN NURSERIES (FIELD) AND LANDSCAPE PLANTINGS

1. Use PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME in a preventive disease control program. To determine the use directions for controlling a disease on an ornamental plant species, select the plant species in Table 1. The number in parentheses following the plant species refers you to the disease(s) controlled in Table 2. Find the disease in Table 2. The letter in brackets following the disease refers you to the application regime in Table 3.
2. Allow spray to dry before overhead irrigation is applied.
3. Optimum benefit of PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME is obtained when used in conjunction with sound disease management practices.

### SPRAY APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME may be used at rates of 2 - 24 fl. oz, product/100 gals, water for control of diseases of ornamental plant species (see Tables 1, 2, and 3).

NOTE: For outdoor uses, you can apply up to 5.4 gallons of PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME/acre/crop/calendar year.

For general disease control in landscapes, apply 6-8 fl. oz. product/100 gals, water every 21 days. For best control, begin PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME applications before disease development.

NOTE: The specific genera and species of plants listed under the Directions for Use have been shown to tolerate applications of PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME. In addition, the following ornamental plants have been shown to tolerate PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME (at a rate of 6-8 fl. oz./100 gals.): ajuga, Bartlett pear, bayberry, camellia, candy tuft, cotoneaster, elm, English ivy, euonymus, German statice, holly, hollyhock, impatiens, linden, liriope, magnolia, maples, peony, privet, raphiolepis, redbud, sweetgum, sycamore, tulip tree, vinca, and wax myrtle. Other plant species may be sensitive to PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME and diseases other than those listed may not be controlled. Before using PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME on other ornamental plants or for diseases that are not listed in the Directions for Use, test PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME on a small scale basis first. Do not apply PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME to African violets, begonias, Boston fern, or geraniums. Apply the recommended rates for a particular type of

disease, i.e., rust, powdery mildew, etc., and evaluate for phytotoxicity and disease control prior to widespread use.

Table 1. Ornamentals - Plant Species

Numbers in parentheses refer to diseases controlled. See Table 2.

Herbaceous Ornamental	Woody Ornamental	Non-bearing Fruits and Nuts (Nurseries and Landscape Planting)
Calendula (4a) Carnation (5f) Chrysanthemum (2a) Delphinium (4a) <b>English Ivy (3e)</b> <b>Impatiens (3a, 3b, 4a)</b> Gomphrena (3a) Iris (5d) Marigold (3a) Monarda (4c) Phlox (4c) Snapdragon (5d) Sweet William (3k) (Dianthus barbatus) Zinnia (4c)	Amelanchier (4d) Ash (4c) Azalea (2c, 4b) <b>Bayberry (3n)</b> <b>Camellia (3e)</b> <b>Cotoneaster (3i)</b> Crabapple (3c, 3q, 4c, 5a) Crape Myrtle (4a) Dogwood (3h, 4c) Douglas Fir (5b) <b>Elm (4c)</b> <b>Euonymus (3e, 4c)</b> Hawthorn (5a) <b>Holly (3r)</b> Juniper (1a) Lilac (4c) <b>Linden (3e, 3b, 4b)</b> <b>Magnolia (3e, 4b)</b> <b>Maple (3e, 4f)</b> Oaks (3p) Pines (1b, 1c) Poplars (5b) Pyracantha (3o) Red Tip Photinia (3i) <b>Raphiolepis (3e, 3i)</b> Rhododendron (2c, 3n) Roses (3g, 4e, 5c) (Outdoor Use Only) Shasta Fir (5e) <b>Sweetgum (3b, 3c, 3n)</b> <b>Sycamore (3e)</b> <b>Tulip tree (3e, 4a)</b> <b>Wax myrtle (3n)</b>	Apple (3q, 4d, 5a) <b>Bartlett pear (3q, 4c, 5a)</b> Cherry (2b, 3d) Citrus (3m) Nectarine (2b) Peach (2b) Pecan (3b, 3c, 3f, 3l, 3n, 4e) Plum (2b) Walnut (3j)

Table 2. Diseases

Letters in brackets refer to application regimes. See Table 3.

