66222-149 08-06-2007 1/29

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES
AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Annie Stout
Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc.
4515 Falls of Neuse Road, Suite 300
Raleigh, NC 27609

AUG - 6 2007

SUBJECT: Amendment to Label
Equus DF
EPA Reg. No. 66222-149
Your Submission Dated January 12, 2007 and Resubmissions Dated March 9, 2007
And April 16, 2007

Dear Ms. Stout:

The amended labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended is acceptable provided the following changes are made:

1. On page 2, in the Precautionary Statements, Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals section, change the following statement "May be a potential skin sensitizer" to read "Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals."

2. On page 3, in the Agricultural Use Requirements box, in the Special Eye Irritation Provision section, item (1), second line "WPA" should be changed to read "WPS." In item (2), second bullet, the word "reframing" should be changed to "refraining."

3. On page 3, delete the sentence directly under the Non Agricultural Use Requirement box ("Mana will be responsible....use".).

4. On page 3, in the Resistance Management section, correct and replace the four references to "Equus 720 SST" with "Equus DF".

5. On page 4, in the General Precaution section, second paragraph, first line, the word "surfactant" should be "surfactants".

6. On page 6, the text at the bottom of the page ("As a spray....calibration") should be in larger font size.

7. On page 4, in the Spray Drift Management section, item 1 the word "outmost" should read "outermost."

8. On page 4, in the Spray Drift Management section, second paragraph should read: "These requirements do not..."

9. On page 5 at the bottom of the page, item 1, first line, the word "piper" should be "piped".

10. On page 6, item 9, add a period at the end of the sentence.

11. On page 7, celery section, delete the first sentence in the Application Directions section.

12. On page 11, soybean, Diseases Controlled section, "Stem Cranker" should be changed to "Stem Canker".

13. On page 11, in the directions for strawberry, 6th line, the word "days" should be changed to "day".

14. On page 12, in the Tree and Orchard Crops-Application Instructions, second line, the letter "o" should be changed to the word "to".

15. Delete "Municipal Lawns" on page 15 and the associated table on page 16.

16. Add the missing "Restrictions on use of treated vegetation" section.

17. On page 12, the rate, lbs/100 gallons for almonds should be "1.2".

18. On page 12 the rate, lbs/100 gallons for filberts should be "1.2".

19. On page 12, the rate lbs/100 gallons for fruit trees should be "0.9-1.25".

20. On page 13, the rate lbs/100 gallons for pistachio should be "1.65 for botryosphaeria blight, etc. and "1.23-1.66" for septoria leaf spot and botrytis blight.

21. On page 13, the rates for conifers per application (lbs/acre) and lbs/100 gallons are incorrect because they are the same, so either delete that column, or correct the rates.

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22. On page 25, in the Container Disposal section, second sentence beginning with "Follow all" represents an incomplete sentence. Either add the missing text or delete.

Submit final printed labels with these changes within 30 days from the date of this letter.

If you have any questions regarding this correspondence, contact Rose Kearns of my staff by phone at 703-305-5611 or via email at kearns.rosemary@epa.gov or myself at 703-305-7740 or via email at kish.tony@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Tony Kish

Tony Kish, PM 22
Fungicide Branch
Registration Division (7504P)

Enclosure

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Equus® DF

Fungicide

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% BY WT.
Chlorothalonil (tetrachloroisophthalonitrile)	82.5%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	17.5%
TOTAL:	100.0%

Contains 0.825 Pound of Active Ingredient Per 1.0 Pound of Product

EPA Reg. No. 66222-149

EPA Est. No. 37429-GA-01

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).

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF 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 treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing 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.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. **For medical emergencies involving this product, call Prosar at 1-877-250-9291.** **NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:** Persons having temporary irritation may respond to treatment with antihistamines or steroid creams and/or systemic steroids.	

See inside booklet for complete Precautionary Statements, Directions for Use, and Conditions of Sale and Warranty.

Manufactured For:
Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc.
4515 Falls of Neuse Road
Suite 300
Raleigh, NC 27609

Net Contents: 27.4 Pounds

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated
AUG - 6 2007
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No.
66222-149

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
WARNING

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Maybe be fatal if inhaled. Do not breathe dust or spray mist. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. May be a potential skin sensitizer. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Avoid prolonged contact with skin. Do not take internally.

Note to user: This product may produce mild bronchial irritation, and temporary irritation of the skin characterized by redness or rash on exposed skin areas. Persons having allergic reactions should contact a physician.

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 A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

For WPS or non-WPS applications made in enclosed areas, such a greenhouses, applicators and other handlers must wear a NIOSH-approved respirator with any N, P, R, or HE filter.

WPS Uses (commercial production on farms, forests, nurseries, sodfarms, and in greenhouses): Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as nitrile rubber, natural rubber, or butyl rubber.
- Shoes plus socks
- A NIOSH-approved respirator with any N, P, R, or HE filter
- Protective eyewear

Non-WPS Uses: (such as applications to non-residential turf, golf courses, public parks, etc.): *Applicators and other handlers must wear:*

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as nitrile rubber, natural rubber, or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates and wildlife. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

This chemical is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of labeled use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

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

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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.

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
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as nitrile rubber, natural rubber, or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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

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

(2) Workers must be informed, in a manner they can understand:

- that residues in the treated area may be highly irritating to their eyes,
- that they should take precautions, such as reframing from rubbing their eyes, to keep residues out of their eyes,
- that if they do get residues in their eyes, they should immediately flush their eyes using the eyeflush container that is located at the decontamination site or using other readily available clean water, and
- how to operate the eyeflush container.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

MANA, Inc. will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by MANA, Inc. User assumes all risks associated with such nonrecommended use.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Equus DF a dry flowable product containing chlorothalonil, is recommended for use as a spray for the control of many important plant diseases.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

To avoid the development of tolerant or resistant strains of fungi, Equus 720SST should always be tank mixed with a fungicide of different chemistry, and/or a fungicide of different chemistry should be alternated with Equus 720SST at each application. If after using Equus 720SST as recommended and the treatment is not effective, a tolerant or resistant strain of fungi may be present. Discontinue the use of Equus 720SST for at least one season.

Equus DF is effective for use in programs that attempt to minimize disease resistance to fungicides. Equus DF has a multi-site mode of action and may be used to delay or prevent the development of resistance to single-site fungicides. Consult with your Federal or State Cooperative Extension Service representatives for guidance on the proper use of Equus DF in programs that seek to minimize the occurrence of disease resistance to other fungicides.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

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Equus DF can be used effectively in dilute or concentrate sprays. Thorough, uniform coverage is essential for disease control.

