



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505P)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

92115-10

Date of Issuance:

10/25/18

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

FBN 200

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Jane Miller, Agent
10529 Heritage Bay Blvd.
Naples, FL 43120

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

Signature of Approving Official:

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

Date:

10/25/18

2. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
 - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 92115-10.”
3. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

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

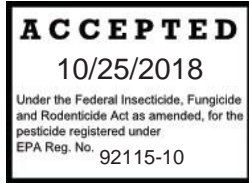
If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 05/31/2018

If you have any questions, please contact Shaja Joyner by phone at 703-308-3194, or via email at joyner.shaja@epa.gov.

Enclosure

{BOOKLET FRONT PANEL LANGUAGE}



AZOXYSTROBIN	GROUP	1	FUNGICIDE
		1	

FBNSM 200

(ABN: FBNSM AZOXYSTROBIN 2SC)

Broad spectrum fungicide for control of listed plant diseases

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Azoxystrobin: methyl (E)-2-[2-[6-(2-cyanophenoxy) pyrimidin-4-yloxy] phenyl]-3-methoxyacrylate*23.2%

OTHER INGREDIENTS76.8%

TOTAL100.0%

*IUPAC

Contains 2.08 lbs. of active ingredient per gallon
Suspension Concentration

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

FIRST AID	
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For 24-hour Medical Emergency Assistant (Human or Animal), call 1-800-222-1222. For Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident), call ChemTrec at 1-800-424-9300.	

See inside booklet for additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

EPA Reg. No. 92115-RN

EPA Est. No. xxxxxx-xx-xxx

Net Contents: _____

Manufactured for:
FBN Inputs LLC
388 El Camino Real
San Carlos, CA 94070

{LANGUAGE INSIDE BOOKLET}

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. 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 chemically resistant to this product are listed below.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

IMPORTANT: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "applicators and other handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water except as specified on this label. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

GROUND WATER ADVISORY

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

SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of azoxystrobin and a degradate of azoxystrobin from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Notify State and/or Federal authorities and FBN Inputs LLC immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to use of this product.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow coming into contact with oxidizing agent. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Use of FBNSM 200 through air blast application equipment on grapes is prohibited in the following townships and boroughs of Erie County, Pennsylvania: North East, Harborcreek, Lawrence Park, Erie, Presque Isle, Millcreek, Fairview, Girard and Springfield.

This prohibition is intended to help eliminate phytotoxicity problems with apples observed in this geographic location.

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

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), notification to workers 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 4 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks

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. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

Do not treat areas while unprotected humans or domestic animals are present in the treatment areas. Because certain states may require more restrictive reentry intervals, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Do not allow entry into treatment area until area that was treated with this product is dry.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

FBNSM 200 is a broad spectrum, preventative fungicide with systemic and curative properties for the control of many important plant diseases. These additional benefits are due to positive effects on plant physiology. The effects may vary according to factors such as the crop, crop hybrid, or environment. *FBNSM 200* may be applied as a foliar spray in alternating spray programs or in tank mixes with other registered crop protection products. All applications must be made according to the use directions that follow. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

PRECAUTIONS

- *FBNSM 200* is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties.
- AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees (and apple fruit).
- AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.
- *FBNSM 200* may demonstrate some phytotoxic effects when mixed with products that are formulated as ECs. These effects are enhanced if applications are made under cool, cloudy conditions and these conditions remain for several days following application. In addition, adjuvants that contain some form of silicone have also contributed to phytotoxicity.

RESTRICTIONS

- DO NOT spray *FBNSM 200* where spray drift may reach apple trees.
- DO NOT use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply *FBNSM 200* to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties.
- DO NOT graze or feed clippings from treated turf areas to animals.
- DO NOT spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application. Conditions which may contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, sprayer nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, etc. Contact your State Extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area.
- DO NOT use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties.

PRODUCT USE INSTRUCTIONS

Application: Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good disease control. Make no more spray solution than is needed for application. Avoid spray overlap, as crop injury may occur.

Adjuvants: When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, use an adjuvant that meets the standards of the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) adjuvant certification.

Efficacy: Under certain conditions conducive to extended infection periods, use another registered fungicide for additional applications if maximum amount of *FBNSM 200* has been used. If resistant isolates to Group 11 fungicides are present, efficacy can be reduced for certain diseases. The higher rates in the rate range and/or

shorter spray intervals may be required under conditions of heavy infection pressure, with highly susceptible varieties, or when environmental conditions are conducive to disease.

INTEGRATED PEST (DISEASE) MANAGEMENT

FBNSM 200 must be integrated into an overall disease and pest management strategy whenever the use of a fungicide is required. Cultural practices known to reduce disease development must be followed. This must include selection of varieties with disease tolerance, removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters, and proper timing and placement of irrigation. Consult your local agricultural authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area. *FBNSM 200* may be used in State Agricultural Extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs which advise application timing based on environmental factors favorable for disease development.

Crop Tolerance: Plant tolerance has been found to be acceptable for all crops on the label, however, not all possible tank-mix combinations have been tested under all conditions. Test the combinations on a small portion of the crop to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur as a result of application. See Product Use Precautions for apple phytotoxicity information.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

AZOXYSTROBIN	GROUP	1	FUNGICIDE
		1	

FBNSM 200 (azoxystrobin) is a Group 11 fungicide. The mode of action for *FBNSM 200* is the inhibition of the QoI (quinone outside) site within the electron transport system [Group 11]. Fungal pathogens can develop resistance to products with the same mode of action when used repeatedly. Because resistance development cannot be predicted, use of this product must conform to resistance management strategies established for the crop and use area. Consult your local or State agricultural authorities for resistance management strategies that are complementary to those in this label.

Resistance management strategies may include alternating and/or tank-mixing with products having different modes of action or limiting the total number of applications per season. FBN Inputs LLC encourages responsible resistance management to ensure effective long-term control of the fungal diseases on this label.

Follow the crop specific resistance management specifications in the directions for use.

If no resistance instructions on number of applications is specified in the directions for use, follow the table below.

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

In situations requiring multiple sprays, develop year long spray programs for Group 11 (QoI) fungicides. In crops where two sequential Group 11 fungicide applications are made, they must be alternated with two or more applications of a fungicide that is not in Group 11. If more than 12 applications are made, observe the following guidelines:

- When using a QoI fungicide as a solo product, the number of applications must be no more than 1/3 (33%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.
- For QoI mixes in programs in which tank mixes or pre mixes of QoI with mixing partners of a different mode of action are utilized, the number of QoI containing applications must be no more than 1/2 (50%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.
- In programs in which applications of QoI are made with both solo products and mixtures, the number of QoI containing applications must be no more than 1/2 (50%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.

If a Group 11 fungicide is applied to the seed or soil, do not make another application with a Group 11 fungicide for at least 3 weeks.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

The following crops may be planted at the specified interval following application of FBNSM 200 fungicide.