1. Conifer Blights
  - a. *Phomopsis juniperovora* (Phomopsis Blight) [B]
  - b. *Sirococcus strobolus* (Tip Blight) [D]
  - c. *Sphaeropsis sapinea* (Diplodia Tip Blight) [B]
  
2. Flower Blight
  - a. *Ascochyta chrysanthemi* (Ray Blight) [C]
  - b. *Monilinia* spp. [A]
  - c. *Ovulinia* spp. [B]

3. Leaf Blights/Spots
  - a. *Alternaria* spp. [B]
  - b. *Cercospora* spp. (Brown Leaf Spot) [C]
  - c. *Cladosporium* spp. (Scab) [C]
  - d. *Coccomyces hiemalis* [A]
  - e. *Collectrichum* spp. [B]
  - f. *Cristulariella* spp. (Zonate leafspot) [C]
  - g. *Diplocarpon rosae* (Blackspot) [B]
  - h. *Discula* spp. (Anthracnose) [A]
  - i. *Fabraea maculate* (syn. *Entomosporium maculate*) [B]
  - j. *Gnomonia leptostyla* (Anthracnose) [C]
  - k. *Heterosporium echinulatum* [B]
  - l. *Mycosphaerella caryigena* (Downy Spot) [C]
  - m. *Mycosphaerella fructicola* (Greasy Spot) [E]
  - n. *Septoria* spp. (Leaf Scorch) [C]
  - o. *Spilocaea pyracanthae* [B]
  - p. *Tubakia dryina* [D]
  - q. *Venturia inaequalis* (Scab) [A]
  - r. *Rhizoctonia* web blight [2]
  
4. Powdery Mildew
  - a. *Erysiphe* spp. [B]
  - b. *Microsphaera* spp. [C]
  - c. *Oidium* spp. [B]
  - d. *Podosphaera* spp. [B]
  - e. *Sphaerotheca pannosa* [B]
  - f. *Phyllactinia* spp. [2]
  
5. Rust
  - a. *Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae* [A]
  - b. *Melampsora occidentalis* [D]
  - c. *Phragmidium* spp. [B]
  - d. *Puccinia* spp. [B]
  - e. *Pucciniastrum goeppertianum* [D]
  - f. *Uromyces dianthi* [B]

Table 3. Application Regimes

[A] Mix 2-4 fl. oz. of PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME in 100 gals, of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Apply every 14-21 days during the period of primary infection. If disease is present, tank mix with an EPA-registered contact fungicide. For flower blight, apply PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME when there is 5-10% bloom and again at 70-100% bloom. For dogwoods, apply the 2-4 fl. oz. rate every 14 days, or apply 8 fl. oz. of PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME every 28 days.

[B] Mix 5-8 fl. oz. of PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME in 100 gals, of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Apply as needed, beginning when conditions are favorable for disease development. For blackspot, apply with a registered contact fungicide labeled for blackspot. For Calendula, apply every 30 days. For diplodia tip blight, make 3 applications every 14 days prior to major period of infection. For juniper phomopsis blight, make first application as soon as junipers start to grow, and repeat the applications every 14-21 days during periods of active growth.

[C] Mix 8-12 fl. oz. of PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME in 100 gals, of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Apply every 30 days, beginning when conditions are favorable for disease development. For pecans, apply the 12 fl. oz. rate beginning at bud break. Apply 3 times on 14-day intervals. For walnuts, apply 8.5 fl. oz. at 14-21 day intervals. For ray blight, apply 12 fl. oz. at 7-day intervals or 20 fl. oz. at 14-day intervals.

[D] Mix 16 fl. oz. of PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME in 100 gals, of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Apply every 14-28 days, beginning when conditions are favorable for disease development. For Douglas fir needle rust, apply once in May. For tip blight, initial application is in mid-late winter, and apply 3 times at 2-month intervals.

[E] Mix 20-24 fl. oz. of PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME in 100 gals, of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Apply during June to August time period.

NOTE: To avoid possible illegal residues, do not apply to apple, cherry, citrus, nectarine, peach, pecan, plum, or walnut trees that will bear harvestable fruit within 12 months.