Do not combine Equus DF in a spray tank with pesticides, surfactant, or fertilizers, unless prior use has shown the combination to be physically compatible, effective, and noninjurious under conditions of use. Do not combine Equus DF with DiPel 4L, Foil®, Triton AG-98, Triton B-1956 and Latron® B-1956 as phytotoxicity may result from the combination when applied to crops listed on this label.

The required amount of Equus DF should be added slowly into the spray tank during filling. With concentrate sprays, premix the required amount of Equus DF in a clean container and add to the spray tank as it is being filled. Keep agitator running when filling spray tank and during spray operations.

Dosage rates on this label indicate pounds of Equus DF per acre, unless specified otherwise. Under conditions favoring disease development, the high rate specified and shortest applications interval should be used.

APPLICATION PRECAUTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

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

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

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

1. The distance of the outmost nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Excluding helicopters, nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.**

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information:

INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE

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

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE—General Techniques

- **Volume**-Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure**-Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE—Aircraft

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

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

BOOM LENGTH

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than ¾ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

WIND

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

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

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

SHIELDED SPRAYERS
Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS
Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring. **NOTE**: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) TREE AND VINE SPRAYERS
Air assisted tree and vine sprayers carry droplets into the canopy of trees and vines via a radically or laterally directed air stream. In addition to the general drift management principles already described, the following specific practices will further reduce the potential for drift:

- 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 spray to go beyond the edge of the cultivated area. Spray the outside row only from outside the planting.

CHEMIGATION

Apply this product only through center pivot, motorized lateral move, traveling gun, solid set, and portable (wheel move, side roll, end tow, or hand move) irrigations system(s). Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Use only on crops specifically designated in the **DIRECTIONS FOR USE.**

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.

Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems:

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

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3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. *The 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.
5. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. 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.
7. Always inject Equus DF into irrigation water after it discharges from the irrigation pump and after it passes through the check valve. Never inject pesticides on the intake line on the suction side of the pump.
8. Spray mixture in the chemical supply tank must be agitated at all times, otherwise settling and uneven application may occur.
9. *Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment*

Specific Instructions for Sprinkler Irrigation Systems:
Equus DF may be used through two basic types of sprinkler irrigation systems as outline in Sections A and B. Determine which type of system is in place, then refer to the appropriate directions provided for each type.

A. Center Pivot, Motorized Lateral Move, and Traveling Gun Irrigation Equipment
For injection of pesticides, these continuously moving systems must use a positive displacement injection pump, of either diaphragm or piston type, constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock and capable of injection at pressures approximately two to three times those encountered within the irrigation water line. Venturi application units cannot be used on these systems.

Fill chemical supply tank of injection equipment with water. Operate system for one complete revolution or run across the field, measuring time required, amount of water injected, and acreage covered. Thoroughly mix recommended amount of Equus DF 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 Equus DF has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

B. Solid Set and Portable (Wheel Move, Side Roll, End Tow, or Hand Move) Irrigation Equipment
With stationary systems, an effectively designed in-line venturi applicator unit is preferred which is constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides, however, a positive-displacement pump can also be used.

Determine acreage covered by sprinkler. Fill tank of injection equipment with water and adjust flow to use contents over a 30 to 45 minute period. Mix desired amount of Equus DF for acreage to be covered with water so that the total mixture of Equus DF plus water in the injection tank is equal to the quantity of water used during calibration, and operate entire system at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of injection equipment used for amount of time established during calibration. No agitation should be required. Equus DF can be injected at the beginning or end of the irrigation cycle or as a separate application. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation system until Equus DF has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

Do not use on greenhouse grown crops.

CROP RECOMMENDATIONS FIELD CROPS

AS A SPRAY (Ground or Aerial Equipment)- Apply Equus DF at the rate shown; use sufficient water to provide thorough coverage. Gallonage will vary with crop and amount of plant growth. Spray volume usually will range between 20 to 150 gallons per acre (200 to 1,400 liters per hectare) for dilute sprays and 5 to 10 gallons per acre (50 to 100 liters per hectare) for concentrate ground sprays and aircraft applications. Both ground and aircraft methods of application are recommended unless specific directions are given for a crop. Application through sprinkler irrigation systems is not recommended unless specific directions are given for a crop. See the following instructions for application and calibration.

FIELD CROPS

CROP	DISEASES CONTROLLED	RATE OF EQUUS DF PER APPLICATION LBS/ACRE	SEASONAL LIMITS (LB/ACRE/ YEAR)	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
ASPARAGUS	Rust Purple Spot	1.8-3.6	10.9	Begin application after harvest of spears, when conditions favor disease development

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	Cercospora Leaf Spot			on ferns, generally when leaf wetness occurs. Repeat applications at 2 to 4 week intervals until ferns are no longer productive. Use high rate and shortest application interval when conditions favor disease development. Do not apply within 190 days (120 days in CA and AZ) before harvest.
BEANS, DRY Including but not limited to: Navy Bean Pinto Bean Kidney Bean Lima Bean Broad Bean Pink Bean Jack Bean Cow Pea Chick Pea (Garbanzo) Blackeyed Pea Southern Pea, etc.	*Rust* (Phakopsora spp.) Anthracnose Downy Mildew Cercospora Leaf Spot (for Blackeyed Pea only) Ascochyta Blight	*1.25-1.8*	*7.2*	*Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate* coverage. Begin applications at first onset of disease which may occur as early as 2 to 4 weeks before flowering. Repeat applications at 7 to 10 day intervals. For use only on beans to be harvested dry with pods removed. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Equus DF may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment. See calibration directions which appear on the product label.
BEANS, SNAP	Rust (Phakopsora spp.) Botrytis Blight (Gray Mold)	1.25-2.7 2.7	10.9	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications during early bloom stage or when disease first threatens and repeat at 7 day intervals. For resistance management of rust, alternate with another fungicide registered for bean rust control. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
BLUEBERRY	*Mummy Berry* (suppression) Anthracnose	*2.7-3.6*	*10.9*	*Begin applications at budbreak (green tip).* Repeat applications until early bloom at 10 day intervals. DO NOT APPLY AFTER EARLY BLOOM, otherwise phytotoxicity may occur to developing fruit. Do not apply wtihin a week before or after an oil application or a tank-mix containing oil-based pesticides. Do not apply within 42 days before harvest. Use a spray volume of 20 GPA for concentrate sprays and 100 GPA for full dilute sprays.
	Septoria Leaf Spot Rust	2.7-3.6	10.9	After all berries are harvested, a foliar application may be made to maintain healthy leaves for the following season. Apply in sufficient water (normally 20 to 100 gallons per acre) and repeat at 10 to 14 days intervals.
CABBAGE BROCCOLI CAULIFLOWER CHINESE BROCCOLI CHINESE CABBAGE (only tight-headed varieties) **BRUSSELS SPROUTS**	*Alternaria Leaf Spot* Downy Mildew	1.4-1.8	14.5	*Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate* coverage. Begin applications after transplants are set in field, or shortly after emergence of field-seeded crop, or when conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
BRUSSELS SPROUTS (CA only)	Ring Spot	1.4-1.8	14.5	For field-seeded Brussels sprouts begin application at time of early sprout development or when conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
CARROT	Cercospora (Early) Blight Alternaria (Late) Blight	1.4-1.8	18.1	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Start applications when disease threatens and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. Equus DF may be applied the day of harvest. Equus DF may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set, portable wheel move, motorized lateral move, or center pivot systems only). See calibration directions preceding this section.
CELERY	Cercospora (Early) Blight Septoria Late Blight Basal Stalk Rot	1.8-2.7	21.8	Use 2 to 3 pints per acre on a 7 day schedule. Start applications when transplants are set in the field. Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate

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	(*Rhizoctonia sol* Pink Rot (suppression) Early Blight Late Blight	 2.7 1.4-1.8 lbs. per 100 gallons	 21.8	coverage. Equus DF may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set, portable wheel move, motorized lateral move, or center pivot systems only). See calibration directions preceding this section. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. For celery seedbeds, apply 125 gallons total spray per acre weekly to maintain control. Start applications shortly after crop emergence. Use the higher rate under severe disease conditions. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
CORN (Sweet) **CORN** (Grown for seed)	Helminthosporium Leaf Blight Rust	0.7-1.8	10.9	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and repeat at 7 day intervals. Under severe disease conditions, use 1.4 to 1.8 lbs. per acre. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply to sweet corn to be processed. Do not ensile treated corn or use as livestock forage. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated fields.
CRANBERRY	Fruit Rot Lophodermium Leaf/Twig Blight	3.8-6.0	18.1	Apply at early bloom and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals. Under severe disease conditions, use the 6 lb. per acre rate on a 10 day schedule. Do not apply within 50 days of harvest. Do not apply to bogs when flooded or allow release of irrigation water from bogs for at least 3 days following application. Equus DF may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment. Use 300 gallons of water per acre through solid set systems only. See calibration directions preceding this section.
	Upright Dieback	3.8-6.0	18.1	Apply in sufficient water to uprights and runners making the first application before bloom when shoots begin growth in the spring. Apply at 10 to 14 day intervals. Do not apply within 50 days of harvest. Do not apply to bogs when flooded or allow release of irrigation water from bogs for at least 3 days following application. Equus DF may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment. Use 300 gallons of water per acre through solid set systems only. See calibration directions preceding this section.
CUCURBITS Cantaloupe, Cucumbers, Honeydew, Muskmelon, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon	Anthracnose Downy Mildew Target Spot	1.4-1.8	19.0	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when plants are in first true leaf stage or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat applications at 7 day intervals. Equus DF may be applied the day of harvest. Equus DF may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set, portable wheel move, or center pivot systems only). See Calibration directions preceding this section. **Note:** Spraying mature watermelons may result in sunburn of the upper surface of the fruit. Do not apply Equus DF to watermelons when any of the following conditions are present: • Intense heat and sunlight, • Drought conditions, • Poor vine canopy, • Other crop and environmental conditions which may be conducive to increased natural sunburn. Do not combine Equus DF with anything except water for application to watermelons unless your prior use has shown the combination to be non-injurious to watermelons under your conditions of use.
	Cercospora Leaf Spot Gummy Stem Blight (Black Rot) Alternaria Leaf Blight Alternaria Leaf Spot Scab Powdery Mildew (Sphaerotheca only)	1.8-2.7		

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GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED	Stem Rust Leaf Rust Stripe Rust Septoria Leaf Spot Glume Blotch Bipolaris Leaf Spot Drechslera Leaf Spot Selenophoma (Eyespot)	0.9-1.4 0.9-1.8	5.4	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications during stem elongation when conditions favor disease development. Re-apply at flag (top) leaf emergence and repeat applications at 14 day intervals. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not allow livestock to graze on treated areas or feed hay produced before harvest. Feeding of treated plant parts after harvest of seed is allowed. Equus DF may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set, portable wheel move, or center pivot systems only). See Calibration directions preceding this section.
MANGO	Anthracnose	1.8-3.2	28.8	Use a water volume of 20 to 300 gallons per acre. Begin applications at early bloom and repeat on a 7-14 day interval until early fruit development. Begin the season with the 2 pint rate on a 14-day interval. If disease pressure is severe, use the higher rate and shorter interval. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.
MINT (IN, MI, ND, OR, WI only)	Rust Septoria Leaf Spot	1.2	3.6	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage, normally 20 to 150 gallons per acre for dilute sprays and 5 to 10 gallons per acre for concentrate ground and aircraft applications. Begin applications when emerging plants are 4 to 8 inches high. Repeat applications at 7 to 10 day intervals. Do not apply within 80 days of harvest. Do *not feed fresh or extracted mint hay from* treated fields of livestock.
ONION (Dry bulb) GARLIC	Botrytis Leaf Blight/Blast Purple Blotch Suppression: Botrytis Neck Rot Downy Mildew	0.9-2.7	8.1	Apply in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of tops. Equus DF is recommended for use with disease monitoring systems which adjust fungicide rates and frequency of application according to disease hazard. Apply as follows: **Low Disease Hazard, prior to Infection** 0.9 lb. 10 days **Low Disease Hazard, some disease present** 1.25 lbs. 7-10 days **High Disease hazard** 2.7 lbs. 7 days For suppression of neck rot (*Botrytis* spp.) during storage, a minimum of 3 weekly applications prior to lifting, using 1.25 to 1.8 lbs. of Equus DF per acre is recommended. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
ONION (Green bunching) LEEK, SHALLOT, ONION AND GARLIC GROWN FOR SEED	Botrytis Leaf Blight/Blast Purple Blotch Downy Mildew (suppression)	1.4-2.7	8.1	Use in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of tops. Begin applications prior to favorable infection periods and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals for as long as conditions favor disease. Use the high rate and a 7 day schedule of applications when heavy dew or rain persists. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest on garlic. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest on green bunching onions, leeks, or shallots. Equus DF may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set, portable wheel move, or center pivot systems only). See Calibration directions preceding this section.
PAPAYA	Alternaria Fruit Spot Anthracnose Stem End Rot	1.4-2.7	8.1	Apply with ground equipment only. Use sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of fruit and leaves. Begin treatment when conditions favor development of disease and continue treatments at 14 day intervals until weather