Crop Rotational Interval

	Plant back Interval
Buckwheat, millet	12 months
All other crops with Azoxystrobin registered uses	0 days

SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL

For those crops that have specific use directions for soil borne disease control: FBNSM 200 can provide control of many soil borne diseases if applied early in the growing season. Specific applications for soil borne diseases include in-furrow applications and banded applications applied over the row, either shortly after plant emergence or during herbicide applications or cultivation. These applications will provide control of pre- or postemergence damping off and diseases that infect plants at the soil-plant interface.

The use of either type of application depends on the cultural practices in the region. In some locations, one type of application may provide better disease control than the other, depending on the timing of the disease epidemic. Seedling diseases are generally controlled by in-furrow applications while banded applications are more effective against soil borne diseases that develop later in the season. Consult your local expert to get some guidance regarding application type.

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

BANDED

- Apply FBNSM 200 prior to infection as a directed spray to the soil, using single or multiple nozzles, adjusted to provide thorough coverage of the lower stems and the soil surface surrounding the plants.
- Limit band width to 7 inches or less.
- Apply FBNSM 200 at a rate of 0.40-0.80 fl. oz. product (0.10-0.20 oz. a.i.)/1000 row feet. For banded applications on 22-inch rows, the maximum application rate is 0.70 fl. oz./1000 row feet.
- These applications come into contact with the foliage and are counted as foliar applications when considering resistance management.
- They may be applied during cultivation or hilling operations to provide soil incorporation.

IN-FURROW

- Apply FBNSM 200 as an in-furrow spray in 3-15 gallons of water at planting.
- Mount the spray nozzle so the spray is directed into the furrow just before the seeds are covered.
- Use the higher rate when the weather conditions are expected to be conducive for disease development, if the field has a history of Pythium problems, or if minimum/low till programs are in place.

IN-FURROW APPLICATION RATES

RATE PER 1000 ROW FEET		PRODUCT PER ACRE (fl. oz.)						
fl. oz. product	oz. a.i.	22" rows	30" rows	32" rows	34" rows	36" rows	38" rows	40" rows
0.40	0.10	9.5	7.0	6.5	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.2
0.60	0.15	14.3	10.5	9.8	9.2	8.7	8.3	7.8
0.80	0.20	19.0	14.0	13.0	12.2	11.6	11.0	10.4

22" = 23,760 row ft., 30" = 17,424 row ft., 32" = 16,335 row ft., 34" = 15,374 row ft., 36" = 14,520 row ft., 38" = 13,756 row ft., and 40" = 13,068 row ft./Acre

Restriction: Do not apply more than 15 fl. oz/A

DRIP

Refer to the Application Instructions Through Irrigation System section.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- When applying aerially to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to select nozzles that deliver medium to coarse spray droplets in accordance with ASABE Standard S-572.1.
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, the spray boom must be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip or rotor blade vortices. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Groundboom Applications:

- When using ground application equipment, apply with nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to select nozzles that deliver medium to coarse spray droplets in accordance with ASABE Standard S-572.1.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Azoxystrobin can affect non-target plant species outside the treatment area. To limit adverse effects to non-target plants, the applicator must avoid making applications when wind can facilitate off-site movement of azoxystrobin in the direction of areas such as forested areas, riparian areas, wetlands, and areas that serve as habitat for desirable and protected animal species.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

IMPORTANCE OF 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. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. **APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS!** See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size—Groundboom

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. **WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.**
- 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.

Controlling Droplet Size—Aircraft

- Number of Nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.
- Nozzle Type - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- Boom Length - Longer booms increase drift potential. Therefore, a shorter boom length is advised.
- Application Height - Application more than 10 ft. above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

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

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator needs to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature 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

MIXING AND APPLICATION METHODS

Spray Equipment

FBNSM 200 may be applied with all types of spray equipment commonly used for making ground and aerial applications. Proper adjustments and calibration of spraying equipment to give good canopy penetration and coverage is essential for good disease control.

Nozzles

- Equip sprayers with nozzles that provide accurate and uniform application.
- Nozzles must be the same size and uniformly spaced across the boom.
- Calibrate sprayer before use.
- It is suggested that screens be used to protect the pump and to prevent nozzles from clogging.
- Screens placed on the suction side of the pump must be *16-mesh or coarser*.
- Do not place a screen in the recirculation line.
- Use 50-mesh or coarser screens between the pump and boom, and where required, at the nozzles.
- Check the nozzle manufacturer's use instructions.

Pump

- Use a pump with capacity to:
 1. Maintain 35-40 psi at nozzles
 2. Provide sufficient agitation in tank to keep mixture in suspension – this requires recirculation of 10% of tank volume per minute.
- Use a jet agitator or liquid sparge tube for agitation.
- Do not air sparge.

For more information on spray equipment and calibration, consult sprayer manufacturers and state recommendations. For specific local directions and spray schedules, consult the current state agricultural recommendations.

Mixing Instructions

- *FBNSM 200* is a suspension concentrate (SC) formulation.
- Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate operation.
- Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product.
- Agitate the spray solution before and during application.
- Rinse spray tank thoroughly with clean water after each day's use and dispose of pesticide rinsate by application to an already treated area.

FBNSM 200 Alone (No Tank Mix)

- Add 1/2 – 2/3 of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank.
- With the agitator running, add *FBNSM 200* to the tank.
- Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water.
- Begin application of the spray solution after *FBNSM 200* has completely dispersed into the mix water.
- Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been sprayed.

FBNSM 200 + Tank Mixtures: It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

FBNSM 200 is usually compatible with all tank-mix partners listed on this label. To determine the physical compatibility of FBNSM 200 with other products, use a jar test. Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to 1 qt. of water. Add wettable powders and water dispersible granular products first, then liquid flowables, and emulsifiable concentrates last. After thoroughly mixing, let stand for at least 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be remixed readily, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for adding required ingredients to the spray tank.

FBNSM 200 has demonstrated some phytotoxic effects when mixed with products that are formulated as emulsifiable concentrates (EC). These effects are enhanced if applications are made under cool, cloudy conditions and these conditions remain for several days following application. In addition, adjuvants that contain some form of silicone have also contributed to phytotoxicity.

Mixing in the Spray Tank

- Add 1/2 to 2/3 of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank.
- With the agitator running, add the tank-mix partner(s) into the tank in the same order as described above.
- Allow the material to completely dissolve and disperse into the mix water. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water and FBNSM 200 to the spray tank.
- Allow FBNSM 200 to completely disperse.
- Spray the mixture with the agitator running.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS (CHEMIGATION)

Application Through Irrigation Systems (Chemigation)

- Use only on crops for which chemigation is specified on this label.
- Apply this product only through center pivot, solid set, hand move, or moving wheel irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- Apply in 0.1-0.25 inches/acre. Excessive water may reduce efficacy.
- If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
- Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system, unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
- 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.

Spray Preparation: Chemical tank and injector system must be thoroughly cleaned. Flush system with clean water.

Drip irrigation: FBNSM 200 may be applied through drip irrigation systems for soil borne disease control. The soil must have adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application.

Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, subsequent irrigation (water only) must be delayed for at least 24 hours following drip application.