### A FLARE ROOT-INJECTED SYSTEMIC FUNGICIDE FOR CONTROL OF SELECTED DISEASES IN TREES

#### General Information

PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME is a systemic fungicide for use as a flare root injection for prevention and treatment of (1) oak wilt (*Ceratocystis fagacearum*) of oaks (*Quercus* spp.), (2) Dutch elm disease (*Ophiostroma ulmi*) of elms *Ulmus* spp.), (3) sycamore anthracnose (*Apiognomonia veneta*), and (4) leaf diseases (i.e., *Venturia inaequalis*, *Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae*, *Pucciniastrum goeppertianum*, etc.) of crabapple (*Malus* spp.). It is recommended that PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME be administered by trained arborists or others trained in injection techniques and in the identification of tree diseases.

Notes: The active ingredient in PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME has been shown to be safe on a wide range of plant species. Before using PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME on plants or for diseases that are not listed in the Directions for Use, test PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME on a small-scale basis and evaluate for phytotoxicity and disease control prior to widespread use.

#### Correct Location for Injector Placement

The flare root area is the transitional zone between the trunk and the root system. Uptake and distribution of PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME is more effective when injections are made into the flare roots. In addition wounds created in the flare root area close more rapidly in comparison to wounds above the flare root area.

#### Tree Preparation

1. Heavy, thick, or loose outer bark may be carefully shaved to form a smoother injection point and to ensure the operator that the drill hole penetrates through the bark to the xylem.
2. If the flare roots are not clearly exposed, carefully remove 2 to 4 inches of soil from the base of the tree to uncover the top of the flare roots. Brush away loose soil.
3. Drill holes through the bark, into sapwood using a clean sharp drill bit. Drill hole diameter should be adequate to allow insertion of injection tees and formation of airtight contact between active xylem and the delivery point of the injection tees. Generally, a drill hole diameter of 7/32 — 5/16 inch for elms, sycamores, and crabapples, and 5/16 inch for oaks is appropriate. Follow manufacturer's instructions for the particular injection device used in the treatment. Drill hole depth should be adequate to deliver the product into active xylem tissue. Generally, 3/4 inch depth is appropriate, but trees with thick bark may require increased drill hole depth to reach the active xylem layer. Space injectors 3-6 inches apart around the base of the tree. Do not drill in the valleys between the flare roots or into cankered areas. Drill above these areas into the trunk, and then continue again into sound sapwood on the flares.
4. Disinfect the drill bit between trees with household bleach (20% solution), ethanol, or other disinfectant. Rinse bit with clean water after disinfecting.
5. Insert into the drilled holes the injection ports ("tees"), which are connected to plastic tubing. The tubing should have inlet and outlet valves.

6. Mix the specified amount of PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME and water thoroughly in the tank before beginning the injection treatment

#### Tree Measurement

Measure the diameter of the tree using a tree diameter-tape (D-tape) at 4-1/2 feet above the ground. This is the diameter at breast height (DBH). If only a regular tape is available, measure the tree circumference and divide that number by 3.14. For crabapples, measure the diameter at the point where the tree begins to branch

#### Preparation of Injection Solution

Dilute 10 mL of PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME in up to 1 liter of water per inch DBH. Refer to the following table as an example of the amounts of PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME and water to use. Use up to the amount indicated:

DBH inches	Treatment Level (mL)	Water Volume. (liters)
5	50	5
10	100	10
15	150	15
20	200	20
25	250	25
30	300	30
35	350	35
40	400	40

(Use up to the amount indicated)

#### Injection

For pressurized injections, with the outlet valve open, connect the tank to the inlet valve and begin pumping solution until all air bubbles come out of the outlet valve. Direct the solution into a container and return the solution to the tank. Shut off the outlet valve. Pressurize tank to 20-30 psi. Check for leaks and gently tap in tees if necessary. Maintain continuous pressure on the injection system until the full amount of solution is in the tree.

After injection is complete, remove injection tees and leave drill holes unplugged. A water flush to cleanse the hole will assist with wound closure. Soil should be replaced around the tree. It is not necessary to treat the drill holes with wound paint or other sealing compounds.