				conditions no longer favor disease development. Equus 720SST may be applied the day of harvest.
PARSNIP	Alternaria Leaf Spot Downy Mildew Anthracnose Botrytis Blight (Gray Mold) *Bottom Rot* (Rhizoctonia)	1.4-1.8	7.2	Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Make the first application at the first sign of disease or when conditions are favorable for infection. Continue applications on a 7 to 10 day schedule. Do not apply within 10 days of harvest. Equus DF may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set, portable wheel move, or center pivot systems only). See Calibration directions preceding this section.
PASSION FRUIT (HI only)	Alternaria Fruit and Leaf Spot (Passion Fruit Brown Spot) Anthracnose Cercospora Fruit Spot	1.8	9.0	Apply with ground equipment in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of fruit and leaves. Begin treatment when fruit spots appear (April to July) and continue treatments at 14 day intervals until weather conditions no longer favor disease development. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
PEANUT	Early Leaf Spot (Cercospora) Late Leaf Spot (Cercosporidium) Pepper Spot Rust Web Blotch	0.9-1.36 1.36	10.9	Apply in sufficient water for coverage when leaf wetness first occurs or 30 to 40 days after planting. Repeat at 14 day intervals. When conditions favor late leaf spot or when rust or web blotch occur, apply 1.36 lbs. per acre at 14 day intervals for the remainder of the season. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Equus DF may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment. Use 1.36 lbs. per acre in solid set, portable wheel move, center pivot, motorized lateral move, or traveling gun sprinkler irrigation equipment. See calibration directions preceding this section. It is recommended to alternate chemigation applications with ground or aerial applications. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas. Do not feed hay or threshings from treated fields to livestock.
POTATO	Late Blight Early Blight Botrytis Vine Rot Black Dot	0.7 then 0.9-1.36	13.6	Begin applications at the low rate when vines are first exposed and leaf wetness occurs. Repeat applications at 5 to 10 day intervals. Begin applying the higher label rates at 5 to 10 day intervals when any one of the following events occur: • Vines close within the rows; • Late blight forecasting measures 18 disease severity values (DSV); • The crop reaches 300 P-days Increase water spray volume as canopy density increases. Use the highest rate and shortest interval when plants are rapidly growing and disease conditions are severe. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. Equus DF may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set, portable wheel move, center pivot, or motorized lateral move systems only). Do not exceed a 10 day interval between applications when using this technique. See calibration directions preceding this section.

SOYBEAN	Anthracnose Diaporthe Pod and Stem Blight Frogeye Leaf Spot (*Cercospora sojina*) Purple Seed Stain Cercospora Leaf Blight (*Cercospora kikuchii*) *Septoria Brown Spot* Rust (Suppression)	See Below	See Below	Apply in sufficient water to obtain complete coverage, using at least 5 gallons of water per acre for aerial application. Use the three application program in areas having a history of moderate to severe disease intensity. The minimum retreatment interval is 14 days. Equus DF may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment. *Follow application and calibration direction* preceding this section. Do not apply within 6 weeks of harvest. Do not feed hay or threshings *from treated fields to livestock.*
		1.4-2.1	5.4	**Two application program:** For determinate varieties, make the first application at early pod set (R3 stage, when the majority of pods are 1/8 to 3/8 inches in length) and the second at beginning of seed formation (R5) For indeterminate varieties, make the first application when largest pods are 1 to 1.25 inches in length. Make the second application 14 days later.
		0.9-1.4	5.4	**Three application program:** For determinate varieties, make the first application at the beginning of flowering (R1), the second at early pod set (R3), and the third at beginning of seed formation (R5). For the indeterminate varieties, make the first application one week after first flowering and continue applications at 14 *days intervals.*
	Stem Cranker (*Diaprthe phaseolorum var. caulivora)I*	0.9	5.4	Apply in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre, as a band treatment, directing spray to provide coverage of entire plant. Make the first application at time of emergence of the second trifoliate leaves (V2). If conditions favor stem canker disease, make a second and third application. Make all applications at 14 day intervals.
TOMATO	**Foliage:** Early Blight Late Blight Gray Leaf Spot Gray Leaf Mold Septoria Leaf Spot *Target Spot*	1.3-1.8	18.3	Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when dew or rain occur and disease threatens. Apply every 7 to 10 days for foliage diseases. For fruit diseases, begin at fruit set and apply every 7 to 14 days. Use the highest *rate and shortest interval when disease is* severe. Equus DF may be applied the day of harvest. Equus DF may be combined in the spray tank with EPA-registered pesticide products that claim copper as the active ingredient and are labeled for control of bacterial diseases in tomatoes. Check the copper manufacturer's label for specific instructions, precautions, and limitations prior to mixing with Equus DF. Do not use with Copper-Count N in concentrated spray suspensions. Equus DF may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set or portable wheel move systems only). See calibration directions preceding this section.
	Fruit: Anthracnose Alternaria Fruit Rot (Black Mold) Botrytis Gray Mold Late Blight Fruit Rot Rhizoctonia Fruit Rot	1.8-2.6		
STRAWBERRY (non-bearing nurseries)	Ramularia leaf spot *(Ramularia tulasnei)*	1.4	18.1	Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin application when conditions favor leaf spot development, usually following rainy weather or sprinkler irrigation. Repeat applications at 10 to 14 days intervals. Use the shortest interval when disease conditions are severe. *Continue applications until runners are dug.* Equus DF may be applied to strawberry plants *in nurseries* through sprinkler irrigation equipment. Refer to the Equus DF label for chemigation instructions. Do not use Equus DF on strawberry plants in commercial fruit production.

STRAWBERRY TRANSPLANTS (preplant dip)	Ramuluaria leaf spot *(Ramularia tulasnei)*	1.4	18.1	Mix Equus DF in water and stir the suspension thoroughly. Stir periodically to assure as unifom mixture. Dip strawberry transplants into the suspension for 5 to 10 minutes until plant surfaces are completely wetted. Transplant treated plant stock into nursery beds without rinsing. Wear chemical resistant gloves of any waterproof material when mixing and applying Equus DF as a transplant dip treatment and while handling treated stock. Do not use Equus DF on strawberry plants in commercial fruit production.

TREE AND ORCHARD CROPS—APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply Equus DF in sufficient water and with proper calibration to obtain uniform coverage of tree canopy. Application with ground equipment is preferable o aerial application because ground applications generally give better coverage of the tree canopy. If application with ground equipment is not feasible, Equus DF may be applied with aircraft using at least 20 gallons of spray per acre. When concentrate sprays are used or when treating non-bearing or immature trees, the lower rate of Equus DF listed may be used. Both ground and aircraft methods of application are recommended unless specific directions are given for a crop. Application through sprinkler irrigation systems is not recommended unless specific directions are given for a crop. See the following instructions for application and calibration.