Sprinkler Irrigation

- Apply this product through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems.
- Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system except as specified on this label.
- Apply with center pivot or continuous-move equipment distributing 1/2 acre-inch or less during treatment.
- Use the least amount of water required for proper distribution and coverage.
- If stationary systems (solid set, handlines or wheel lines other than continuous-move) are used, this product must be injected into no more than the last 20-30 minutes of the set.
- Do not apply when winds are greater than 10-15 mph to avoid drift or wind skips.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
- Plant injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform treated water.
- Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control.
- Good agitation must be maintained during the entire application period.

If you have questions about calibration you should contact State Extension Service specialist, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Operating Instructions

1. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
2. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water-source contamination from backflow.
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 also 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.
6. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
7. 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.
8. Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. 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.
9. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

Center Pivot Irrigation Equipment

Notes: (1) Use only with drive systems which provide uniform water distribution. (2) Do not use end guns when chemigating FBNSM 200 through center pivot systems because of non-uniform application.

- Determine the size of the area to be treated.
- Determine the time required to apply 1/8 to 1/2 inch of water over the area to be treated when the system and injection equipment are operated at normal pressures as specified by the equipment manufacturer.
- When applying FBNSM 200 through irrigation equipment use the lowest obtainable water volume while maintaining uniform distribution. Run the system at 80-95% of the manufacturer's rated capacity.
- Using water, determine the injection pump output when operated at normal line pressure.
- Determine the amount of FBNSM 200 required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system.
- Add the required amount of FBNSM 200 and sufficient water to meet the injection time requirements to the solution tank.
- Make sure the system is fully charged with water before starting injection of the FBNSM 200 solution. Time the injection to last at least as long as it takes to bring the system to full pressure.
- Maintain constant solution tank agitation during the injection period.
- Continue to operate the system until the FBNSM 200 solution has cleared the sprinkler head.

Solid Set, Hand Move, and Moving Wheel Irrigation Equipment

- Determine the acreage covered by the sprinklers.
- Fill injector solution tank with water and adjust flow rate to use the content over a 20 to 30-minute interval. When applying FBNSM 200 through irrigation equipment use the lowest obtainable water volume while maintaining uniform distribution.
- Determine the amount of FBNSM 200 required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system.
- Add the required amount of FBNSM 200 into the same quantity of water used to calibrate the injection period.
- Operate the system at the same pressure and time interval established during the calibration.
- Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed. Continue to operate the system until the FBNSM 200 solution has cleared the last sprinkler head.

Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems

1. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, back-flow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system must 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.
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. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

SPECIFIC CROP USE DIRECTIONS

Alfalfa

(See Nongrass Animal Feeds, Forage, Fodder, Straw and Hay)