Contact your local extension agent for more details on tree injection. The injection system described is meant as an example; please refer to manufacturer's instructions when using other types of tree injection systems.

#### Retreatment

At the initial injection of PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME, take notes on the level of disease in each tree. Reevaluate disease level in trees at 12-month intervals after treatment for the potential need for retreatment with PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME. Preventive applications should be considered 12-36 months after the initial injection. Trees in high disease risk areas or high value trees should be evaluated for possible retreatment 12 months after each treatment

Follow application procedures described above for repeat injections; new drill holes will be needed for subsequent treatments.

**OAK WILT: OAKS**

**Preventive and Therapeutic Treatment**

Use 10 mL of PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME in up to 1 liter of water per inch DBH. For very high disease pressure, 20 mL of PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME per inch DBH may be used.

In the upper Midwest, treat oaks after June 15. Wounds in oaks in the upper Midwest between May 15 and June 15 attract insects that transmit the oak wilt pathogen.

Oak trees exhibiting less than 20% crown loss from oak wilt have the best chance of responding to treatment by PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME. Preventive application is more effective than therapeutic treatment. Trees in advanced stages of disease development may not respond to treatment.

Uninfected trees will generally absorb the full amount of PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME: water solution within 2 hours when injected under pressure. Trees exhibiting specific symptoms or those symptomless trees immediately adjacent to a diseased tree should be considered infected. Symptomless trees separated by a primary plow line from diseased trees may be at less risk of infection. Infected trees will absorb the material more slowly due to the vascular plugging caused by the disease. If the PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME: water solution is not absorbed within 24 hours, the tree is considered high risk and has a poor chance of survival.

Refer to the General Information section for details on retreatment.

**LEAF DISEASE: CRABAPPLES**

**Preventative Treatment**

Use 10 mL of PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME in up to 1 liter of water per inch trunk diameter. For trees less than 10 inches trunk diameter, use 6 mL of PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME per inch trunk diameter. Make applications when the trees are in full leaf and actively growing for control of the next season's leaf disease development. Disease symptoms may not be reduced the year of application.

Refer to the General Information section for details on retreatment.

Note: Do not use fruit from treated trees for food or feed purposes.

**ANTHRACNOSE: SYCAMORE**

**Preventive Treatment**

Use 10 mL of PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME in up to 1 liter of water per inch DBH. For trees less than 10 inches DBH, use 6 mL of PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME per inch DBH. Make applications when the trees are in full leaf and actively growing for control of the next season's anthracnose development.

Refer to the General Information section for details on retreatment.

**DUTCH ELM DISEASE IN ELMS**

**Preventive and Therapeutic Treatment**

Use 6-10 mL of PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME in up to 1 liter of water per inch DBH. For very high disease pressure, 20 mL of PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME per inch DBH may be used.

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**Notes: (1) Accurate diagnosis of Dutch Elm disease is important since PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME only provides control of Dutch elm disease in elms. (2) PROPICONAZOLE 14.3% ME will be most effective when used in conjunction with other cultural practices recommended for management of Dutch elm disease (removal of dead elm trees, pruning of diseased tree limbs and branches, control of bark beetles, etc.). (3) Preventive applications can be made at 6-10 mL/inch DBH. The 6 ml rate should provide 24 months control and the 10 mL rate should provide 36 months control. (4) Therapeutic treatment in trees showing disease symptoms should be made at 10-20 mL/inch DBH. Retreatment may be needed every 12-36 months. Trees in advanced stages of disease development may not respond to treatment. For further information on the proper diagnosis and control of Dutch Elm disease, consult your local extension agent Refer to the General Information section for details on retreatment.**

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in the original container in cool place.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of unused pesticide, spray mixture, or rinse water is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be used according to label instructions, contact your local State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance in proper disposal methods.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or 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 rinsates into application equipment or mix tank or store rinsates for later use and 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 or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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**ACCEPTED**  
MAY 07 2012

Under the Federal Insecticide,  
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,  
as amended, for the pesticide  
registered under  
EPA Reg. No. 49750-212