DO NOT allow livestock to graze treated areas. The following spray volumes are recommended as gallons of spray per acre:

CROP	SPRAY VOLUME (Gallons per Acre)	
Almonds	20 (concentrate) to 300 (full dilute)	
Filberts (Hazelnuts) (Oregon only)	20 (concentrate) to 300 (full dilute)	
Peach, Nectarine, Apricot, Tart Cherry, Plum, Prune	20 (concentrate) to 300 (full dilute)	
Pistachios	20 (concentrate) to 200 (full dilute)	
Conifers:	Dilute	Concentrate
Forest Stands	Not used	10 to 20 (aircraft)
Christmas Trees	100	10 to 50 (aircraft or ground equipment)
Nursery Beds	100	5 to 10 (ground equipment only)

CROP	DISEASES CONTROLLED	EQUUS DF RATE LBS./ACRE	EQUUS DF RATE LBS./100 GALLONS*	SEASONAL LIMIT LBS./ ACRE	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
ALMONDS	Blossom Blight /Brown Rot Shothole Scab	3.6	1.0	22.7	For blossom blight, begin application at popcorn (pink bud) and follow with an application at full bloom. If weather is still conducive for disease development, another application may be made at petal fall. For control of shothole, make an application in the autumn at leaf fall. In the spring, make the first application at budbreak, followed by an application at shuck split to control nut infections and to control scab. Do not apply within 150 days of harvest.
FILBERTS (Hazelnuts)	Eastern Filbert Blight	3.6	1.0	10.9	Begin applications at leaf bud break and repeat applications at 2 to 4 week intervals. Do not apply within a week before or after an oil application or a tank-mix containing oil-based pesticides. Do not apply within 120 days before harvest.
FRUIT TREES Apricot Cherry (Sweet), Cherry (Tart), Nectarine, Peach, Plum, Prune	Leaf Curl Coryneum Blight (Shothole)	2.8-3.8	0.9-1.2	16.9	For best control of both diseases, apply at leaf fall in late autumn, using sufficient water and proper sprayer calibration to obtain uniform coverage. When conditions favor high disease levels, use the high rate of application and apply once or twice more in mid-to-late winter before budswell. If the leaf fall application is not practical, application of Equus DF for control of leaf curl may be made at any time prior to budswell the following spring. Where Coryneum blight (shothole) occurs, also apply at budbreak to protect newly emerging leaves and at shuck split to prevent fruit infections. Make applications at a minimum of 10 day intervals. Equus DF may be applied the day of harvest.
	Brown Rot Blossom Blight Lacy Russet Scab (Plum/Prune)	2.8-3.8	0.9-1.2		Make one application at popcorn (pink, red, or early white bud) and a second application at full bloom. If weather conditions favor disease development, make an additional application at petal fall. Make applications at

					a minimum of 10 day intervals. Equus DF may be applied the day of harvest.
	Cherry Leaf Spot Scab Black Knot (Cherry, Plum)	2.8-3.8	0.9-1.2		In addition to the bloom application listed above, make one application at shuck split. Do not apply Equus DF after shuck split and before harvest. If additional disease control is needed before harvest, use another registered fungicide. For control of cherry leaf spot after harvest, make one application to foliage within 7 days after fruit is removed. In orchards with a history of high leaf spot incidence, make a second application 10 to 14 days later. Make applications at a minimum of 10 day intervals. Equus DF may be applied the day of harvest.
PISTACHIO	Botryosphaeria blight Alternaria late blight (suppression)	5	2.5	24.7	Make the first application at the beginning of the blossom period followed by an application at full bloom. Make additional applications as required on a 28-day schedule. For Septoria and Botrytis, use the higher rate if disease pressure is severe. Note: Use of this product may result in speckling or reddening of the fruit hull (epicarp). This effect is superficial and has not resulted in any changes in nut quality. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
	Septoria Leaf Spot Botrytis Blight	3.7-5	1.65-2.5		
CONIFERS **Pines, Spruces**	See Below	See Below	See Below	20	The minimum retreatment interval for established trees is 21 days. The minimum retreatment in nursery beds is 7 days.
	Swiss Needlecast	2.5-5	2.5-5		Single-application technique: In Christmas tree plantations or forest stands, make one application in the spring when new shoot growth is ½ to 2 inches in length.
	Scleroderris Canker (Pines), Swiss Needlecast	1.2-2.5	1.2-2.5		Make the first application in spring when new shoot growth is ½ to 2 inches in length. Make additional applications at 4 week intervals until conditions no longer favor disease development. For use in nursery beds, apply the highest rate specified on a 4 week schedule.
	Sirococcus Tip Blight	1.8-3.2	1.8-3.2		
	Rhizosphaera Needlecast (Spruces). Scirrhia Brown Spot (Pines)	5.0	5.0		
	Cyclaneusma and Lophodermium Needlecasts (Pines)	2.5-5.0	2.5-5.0		Apply in early spring prior to budbreak. Repeat applications at approximately 6 to 8 week intervals, until spore release ceases in late fall. Apply monthly during periods of frequent rainfall, and where Lophodermium infections occur during dormancy (Pacific Northwest). During drought periods, applications may be suspended, then resumed upon next occurrence of needle wetness.
	Rhabdocline Needlecast (Douglas fir)	1.4-2.5	1.4-2.5		Apply at budbreak and repeat at 3 to 4 week intervals until needles are fully elongated and conditions no longer favor disease development. In plantations of mixed provenance, or when irregular budbreak occurs, apply weekly until all trees have broken bud, then every 3 to 4 weeks as specified above. In nursery beds, use the high rate on a 3 week schedule.
	Botrytis Seedling Blight Phoma Twig Blight	1.4-2.5	1.4-2.5		Begin applications in nursery beds when seedlings are 4 inches tall and when cool, moist conditions favor disease development. Make additional applications at 7 to 14 day intervals as long as disease favorable conditions persist.
	Autoecious Needle	5.0	5.0		

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	Rust (Weir's Cushion)(Spruces)				Beg... applications when 10% of buds have broken and twice thereafter at 7 to 10 day intervals.

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

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

GRASS: SODFARMS
Use of this product on home lawns is prohibited.