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Almonds	Alternaria Leaf and Fruit Spot <i>(Alternaria alternata)</i> Anthracnose <i>(Colletotrichum acutatum)</i> Leaf Blight <i>(Seimatosporium lichenicola)</i> Leaf Rust <i>(Tranzschelia discolor)</i> Scab <i>(Cladosporium carpophilum)</i> Shot Hole <i>(Wilsonomyces carpophilus)</i>	6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	<p><i>FBNSM 200</i> applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season following the resistance management guidelines.</p> <p>Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. For aerial applications apply in a minimum of 15 GPA. Thorough and uniform coverage is essential for disease control.</p> <p>Reduced efficacy has been observed when uniform coverage cannot be obtained.</p> <p><i>FBNSM 200</i> may be applied by air only at growth stages prior to and including 5 weeks after petal fall. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p> <p>Anthracnose, scab and shot hole: Begin applications prior to disease development and continue at 7- to 14-day intervals throughout the season.</p> <p>Blossom blight: Begin applications at early bloom and continue through petal fall.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of <i>FBNSM 200</i> or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p>
	Brown Rot Blossom Blight <i>(Monilinia laxa, M. fructicola)</i>	12.0 – 15.5 (0.20 – 0.25)	
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not make more than 15 applications at the 6.0 fl oz/A rate or 5 applications at the 15.5 oz/A rate per year. 4) Do not apply within 28 days of harvest (28-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Artichoke, Globe	Ramularia Leaf Spot (<i>Ramularia cynarae</i>)	11.0 – 15.5 (0.18 – 0.25)	<p>Begin applications prior to or in the early stages of disease development, and continue as needed throughout the season at a 2-3 week interval, up to and including the day of harvest. Do not apply at less than 7-day intervals.</p> <p>Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation.</p> <p>For ground applications, apply in 50-200 gallons of water per acre to obtain coverage without excessive runoff. For aerial applications, apply in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p> <p>Do not apply more than one application of FBNSM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p>
<p>Specific Use Restrictions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not make more than 8 applications at the 11.0 fl. oz./A rate or 5 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A rate per year. 4) FBNSM 200 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI). 			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Asparagus	Stemphyllium Purple Spot (<i>Stemphyllium vesicarium</i>)	6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	<p>FBNSM 200 applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7- to 14-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre by ground, and minimum of 3 gallons per acre by air. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p> <p>Do not apply more than one application of FBNSM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p>
<p>Specific Use Restrictions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not make more than 15 applications at the 6.0 fl. oz./A rate or 5 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A rate per year. 4) Do not apply within 100 days of harvest (100-day PHI) 			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Bananas Plantains	Black Sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis</i>) Yellow Sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i>)	5.5 – 8.5 (0.09 – 0.135)	<p>FBNSM 200 applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 12-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of FBNSM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p>
<p>Specific Use Restrictions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Do not apply more than 66.4 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 2) Do not apply more than 1.08 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not make more than 12 applications at the 5.5 fl. oz./A rate or 7 applications at the 8.5 fl. oz./A rate per year. 4) FBNSM 200 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI). 			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Cereals Barley Oats Rye	Kernel Blight (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Leaf Rust (<i>Puccinia hordei</i>)	6.0 – 12.0 (0.10 – 0.20)	FBN SM 200 must be applied prior to disease development. Protecting the flag leaf is important for maximizing disease control. For best results, sufficient water volume must be used to provide thorough coverage. FBN SM 200 can be applied by ground, air or chemigation. A crop oil concentrate adjuvant may be added at 1.0% v/v to optimize efficacy. For chemigation, apply in 0.1-0.25 inches/A of water. Chemigation with excessive water may lead to a decrease in efficacy. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of FBN SM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than two (2) applications of FBN SM 200 or other Group 11 fungicide per season.
	Barley Stripe (<i>Drechslera graminea</i> = <i>Pyrenophora graminea</i>) Net Blotch (<i>Pyrenophora teres</i>)	9.0 – 12.0 (0.15 – 0.20)	
	Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i> f. sp. <i>hordei</i>) Stagonospora Blotch (<i>Stagonospora nodorum</i>)	12.0 (0.20)	
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 24 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 2) Do not apply more than 0.40 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not make more than 2 applications at 6 fl oz/A or one application at 12 fl oz/A per year. 4) Do not apply after Feekes 10.54. 5) Do not apply within 7 days of grazing or harvest (7-day PHI) for forage and hay.			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Berries Bushberry Subgroup 13-07B Aronia Berry Blueberry, Highbush Blueberry, Lowbush Buffalo Currant Chilean Guava Cranberry, Highbush Currant, Black Currant, Red Elderberry European Barberry Gooseberry Honeysuckle, Edible Huckleberry Jostaberry Juneberry (Saskatoon Berry) Lingonberry Native Currant Salal Sea Buckthorn Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these	Alternaria Fruit Rot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose Fruit Rot (<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>) Botryosphaeria Canker (<i>Botryosphaeria</i> spp.) Mummyberry (<i>Monilinia vaccinii- corymbosi</i>) Phomopsis Stem Canker (<i>Phomopsis vaccinii</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.) Septoria Blight (<i>Septoria</i> spp.)	6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	FBN SM 200 applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7- to 14-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of FBN SM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 46 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 2) Do not apply more than 0.75 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not make more than 7 applications at the 6.0 fl. oz./A rate or 2 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A rate per year. 4) FBN SM 200 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Berries, Caneberry Subgroup 13-07A Blackberry Bingleberry Boysenberry Dewberry Lowberry Marionberry Olallieberry Youngberry Loganberry Red and Black Raspberry Wild Raspberry Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these.	Anthracnose (<i>Spaceloma necator</i>) (<i>Elsinoe veneta</i>) Botryosphaeria Canker (<i>Botryosphaeria dothidea</i>) Colletotrichum Rot (<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>) Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria rubi</i>) (<i>Sphaerulina rubi</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i>) Rosette or Double Blossom of Blackberries (<i>Cercospora rubi</i>) Spur Blight (<i>Didymella applanata</i>)	6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	Begin applications on onset of disease and continue as required until harvest. Make applications on a 7- to 14-day schedule. Use a minimum water volume of 10 gallons per acre by ground and a minimum of 3 gallons by air. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of FBN SM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Blackberry Rust (<i>Phragmidium</i> spp.)	10 – 15.5 (0.16 – 0.25)	
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not make more than 15 applications at 6.0 fl. oz./A rate or 5 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A rate per year. 4) FBN SM 200 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Berry, Low Growing Subgroup 13-07G (except Cranberry) Strawberry See additional crops below. Bearberry, Bilberry, Cloudberry, Muntries, Partridgeberry including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these.	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum fragariae</i>) Leather Rot (<i>Phytophthora cactorum</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i>) Suppression of Botrytis on the Foliage (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	FBN SM 200 applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7- to 10-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. For leather rot control apply 2 applications on a 7-day schedule from late bloom through harvest. For dip application at transplanting for commercial berry production: For suppression of root and crown rot caused by <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp., mix 5-8 fl. oz. of FBN SM 200 per 100 gallons of water. Dip plants for 2-5 minutes. Plant treated plants as quickly as possible. Wash transplants to remove excess soil prior to dipping. For continued anthracnose control, follow with foliar applications beginning 2-3 weeks after transplant. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of FBN SM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Soilborne Diseases: Seedling Root Rot, Basal Stem Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 61.5 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 2) Do not apply more than 1.0 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not make more than 10 applications at the 6.0 fl. oz./A rate or 3 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A rate per year. 4) Do not use in plant propagation nurseries. 5) FBN SM 200 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Brassica Head and Stem Subgroup Broccoli Chinese Broccoli (gai ion) Brussels Sprouts Cabbage Chinese Cabbage (napa) Chinese Mustard Cabbage (gai choy) Cauliflower Cavalo Broccolo Kohlrabi Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these	Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora parasitica</i>) Pin Rot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.)	6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	FBN SM 200 applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7- to 14-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre by ground, and a minimum of 3 gallons per acre by air. Do not apply more than two applications of FBN SM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not make more than 15 applications at the 6.0 fl. oz./A rate or 5 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A rate per year, 4) FBN SM 200 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Brassica Leafy Greens Subgroup Broccoli Raab Cabbage, Chinese Collards Kale Mizuna Mustard Greens Mustard Spinach Rape Greens Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these	Black Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) White Rust (<i>Albugo Candida</i>)	6.0 -15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	FBN SM 200 applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7- to 14-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than one application of FBN SM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Soilborne Diseases Seedling Root Rot, Basal Stem Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.40 – 0.80 fl.oz./1000 row feet	For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 46 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 2) Do not apply more than 0.75 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not make more than 7 applications at the 6.0 fl. oz./A rate or 2 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A rate per year. 4) FBN SM 200 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Bulb Vegetables Crop Group 3-07 Garlic Leek Onion, bulb Daylily, bulb Fritillaria, bulb Garlic, bulb Garlic, great-headed, bulb Garlic, serpent, bulb Lily, bulb Onion, bulb Onion, Chinese, bulb Onion, pearl Onion, potato, bulb Shallot, bulb Onion, green Chive, fresh leaves Chive, Chinese, fresh leaves Elegans hosta Fritillaria, leaves Kurrat Lady's leek Leek Leek, wild Onion, Beltsville bunching Onion, fresh Onion, green Onion, macrostem Onion, tree, tops Onion, Welsh, tops Shallot, fresh leaves Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these	Foliar Diseases Cladosporium Leaf Blotch <i>(Cladosporium allii)</i> Purple Blotch <i>(Alternaria porri)</i> Rust <i>(Puccinia allii)</i>	6.0 – 12.0 (0.10 – 0.20)	For downy mildew, make preventative applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule. For all other diseases, FBN SM 200 applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. If applications are made by air, the higher rates must be used for adequate control. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.
	Botrytis Leaf Blight <i>(Botrytis aclada)</i> Downy Mildew <i>(Peronospora destructor)</i>	9.0 – 15.5 (0.15 – 0.25)	Do not apply more than one application of FBN SM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Mixtures of FBN SM 200 with insecticides and silicone adjuvants must be tested for crop safety before application to the crop.
	Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Damping-Off <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i>	0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section. If the application is an in-furrow application, the spray must be made just prior to seed placement so that the majority of the chemical is under the seed. This will reduce the potential for phytotoxicity, especially if fertilizer is added to the application.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not make more than 7 applications at the 6.0 fl. oz./A rate or 5 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A rate per year. 4) FBN SM 200 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Canola (see Oilseed Crops for additional information)	Alternaria Blackspot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Blackleg (<i>Leptosphaeria maculans</i>) Sclerotica Stem Rot (<i>Sclerotonia sclerotiorum</i>)	6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	Apply 7.0 fl. oz. of FBN SM 200 at early bud followed by 14.0 fl. oz. at about 45 days before the harvest. A third application of 7.0 fl. oz. may be made 30 days before harvest. Specifically for blackleg, FBN SM 200 applications must be made at the 2- to 4-leaf stage. For Alternaria or Sclerotinia, 9.0 – 15.5 fl. oz. product/A must be applied at 10-25% flowering (3-7 days following first flower). Use the higher rate under heavy disease pressure or when conditions are favorable for disease. For control of Alternaria alone, 8.0 fl. oz. product/A may be applied at pod stage (approximately 95% petal fall). Do not apply more than one application of FBN SM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre for ground applications.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 27.6 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 2) Do not apply more than 0.45 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not make more than 4 applications at the 6.0 fl. oz./A rate or 1 application at the 15.5 fl. oz./A rate per year. 4) Do not apply within 30 days of harvest (30-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Carrots	Early Blight (<i>Cercospora carotae</i>) Late Blight (<i>Alternaria dauci</i>) White Mold (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) For additional diseases, see Vegetables, Root, Subgroup.	9.0 – 20.0 (0.15 – 0.33)	FBN SM 200 applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than one application of FBN SM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz./1000 Row feet	For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 2) Do not apply more than 2.0 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not make more than 13 applications at the 9.0 fl. oz./A rate or 6 applications at the 20.0 fl. oz./A rate per year. 4) FBN SM 200 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Celery	Early Blight (<i>Cercospora apii</i>) Late Blight (<i>Septoria apicola</i>) For additional diseases, see Leafy Vegetables.	9.0 – 15.5 (0.15 – 0.25)	FBN SM 200 applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than one application of FBN SM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Soilborne Diseases: Rhizoctonia Root Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For Soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not make more than 10 applications at the 9.0 fl. oz./A rate or 5 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A rate per year. 4) FBN SM 200 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Christmas Trees	Diplodia Tip Blight (<i>Diplodia pinea</i>) Lophodermium Needlecast (<i>Lophodermium pinastri</i>) Swiss Needlecast (<i>Phaeocryptopus gaumannii</i>)	6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	FBN SM 200 applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at 7- to 21-day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of FBN SM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 2) Do not apply more than 2.0 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not make more than 20 applications at the 6.0 fl. oz./A rate or 7 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A rate per year.			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
<p>Citrus Fruit Crop Group 10-10</p> <p>Calamondin Citron Grapefruit Kumquat Lemon Lime Mandarin Orange (sour and sweet) Pummelo Satsuma Mandarin Tangerine</p> <p>Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these</p> <p>See complete list of citrus fruit crops below.</p>	<p>Albinism (<i>Alternaria alternata pv citri</i>)</p> <p>Alternaria Leaf and Fruit Spot (<i>Alternaria citri</i>)</p> <p>Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.)</p> <p>Diplodia Stem-End Rot (<i>Diplodia natalensis</i>)</p> <p>Greasy Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella citri</i>)</p> <p>Melanose (<i>Diaporthe citri</i>)</p> <p>Penicillium Decays Green Mold, Whisker Mold, Suppression of Blue Mold (<i>Penicillium</i> spp.)</p> <p>Phomopsis Stem-End Rot (<i>Phomopsis citrii</i>)</p> <p>Post Bloom Fruit Drop (PFD) (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>)</p> <p>Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.)</p> <p>Scab (<i>Elsinoe fawcettii</i>)</p> <p>Sweet Orange Scab (<i>Elsinoe australis</i>)</p>	<p>12.0 – 15.5 (0.20 – 0.25)</p>	<p>FBNSM 200 applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on 7- to 21-day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Under conditions that favor severe disease epidemics, the higher application rates must be used. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. A horticultural spray oil must be used to improve control of greasy spot.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of FBNSM Azoxystrobin 2S or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than four (4) applications of FBNSM 200 or other Group 11 fungicide per season.</p>
<p>Pummelo Citrus Hybrid (Uniq fruit only)</p>	<p>Soilborne Diseases</p> <p>Seedling Root Rot, Basal Stem Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p>	<p>0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet</p>	<p>For Soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.</p>
<p>Complete List of Citrus Fruit Crops: Australian Desert Lime (<i>Eremocitrus glauca</i>); Australian Finger Lime (<i>Microcitrus australasica</i>); Australian Round Lime (<i>Microcitrus australis</i>); Brown River Finger Lime (<i>Microcitrus papuana</i>); Calamondin (<i>Citrofortunella microcarpa</i>); Citron (<i>Citrus medica</i>); Citrus Hybrids, <i>Citrus</i> spp., <i>Eremocitrus</i> spp., <i>Fortunella</i> spp., <i>Microcitrus</i> spp., and <i>Poncirus</i> spp.; Grapefruit (<i>Citrus paradise</i>); Japanese Summer Grapefruit (<i>Citrus natsudaidai</i>); Kumquat (<i>Fortunella</i> spp.); Lemon (<i>Citrus limon</i>); Lime (<i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i>); Mediterranean Mandarin (<i>Citrus deliciosa</i>); Mount White Lime (<i>Microcitrus garrowayae</i>); New Guinea Wild Lime (<i>Microcitrus warburgiana</i>); Orange, Sour (<i>Citrus aurantium</i>); Orange, Sweet (<i>Citrus sinensis</i>); Pummelo (<i>Citrus maxima</i>); Russell River Lime (<i>Microcitrus inodora</i>); Satsuma Mandarin (<i>Citrus unshiu</i>); Sweet Lime (<i>Citrus limetta</i>); Tachibana Orange (<i>Citrus tachibana</i>); Tahiti Lime (<i>Citrus latifolia</i>); Tangelo (<i>Citrus x tangelo</i>); Tangerine (Mandarin) (<i>Citrus reticulata</i>); Tangor (<i>Citrus nobilis</i>); Trifoliolate Orange (<i>Poncirus trifoliata</i>); Uniq Fruit (<i>Citrus aurantium</i> Tangelo group); cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.</p>			
<p>Specific Use Restrictions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/year. Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. Do not make more than 4 applications per year. Do not use FBNSM 200 in citrus plant propagation nurseries. FBNSM 200 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI). 			