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

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

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

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

DISEASES CONTROLLED | ***LOW DISEASE PRESSURE TREATMENT REGIME*** | ***EXTREME DISEASE CONDITION***

	Retreatment Interval (Days)	Application Rate (Lbs./Acre)[1]	Minimum Retreatment Interval for the Maximum Single Application (Days)	Application Limit Per Year for Sodfarms (Lbs./Acre)
Dollar Spot	7-10 14-21	2.5[a]-5.0 5.0-8.8	7	15.75
Leaf Spot, Melting Out, Brown Blight	7-10 14-21	5.0 5.0-8.8		
Brown Patch	7-14	5.0-8.8		
Gray Leaf Spot	7-10	5.0-8.8		
Red Thread	7-10	5.0-8.8		
Anthracnose	7-14	5.0-8.8		

[1]One single application of 13.6 lbs. per acre using a minimum retreatment interval of 14 days may be made per year for control of severe disease conditions. *After using this high rate the lower rates and retreatment intervals in this table must be followed.*
[a]Low rate is not effective on intensively mowed grasses.
Diseases are caused by some of the following fungi:
Dollar Spot: *Sclerotinia homeocarpa, Lanzia* or *Moellerodiscus* spp.
Leaf Spot, Melting Out and Brown Blight: *Drechslera* spp., *Bipolaris* spp., *Curvularia* spp.
Brown Patch: *Rhizoctonia* spp.
Anthracnose: *Collectotrichum*

GOLF COURSE FAIRWAYS, MUNICIPAL LAWNS

Apply Equus DF in 30 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and repeat applications as long as these conditions persist. Under severe disease conditions use the highest rate and shortest interval corresponding with the application schedule selected from the table below.

DO NOT mow or water after treatment until spray deposited on grass is thoroughly dry. Equus DF should always be used in conjunction with good turf management practices. For reentry into treated areas, refer to the Non-Agricultural Use Requirements box.

FAIRWAYS:

Diseases Controlled	Application Interval (days)	Application Rate (lb/ac)[1]	Seasonal Limit (lb/ac/year)
Dollar Spot	7-10 days 14-21 days	2.5[2]-5 5-8.8	31.5
Leaf Spot, Melting Out, Brown Blight	7-10 days 14-21 days	5 5-8.8	
Brown Patch	7-14 days	5-8.8	
Gray Leaf Spot	7-10 days	5-8.8	
Red Thread	7-10 days	5-8.8	
Anthracnose	7-14 days	5-8.8	

[1] One single application of 13.6 pounds per acre of Equus DF, using a minimum retreatment interval of 14 days, may be made per year for control of severe disease conditions. After using this high rate, the lower rates and retreatment intervals in the above table must be followed.

[2] Low rate is not effective on intensively mowed grasses.

MUNICIPAL LAWNS:

Diseases Controlled	Application Interval (days)	Application Rate (lb/ac)[1]	Seasonal Limit (lb/ac/year)
Dollar Spot	7-10 days	2.5[2]-5	31.5
	14-21 days	5-9.9	
Leaf Spot, Melting Out, Brown Blight	7-10 days	5	
	14-21 days	5-9.9	
Brown Patch	7-14 days	5-9.9	
Gray Leaf Spot	7-10 days	5-9.9	
Red Thread	7-10 days	5-9.9	
Anthracnose	7-14 days	5-9.9	

[1] One single application of 13.6 pounds per acre of Equus DF, using a minimum retreatment interval of 14 days, may be made per year for control of severe disease conditions. After using this high rate, the lower rates and retreatment intervals in the above table must be followed.

[2] Low rate is not effective on intensively mowed grasses.

GOLF COURSE TEES AND GREENS

Apply Equus DF in an adequate amount of water to provide complete coverage. This amount may vary from 90 to 450 gallons to provide complete coverage. See below for suggested rates and timing. Under severe disease conditions, use the high rate. A maximum seasonal amount of 63 pounds per acre may be applied to tees; no more than 88.4 pounds per acre of Equus DF may be applied during a year to greens. For reentry into treated areas refer to the Non-Agricultural Use Requirements box.

Diseases Controlled[1]	Application Interval (days)	Application Rate (lb/ac)		Seasonal Limit (lb/ac/year)
		Before disease occurs	After disease has occurred[2]	
Dollar Spot	7-10 days	5-8.8	8.8	
Brown Patch	7-14 days	5-8.8	8.8	88.4
Leaf Spots, Melting Out	7-10 days	5-8.8	8.8	(greens)
Gray Leaf Spot	7-10 days	5-8.8	8.8	
Red Thread	7-10 days	5-8.8	8.8	
Anthracnose	7-14 days	7.5-8.8	–	
Copper Spot	7-10 days	8.8	8.8	
Stem Rust (Blue Grass)	7-14 days	8.8	8.8	63
DICHONDRA: Leaf Spot (CALIFORNIA ONLY)	7-14 days	8.8	8.8	(tees)

[1] Diseases listed are caused by fungi, some of which are named as follows:
1. Dollar Spot: *Sclerotinia homeocarpa; Lanzia* or *Moellerodiscus* spp.
2. Brown Patch: *Rhizoctonia solani, R. zeae, R. cerealis.*
3. Leaf Spots; Melting Out; Brown Blight; *Drechslera* spp. (including *D. poae, D. siccans, Bilpolaris sorokiniana, Curvularia* spp.)
4. Gray Leaf Spot: *Pyricularia grisea, P. oryzae*
5. Red Thread: *Laetisaria fuciformis*
6. Anthracnose: *Colletotrichum graminicola*
7. Copper Spot: *Gloeocercospora sorghi*
8. Stem Rust: *Puccinia graminis*
9. Dichondra Leaf Spot: *Alternaria* spp.

[2] A single maximum application of 13.6 pounds per acre, with a 14 day retreatment interval, may be made for control of extreme disease conditions in a year.

Gray Snow Mold caused by *Typhula* spp.:

Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate spray coverage (90 to 450 gallons per acre). Apply 8.8 pounds per acre of turf areas. Application must be made before snow cover in autumn. Use the high single maximum application rate of 13.6 pounds per acre if turf layer remains frozen prior to snow cover. If snow cover is intermittent or lacking during the winter, reapply Equus DF at 8.8 pounds per acre of turf at monthly intervals until gray snow mold conditions no longer prevail. In areas where pink snow mold (Gerlachia or Fusarium patch) is likely to occur, apply a single application of 8.8 pounds per acre of Equus DF in combination with products containing iprodione at 88.4 ounces active ingredient per acre of turf area. The maximum seasonal application limits are 88.4 pounds per acre for greens, 63 pounds per acre for tees, and 31.5 pounds per acre for general turf and fairways. Read and observe all label directions for products containing these active ingredients.

Fusarium (Gerlachia) Patch:

For control of Fusarium patch only in areas where snow cover is intermittent or lacking during the winter, apply 8.8 pounds per acre of Equus DF. Make an initial application of 13.6 pounds per acre in late autumn; and reapply applications of 8.8 pounds per acre at 21 to 28 day intervals until conditions favoring Fusarium patch no longer exist. The maximum seasonal application limits are 88.4 pounds per acre for greens, 63 pounds per acre for tees, and 31.5 pounds per acre for general turf and fairways.