Clover (and stands containing Clover)

(See Nongrass Animal Feeds Forage, Fodder, Straw and Hay)

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Corn Field Pop Sweet (Includes Seed Production)	Rust (<i>Puccinia sorghi</i>)	6.0 – 9.0 (0.10 – 0.15)	For gray leaf spot, apply FBN SM 200 at the onset of disease. A second application may be required 14 days later if disease pressure persists.
	Anthracnose Leaf Blight (<i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i>) Eye Spot (<i>Aureobasidium zeae</i>) Gray Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora sorghi</i>) Northern Corn Leaf Blight (<i>Setosphaeria turcica</i>) Northern Corn Leaf Spot (<i>Cochliobolus carbonum</i>) Southern Corn Leaf Blight (<i>Cochliobolus heterostrophus</i>)	6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	For all other diseases, FBN SM 200 applications must begin prior to disease development and may continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of FBN SM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. For field corn and field corn grown for seed, do not make more than two (2) applications per season.
	Early Application (V4 – V8)	6.0 (0.10)	FBN SM 200 may be applied early (V4 – V8) for early season disease control and beneficial physiological benefits. If mixing with herbicides, other than solo glyphosate products, Callisto [®] , Callisto [®] Xtra, or Halex [®] GT, consult your local FBN SM International, USA, Inc. representative.
	Soilborne Diseases	0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For Soilborne/seedling disease control; see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
	Rhizoctonia Root and Stalk Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)		
<p>Specific Use Restrictions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 2) Do not apply more than 2.0 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not make more than 20 applications at the 6.0 fl. oz./A rate or 7 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A rate per year, except for field corn and field corn grown for seed. 4) Do not apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI). 			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Cotton	Anthracnose <i>(Glomerella gossypii)</i> Ascochyta Blight <i>(A. gossypii)</i> Boll Rot <i>(A. gossypii)</i> Cotton Rust <i>(Puccinia schedonnardi)</i> Hardlock <i>(Fusarium verticillodes)</i> Southwestern Cotton Rust <i>(Puccinia cacabata)</i>	6.0 – 9.0 (0.1 – 0.15)	<p>For optimum disease control, <i>FBNSM 200</i> applications must begin prior to or in early stages of disease development. Applications may be made by ground, air, or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Minimum application volumes for air and ground are 5 and 10 gallons per acre, respectively.</p> <p>The first <i>FBNSM 200</i> application must be targeted approximately at pinhead square to first bloom to protect the plant from diseases. Make subsequent application(s) on a 14- to 21-day schedule. An additional application may be made depending on environmental conditions and the health of the cotton plant.</p> <p>Under poor environmental conditions conducive to seedling disease and poor cotton growth, <i>FBNSM 200</i> may be applied to early season cotton to suppress damping off and other diseases which result in plant stand loss.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two foliar applications of <i>FBNSM 200</i> or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not make more than three (3) foliar applications of <i>FBNSM 200</i> or other Group 11 fungicides per crop per acre per year.</p>
	Pythium Seedling Blight <i>(Pythium aphanidermatum)</i> Rhizoctonia Seedling Blight <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i>	In-Furrow 0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz. product per 1000 row feet (0.10 – 0.20) Oz a.i. per 1000 row feet	<p><i>FBNSM 200</i> Application Directions: Apply <i>FBNSM 200</i> as an in-furrow spray in 3-7 gallons of water at planting. Mount the spray nozzle so the spray is directed into the furrow just before the seed are covered. Use the higher rate when the weather conditions are expected to be conducive for disease development, if the field has a history of Pythium problems, or if minimum/low till programs are in place.</p> <p>See the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section for table illustrating total fluid ounces per acre with various row spacings.</p>
<p>Specific Use Restrictions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Do not apply more than 27 fl. oz of product/crop/year as a foliar spray. 2) Do not apply more than 0.44 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not make more than 3 foliar applications per crop per acre per year. 4) <i>FBNSM 200</i> may be applied up to 45 days before the harvest (45-day PHI). 			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Cranberry Subgroup 13-07H (except Strawberry) Bearberry Bilberry Blueberry, Lowbush Cloudberry Lingonberry Muntries Partridgeberry Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these	Cottonball (<i>Monilinia oxycocci</i>) Fruit Rots (<i>Physalospora vaccinii</i>) (<i>Glomerella cingulata</i>) (<i>Coleophoma empetri</i>) Lophodermium Twig Blight (<i>Lophodermium</i> spp.)	6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	Begin applications at 5-10% bloom for fruit rot, cottonball, and twig blight. Continue applications on a 7- to 14-day schedule if conditions are favorable for disease development. Applications may be made by ground, chemigation or air. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of FBN SM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Fairy Ring (suppression) (<i>Psilocybe</i> spp.)	15.5 (0.25)	Make the first application at bud break. Measure the ring diameter and add 10 feet to that diameter. Apply FBN SM 200 at a rate equivalent to 15.5 fl. oz./A in 30-100 gallons of water to the affected area. Irrigation (1-2 hours) following application is advisable to ensure penetration to the base of the plant. If necessary make another application 2-4 weeks later. For ground application ensure adequate water volume for thorough canopy penetration.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not make more than 15 applications at the 6.0 fl. oz./A rate or 5 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A rate per year. 4) Do not treat cranberry fields used for aquaculture of fish and Crustacea. 5) Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitat. Applicators must use care in making applications near non-target aquatic habitats. 6) Do not apply to flooded crop. 7) Do not allow release of irrigation or flood water to non-target aquatic habitat for at least 14 days after the last application. 8) Do not apply within 3 days of harvest (3-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Cucurbits Cantaloupe Chayote Chinese-Waxgourd Cucumber Gourds Honeydew Melons <i>Momordica</i> spp. (bitter melon, balsam apple) Muskmelon Watermelon Pumpkin Squash Zucchini Including cultivars and/or hybrids of these	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum Lagenarium</i>) Belly Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Downy Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>) Gummy Stem Blight (<i>Didymella bryoniae</i>) Leaf Spots (<i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Myrothecium Canker (<i>Myrothecium roridum</i>) Plectosporium Blight (<i>Plectosporium tabacinum</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca fuliginea</i> , <i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>) Ulocladium Leaf Spot (<i>Ulocladium cucurbitae</i>)	6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	For both downy and powdery mildew, make preventative applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule. For belly rot control, the first application must be made at the 1-3 leaf crop stage with a second application just prior to vine tip over or 10-14 days later, whichever occurs first. For all other diseases, FBN SM 200 applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not tank mix FBN SM 200 with crop oil concentrate (COC), methylated spray oil (MSO) or silicon adjuvants. Do not tank mix FBN SM 200 with Malathion, Kelthane®, Thiodan®, Phaser®, Lannate®, Lorsban®, M-Pede® or Botran®. Do not apply more than one application of FBN SM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than four (4) foliar applications of FBN SM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides per crop per acre per year.
	Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For Soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not make more than 4 foliar applications per acre per year. 4) Do not apply within 1 day of harvest (1-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Fruiting Vegetables Crop Group 8-10 Pepper Bell Pepper Non-Bell Pepper Sweet Non-Bell Pepper	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.)	6.0 -15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	FBN SM 200 applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7- to 14-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than one application of FBN SM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
Eggplant Okra Pepino Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these. See specific directions for use for Tomatoes. See complete list of fruiting vegetables below.	Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Seedling Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For Soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
Complete List of Fruiting Vegetables: African Eggplant; Bell Pepper; Eggplant; Martynia; Nonbell Pepper; Okra; Pea Eggplant; Pepino; Roselle; Scarlet Eggplant; cultivars, varieties; and/or hybrids of these.			
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 61.5 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 2) Do not apply more than 1.0 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not make more than 10 applications at the 6.0 fl. oz./A rate or 3 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A rate per year. 4) FBN SM 200 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Grapes and Other Small Fruit Vine Climbing Subgroup 13-07F (except fuzzy kiwifruit) Amur River Grape Kiwifruit, Hardy Maypop Muscadines Schiasandra Berry Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these	Black Rot (<i>Guignardia bidwellii</i>) Downy Mildew (<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>) Phomopsis Cane and Leaf Spot (<i>Phomopsis viticola</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Uncinula necator</i>) Suppression Only: Botrytis Bunch Rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	10.0 – 15.5 (0.16 – 0.25)	FBN SM 200 applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 10-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two (2) sequential foliar applications of FBN SM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. ATTENTION FBN SM 200 is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties. AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees (and apple fruit). DO NOT spray FBN SM 200 where spray drift may reach apple trees. DO NOT use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply FBN SM 200 to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not make more than 9 applications at the 10.0 fl. oz./A rate or 5 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A rate per year. 4) Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Grasses (grown for seed)	Ergot Stem Diseases Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>) Rust (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.)	6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	FBN SM 200 applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 10- to 14-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two (2) applications of FBN SM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not Group 11.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 49 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 2) Do not apply more than 0.8 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not make more than 8 applications at the 6.0 fl. oz./A rate or 3 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A rate per year. 4) Do not feed treated straw, seed, or screenings to livestock. 5) FBN SM 200 may be applied up to 8 days prior to harvest (swathing) (8-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
<p>Herbs & Spices (except Black pepper) Crop Group 19</p> <p>Allspice; Angelica; Anise (seed); Anise, star; Annatto; Balm; Basil; Borage; Burnet; Camomile; Caper (buds); Caraway; Caraway, Black; Cardamon; Cassia (buds); Catnip; Celery Seed; Chervil (dried); Chive; Chive, Chinese; Cinnamon; Clary; Clove (buds); Coriander (cilantro or Chinese parsley) (leaf); Coriander (seed); Costmary; Culantro (leaf and seed); Cumin; Curry (leaf); Dill (seed); Dillweed; Fennel, Common; Fennel, Florence (seed); Fenugreek; Grains of Paradise; Horehound; Hyssop; Juniper berry; Lavender; Lemongrass; Lovage (leaf and seed); Mace; Marigold; Marjoram; Mustard (seed); Nasturtium; Nutmeg; Parsley (dried); Pennyroyal; Pepper, White; Poppy Seed; Rosemary; Rue; Saffron; Sage; Savory, Summer and Winter Sweet Bay; Tansy; Tarragon; Thyme; Vanilla; Wintergreen; Woodruff; Wormwood</p>	<p>Corynespora Blight (<i>Corynespora cassicola</i>) Dill Blight (<i>Cercosporidium punctum</i>) Phoma Blight (<i>Passalora puncta</i>)</p>	<p>6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)</p>	<p>FBNSM 200 application must begin at the onset of disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground only. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Use a minimum of 30 gallons of water per acre.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of FBNSM 200 or other group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p>
<p>Wasabi</p>	<p>Fusarium Rhizome and Root Rot (<i>pythium</i> spp.)</p>	<p>6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)</p>	<p>FBNSM 200 applications must begin at the onset of disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines.</p> <p>Applications may be made by ground or through the irrigation system (chemigation). An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Use a minimum of 30 gallons of water per acre.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of FBNSM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p>
<p>Specific Use Restrictions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not make more than 15 applications at the 6.0 fl. oz./A rate or 5 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A rate per year. 4) FBNSM 200 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI). 			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
<p>Legume Vegetables, Dry and Succulent and Legume Vegetables, Foliage of any Cultivar of Bean (<i>Phaseolus</i> spp.) and Field Pea (<i>Pisum</i> spp.)</p> <p>Bean (<i>Lupinus</i> spp.) (includes grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin)</p> <p>Bean (<i>Phaseolus</i> spp.) (includes field bean, kidney bean, lima bean, navy bean, pinto bean, runner bean, snap bean, tepary bean, wax bean)</p>	<p>Bean Rust (<i>Uromyces appendiculatus</i>)</p> <p>Alternaria Blight (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.)</p> <p>Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>)</p> <p>Anthraxnose (<i>Colletotrichum lindemuthianum</i>)</p> <p>Ascochyta Blight (<i>Mycosphaerella pinodes</i>)</p> <p>Ascochyta Leaf and Pod Spot (<i>Ascochyta</i> spp.)</p> <p>Ascochyta Leaf Spot (<i>Ascochyta phaseolorum</i>)</p> <p>Rust (<i>Phakopsora</i> spp.)</p> <p>Southern Blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)</p> <p>Web Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p>	<p>6.0 (0.10)</p> <p>6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)</p>	<p>FBNSM 200 applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Use the higher rates under severe disease pressure. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Use of a non-ionic surfactant for rust.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of FBNSM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p>
<p>Bean (<i>Vigna</i> spp.) (includes adzuki bean, asparagus bean, blackeyed pea, cowpea, catjang, Chinese longbean, crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd bean, yardlong bean)</p> <p>Bean (Glycine max)</p> <p>Soybean, Immature Seed (edamame)</p> <p>Broad bean (fava bean) (<i>Vicia faba</i>)</p> <p>Chickpea (garbanzo bean) (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)</p> <p>Guar (<i>Cyamopsis tetragonoloba</i>)</p> <p>Jackbean (<i>Canavalia ensiformis</i>)</p> <p>Lablab Bean (hyacinth bean) (<i>Lablab purpureus</i>)</p> <p>Lentil (<i>Lens esculenta</i>)</p> <p>Pea (<i>Pisum</i> spp.) (includes dwarf pea, edible-pod pea, English pea, garden pea, green pea, field pea, snow pea, sugar snap pea)</p>	<p>Soilborne Diseases</p> <p>Rhizoctonia Root Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p>	<p>0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz/1000 row feet</p>	<p>For Soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.</p> <p>FBNSM 200 can be applied to the furrow and covering soil at planting time in a 7-inch band. Avoid a concentrated stream directly on the seed or delayed emergence may occur.</p> <p>If using a narrow spray as an in-furrow spray, adjust the spray stream to hit the soil next to the seed but not hit the seed.</p> <p>NOTE: Conduct a seed safety test with your crop before making in-furrow applications.</p>