Algal Scum:

For prevention of algal scum on turfgrasses caused by cyanobacteria of the genus Lyngbia, apply Equus DF at the rate of 5 to 8.8 pounds per acre of turf on a 7 to 14 day schedule. When algal scum is well established, every attempt should be made to dry out the afflicted area. Once dry, spiking or verticutting should be done to enhance turfgrass recovery in conjunction with a Equus DF application at the rate of 13.6 pounds per acre with a 7 day retreatment at the 5 to 8.8 pounds

per acre rate. Several applications of Equus DF at the high 8.8 pounds per acre rate may be necessary for turfgrass recovery. Only a preventative spray program with Equus DF will prevent a recurrence of the algae when environmental conditions are favorable for algal growth. The maximum seasonal application limits are 88.4 pounds per acre for greens, 63 pounds per acre for tees, and 31.5 pounds per acre for general turf and fairways.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

Use of this product on home lawns is prohibited. Equus DF may be used on ornamental plants grown in the field, nurseries or greenhouses.

Ornamentals grown in nurseries, greenhouses:

Apply Equus DF at the rates given in tables below. Apply in a spray to run-off, when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat applications at 7 to 14 day intervals until conditions are no longer favorable. During periods when conditions favor severe disease incidence, generally cloudy or wet weather, apply Equus DF at 7 day intervals. Equus DF should be applied to plants when both foliage and flowers are dry or nearly dry.

DO NOT use mistblowers or high pressure spray equipment when making applications of Equus DF in greenhouses.

Ornamentals grown in the field:

For aerial application to field-planted ornamentals, a minimum rate of 10 gallons of spray per acre should be used during application. For field-grown ornamentals, excluding roses and pachysandra, apply 0.75 pounds per 100 gallons (full dilution) or 1.87 pounds per acre in a single treatment. No more than 44.1 pounds per acre of Equus DF may be applied to field-grown ornamentals per year. Equus DF should be applied to plants when both foliage and flowers are dry or nearly dry.

For field-grown roses, apply 1.3 pounds of Equus DF per acre for a single application.

For field-planted pachysandra, apply 3.75 pounds of Equus DF per acre for a single application.

Do NOT combine Equus DF in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers unless prior use has shown the combination to be physically compatible, effective and noninjurious under your conditions of use.

Use of Equus DF is recommended for control of fungal diseases referred to by numbers in parentheses following each ornamental. Ornamentals listed on this label have been tested and found to tolerate applications of Equus DF at the recommended rates. Plant sensitivities have been found to be acceptable in specific genera and species listed on this label, however, phytotoxicity may occur. Due to the large number of species, widely varying growth conditions, and varieties

of ornamentals and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for sensitivity. Neither the manufacturer nor seller has determined whether or not Equus DF can be used safely prior to commercial use. The user should test for possible phytotoxic responses, using recommended rates on ornamental plants on a small area prior to commercial treatments and observe for 7 to 10 days for symptoms of phytotoxicity. Applications made during bloom may damage flowers and/or fruits.

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

Diseases Controlled by Equus DF:

1. **Leaf Spots/Foliar Blights:**
   Actinopelte Leaf Spot
   Alternaria Leaf Spot/Leaf Blight
   Anthracnose Leaf Blotch, Spot
   Anthracnose (Discula) Blight
   Ascochyta Blight
   Bipolaris (Helminthosporium) Leaf Spot
   Black Spot on Roses
   Botrytis Leaf Spot, Leaf Blight
   Cephalosporium Leaf Spot
   Cercospora Leaf Spot
   Cercosporidium Leaf Spot
   Coryneum Blight (Shothole)
   Corynespora Leaf Spot
   Curvularia Leaf Spot
   Cylindrosporium Leaf Spot
   Dactylaria Leaf Spot
   Didymellina Leaf Spot
   Dreschlera Leaf Spot
   Fabraea (Entomosporium) Leaf Spot
   Fusarium Leaf Spot
   Gloeosporium Black Leaf Spot
   Ink spot (Drechslera)
   Marssonina Leaf Spot
   Monilinia Blossom Blight, Twig Blight
   Mycosphaerella Ray Blight
   Myrcothecium Leaf Spot, Brown Rot
   Nematostoma Leaf Blight
   Phyllosticta Leaf Spot
   Rhizoctonia Aerial or Web Blight

Ramularia Leaf Spot
Septoria Leaf Spot
Sphaeropsis Leaf Spot
Stagonospora Leaf Scorch
Tan Leaf Spot (Curvularia)
Volutella Leaf Blight

2. **Flower Spots/Blights:**
   Botrytis Flower Spot, Flower Blight
   Curvularia Flower Spot, Flower Blight
   Monilinia Blossom Blight
   Ovulinia Flower Blight
   Rhizopus Blossom Blight
   Sclerotinia Flower Blight

3. **Cylindrocladium Stem Canker**

4. **Phytophthora Leaf Blight, Dieback**
5. **Powdery Mildews:**
   Erysiphe cichoracearum
   Microsphaera spp.

6. **Rusts:**
   Gymnosporangium spp.
   Puccinia spp.
   Pucciniastrum hydrangeae

7. **Taphrina Blister**

8. **Scab** (Venturia inaequalis)

Ornamentals recommended for treatment with Equus DF:
Avoid applications during bloom periods for those plants where flower injury is unacceptable.
For poinsettia, discontinue applications prior to bract formation; phytotoxicity is possible on bracts.

Plant	Disease(s)	Application Rate (lb/100 gal)	Comments:
Aglaonema	1	2.5	
Andromeda (Pieris)	4	1.4	
Arabian Violet	2	1.0	
Areca Palm	1	2.5	
Artemesia	1	2.5	
Ash (Fraxinus)	1	1.4	
Aspen	1	1.4	
Azalea	1,2,4	1.4	
Begonia	1	1.0	
Boston Fern	1	2.5	
Buckeye, Horsechestnut	1	1.4	
Camellia	2	1.0	
Carnation	1,2	1.0	
Cherry-laurel	1	1.4	
Chrysanthemum	1,2	1.0	
Crabapple	1,6,8	1.4	
Crocus	1	1.0	
Daffodil	1	1.0	
Daisy	1	1.0	
Dogwood	1	1.4	
Dumbcane, Dieffenbachia	1	2.5	
Dracaena	1	2.5	
Eucalyptus	3	1.4	
Euonymus	1	1.4	
Fatsia (Aralia)	1	2.5	
Ficus	1	2.5	
Firethorn, Pyracantha	1	1.4	
Florida Ruffle Fern	1	2.5	
Flowering Almond	1,2	1.4	
Flowering Cherry	1,2	1.4	
Flowering Peach	1,2	1.4	
Flowering Plum	1,2	1.4	
Flowering Quince	1,2	1.4	
Geranium	1,6	1.0	
Gladiolus	1,2	1.0	
Hawthorn	1,6	1.4	

Plant	Disease(s)	Application Rate (lb/100 gal)	Comments:
Holly	1	1.4	
Hollyhock	6	1.0	
Hydrangea (Foliage Only)	1,6	1.0	
Iris	1,2	1.0	
Leatherleaf Fern	1	2.5	
Lilac	5	1.4	
Lily	1	1.0	
Lipstick Plant	1	2.5	
Magnolia	1	1.4	
Maple	1	1.4	
Marigold	1	1.0	
Ming Aralia	1	2.5	
Mountain Laurel	1	1.4	
Narcissus	1	1.0	
Oak (Red Group Only)	1,7	1.4	
Oregon Grape (Mahonia)	6	1.4	
Oyster Plant (Rhoeo)	1	2.5	
Pansy	1	1.0	
Parlor Palm (Chamaedorea)	1	2.5	
Peperomia	1	2.5	
Petunia	1,4	1.0	
Philodendron	1,4	2.5	
Phlox	1	1.0	
Photinia	1	1.4	
Poinsettia	1	1.0	Discontinue applications prior to bract formation; phytotoxicity is possible.
Poplar	1	1.4	
Prayer Plant (Maranta)	1	2.5	
Privet, Ligustrum	1	1.4	
Rhododendron	1,2,4	1.4	
Rose	1	1.0	Avoid application during bloom period on plants where flower injury is unacceptable
Sand Cherry	1,2	1.4	
Sequoia	1	1.4	
Spiraea	1	1.4	
Statice	1	1.0	

Plant	Disease(s)	Application Rate (lb/100 gal)	Comments:
Sycamore, Planetree	1	1.4	
Syngonium	1	2.5	
Tulip	1	1.0	
Viburnum	5	1.4	
Walnut, Juglans	1	1.4	
Zebra Plant (Aphelandra)	1	2.5	
Zinnia	1,5	1.0	

The following ornamental plant species which have been tested with Equus DF at recommended rates (1 to 2.5 pounds per 100 gallons) did not exhibit phototoxicity (refer to the disease listing above):

Botanical name:	Common name:	Diseases Controlled:	Application Rate (lb/100 gal):
Aechmea fasciata	Aechmea	1	1-2.5
Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk Island Pine	1	1-2.5
Asplenium nidus	Birdnest Fern	1	1-2.5
Bougainvillea spp.	Bougainvillea	1,4	1-2.5
Caladium spp.	Caladium	1	1-2.5
Calathea makoyana	Peacock Plant	1	1-2.5
Calistephus chinensis	Aster	1,2	1-2.5
Carissa grandiflora	Natal Plum	1	1-2.5
Clerodendron thomsonae	Bleeding Heart	1	1-2.5
Codiaeum spp.	Croton	1	1-2.5
Cordyline terminalis	Ti Plant	1	1-2.5
Crassula argentea	Jade Plant	1	1-2.5
Cyrthomium falcatum	Holly Leaf Fern	1	1-2.5
Dionaea muscipula	Venus Fly Trap	1	1-2.5
Dizygotheca elegantissima	False Aralia	1	1-2.5
Epipremnum aureum	Golden Pothos, Scindapsus	1	1-2.5
Episcia cupreata	Flame Violet	1	1-2.5
Fittonia spp.	Silver-Nerve Plant	1	1-2.5
Gerbera jamesonii	Gerbera Daisy	1,2,4,5	1-2.5
Gynura sarmentosa	Purple Passion Vine	1,4	1-2.5
Gypsophila paniculata	Baby's Breath	1,2,4	1-2.5
Hoya spp.	Wax Plant	1	1-2.5
Ilex cornuta	Chinese Holly	1	1-2.5

Botanical name:	Common name:	Diseases Controlled:	Application Rate (lb/100 gal):
Ilex crenata	Japanese Holly	1	1-2.5
Impatiens spp.	Impatiens	1,2,6	1-2.5
Pilea cadierei	Aluminum Plant	1,4	1-2.5
Platycerium spp.	Staghorn Fern	1	1-2.5
Sansevieria trifasciata "Hahnii"	Birdsnest Sansevieria	1	1-2.5
Tolmeia menziesii	Piggy-Back Plant	1	1-2.5
Yucca elephantipes	Spineless Yucca	1	1-2.5
Zygocactus truncatus	Christmas Cactus	1	1-2.5

Note: DO NOT apply Equus DF to either green or variegated Pittosporum or to Schefflera, as multiple applications have been demonstrated to cause phytotoxic responses.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed, or seed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a cool place. Protect from excessive heat. Store product in original container only way from water, food, or feed. Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination. Carefully open containers. After partial use, replace lid and close tightly. Do not put concentrate or diluted product into food or drink containers.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by disposal. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, pesticide spray, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. Wastes resulting from the use of this product that cannot be used according to the label instructions or chemically reprocessed may be disposed of on site or at a landfill or waste disposal facility approved for pesticide disposal, or in accordance with all applicable Federal, state, or local regulations. For further guidance, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Empty containers retain vapor and product residues. Follow all
Disposal of Plastic 1-Way Containers, Bottles, and Drums: Do not reuse container. Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, 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.

Disposal of Refillable Drums, Minibulk, and Bulk Containers: Do not reuse container. If not returned to the point of purchase or to an alternate location designated by the registrant at the time of product purchase, triple rinse or pressure rinse the empty container and offer for reconditioning or recycling if available, or dispose of in a manner approved by state and local authorities.

Refilling of Refillable Drums, Minibulk, and Bulk Containers: When the container containing this product is empty, replace the cap and seal all opening that have been opened during use. DO NOT rinse empty container. Return the container to the point of purchase, or to an alternate refilling location designated by the registrant at the time of product purchase.

Instructions for Users and Refillers: The container must only be refilled with this pesticide product. DO NOT Reuse the container for Any Other Purpose. Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking, or obsolete, or to obtain information about recycling refillable containers, contact Makhteshim Agan of North America at 1-866-MANAINC OR your State Pesticide or environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest WPA Regional Office for guidance.

Cleaning is not necessary prior to refilling with the same product. Clean container before final disposal. Disposal of this container must be in compliance with the state and local regulations.

Instructions for Refillers: Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If the container can not be refilled, triple rinse or pressure rinse the empty container and offer for recycling if available.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions 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. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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