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Pigeon Pea (<i>Cajanus cajan</i>) Sword Bean (<i>Canavalia gladiata</i>)			
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not make more than 15 applications at the 6.0 fl. oz./A rate or 5 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A rate per year. 4) Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI) of dry legume vegetables (dry bean and dry pea seeds). 5) FBN SM 200 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI) for succulent beans and peas. 6) For use on soybeans, please refer to the soybean crop directions for use.			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Mint (Fresh or for processing into mint oil)	Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Rust (<i>Puccinia menthae</i>)	6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	FBN SM 200 applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7- to 10-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of FBN SM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Soilborne Diseases Seedling Root Rot, Basal Stem Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For Soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 46 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 2) Do not apply more than 0.75 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not make more than 7 applications at the 6.0 fl. oz./A rate or 2 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A rate per year. 4) For processed mint, do not apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI). 5) For fresh mint, FBN SM 200 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
<p>Nongrass Animal Feeds Forage, Fodder, Straw and Hay</p> <p>For pure/mixed stands of the following or stands mixed with grasses:</p> <p>Alfalfa (<i>Medicago sativa</i> subsp. <i>Sativa</i>) Bean, Velvet (<i>Mucuna pruriens</i> var. <i>utilis</i>) Clover (<i>Trifolium</i> spp., <i>Melilotus</i> spp.) Kudzu (<i>Pueraria lobata</i>) Lespedeza (<i>Lespedeza</i> spp.) Lupin (<i>Lupinus</i> spp.) Sainfoin (<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i>) Trefoil (<i>Lotus</i> spp.) Vetch (<i>Vicia</i> spp.) Vetch, Crown (<i>Coronilla varia</i>) Vetch, Milk (<i>Astragalus</i> spp.)</p>	<p>Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora</i> spp.) Powdery Mildew (<i>Oidium</i> spp., <i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Rust (<i>Phakopsora</i> spp.)</p>	<p>6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)</p>	<p>FBNSM 200 applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season.</p> <p>Use the higher rates under severe disease pressure. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. Use an additive such as crop oil concentrate or non-ionic surfactant.</p> <p>For management of outbreaks of Asian soybean rust and other Puccinia species on alternate host species such as kudzu, lespedeza, trefoil and vetch, apply FBNSM 200 to forages grown in the vicinity of soybeans and other legume crops (beans and peas) as a part of an Asian rust disease management strategy.</p> <p>Consult with local experts and university extension agents for the latest advice.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of FBNSM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p>
<p>Specific Use Restrictions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Do not apply more than 46 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 2) Do not apply more than 0.25 lb. a.i./A per cutting. 3) Do not apply more than 0.75 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 4) Do not make more than 7 applications at the 6.0 fl. oz./A rate or 2 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A rate per year. 5) Do not apply within 14 days of grazing or harvest (14-day PHI) for forage and hay. 6) Not for use on rangeland. 			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
<p>Oilseed Crops Crop Group 20</p> <p>Crambe Flax Mustard, Indian Mustard, Field Mustard, Black Rapeseed Rapeseed, Indian Safflower Sunflower</p> <p>Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these</p> <p>See complete list of oilseed crops below</p>	<p>Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Downy Mildew (<i>Plasmopora halstedii</i>, <i>Plasmopora helianthi</i>) Pasmó (<i>Septoria linicola garass</i>) Sunflower Rust (<i>Puccinia helianthi</i>)</p>	<p>6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)</p>	<p>Apply 6.0 fl. oz. of FBNSM 200 at early bud followed by 14.0 fl. oz. at about 45 days before harvest. A third application of 7.0 fl. oz. may be made 30 days before harvest. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre for ground applications.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of FBNSM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p>
<p>Complete List of Oilseed Crops: Borage; Calendula; Castor Oil Plant; Chinese Tallowtree; Cottonseed; Crambe; Cuphea; Echium; Euphorbia; Evening Primrose; Flax Seed; Gold of Pleasure; Hare's Ear Mustard; Jojoba; Lesquerella; Lunaria; Meadowfoam; Milkweed; Mustard Seed; Niger Seed; Oil Radish; Poppy Seed; Rapeseed; Rose Hip; Safflower; Sesame; Stokes Aster; Sunflower; Sweet Rocket; Tallowwood; Tea Oil Plant; Vernonia; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.</p>			
<p>Specific Use Restrictions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Do not apply more than 27 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 2) Do not apply more than 0.45 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not make more than 4 applications at the 6.0 fl. oz./A rate or 1 application at the 15.5 fl. oz./A rate per year. 4) Do not apply within 30 days of harvest (30-day PHI). 			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Peanuts	Soilborne Diseases – early season (in-furrow application) Aspergillus Crown Rot (<i>Aspergillus niger</i>) Pythium Damping Off (<i>Pythium</i> spp.) Stem Rot/White Mold Suppression (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)	0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	Apply FBN SM 200 in-furrow at planting for control of various seed/seedling diseases including early season suppression of stem rot. See directions and rates under PRODUCT INFORMATION section.
	Soilborne Diseases – mid-late season Rhizoctonia Peg and Pod Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Stem Rot/White Mold (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) Suppression Only: Cylindrocladium Black Rot (<i>Cylindrocladium crotalariae</i>) Pythium Pod Rot (<i>Pythium myriotylum</i>)	12.0 – 24.5 (0.20 – 0.40)	FBN SM 200 must be applied at approximately 60 and 90 days after planting as a foliar application. This application regime may be applied earlier in the season if environmental conditions favor disease development. These two applications of FBN SM 200 will provide protection against the soil borne diseases and will also provide control of the foliar diseases listed for a 10- to 14-day period after each spray. Under heavy disease pressure and/or where there is high rainfall and/or irrigation, use 18.5 – 24.5 fl. oz./A. For light disease pressure and dry environmental conditions (non-irrigated, low rainfall), use 12.0 – 24.5 fl. oz./A. For control of Pythium, a rate of 24.5 fl. oz./A is required. Additional applications of other fungicides on a leaf spot application schedule will be required to provide season-long disease control of the leaf spot diseases. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.
	Foliar Diseases Early Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora arachidicola</i>) Late Leaf Spot (<i>Cercosporidium personatum</i>) Rust (<i>Puccinia arachidis</i>) Web Blotch (<i>Phoma arachidicola</i>)	6.0 – 18.5 (0.10 – 0.30)	For foliar disease control only, a lower rate of FBN SM 200 may be applied on a 10- to 14-day interval. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of FBN SM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
<p>Specific Use Restrictions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Do not apply more than 49 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 2) Do not apply more than 0.8 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not make more than 8 applications at 6.0 fl. oz./A rate or 2 applications at 24.5 fl. oz./A rate per year. 4) Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI). 			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Pecans	Anthraco-nose (<i>Glomerella cingulata</i>) Scab (<i>Cladosporium caryigenum</i>)	6.0 – 12.0 (0.10 – 0.20)	FBN SM 200 applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on 7- to 21-day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of FBN SM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 73.8 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 2) Do not apply more than 1.2 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not make more than 12 applications at the 6.0 fl. oz./A rate or 6 applications at the 12.0 fl. oz./A rate per year. 4) Do not apply within 45 days of harvest (45-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Pistachios	Alternaria Late Blight (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Botryosphaeria Panicle and Shoot Blight (<i>Botryosphaeria dothidea</i>) Septoria Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria pistaciarum</i>)	6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	FBN SM 200 applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on 7- to 21-day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of FBN SM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not make more than 15 applications at the 6.0 fl. oz./A rate or 5 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A rate per year. 4) Do not apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Potatoes	Black Dot <i>(Colletotrichum coccodes)</i> Early Blight <i>(Alternaria solani)</i> Late Blight <i>(Phytophthora infestans)</i> Powdery Mildew <i>(Erysiphe cichoracearum)</i>	6.0 – 20.0 (0.10 – 0.33)	<p>Early Blight – For a 7-day application schedule, use 6.2 fl. oz. product/A. For a 14-day application schedule, use the 12.0 fl. oz. product/A rate.</p> <p>Late Blight – Apply FBNSM 200 at 12.0 fl. oz. product/A on a 7-day schedule. Initiate late blight applications in a preventative schedule prior to disease development according to local practices. If late blight symptoms develop or conditions favor disease, switch immediately to a non-Group 11 fungicide, using a 5-day schedule. Addition of a spreader/sticker may improve coverage.</p> <p>For all other diseases, FBNSM 200 applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Use the high rate and the shorter interval if disease epidemics are severe. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation.</p> <p>Do not apply more than one application of FBNSM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p>
	Soilborne Diseases Black Dot <i>(Colletotrichum coccodes)</i> Black Scurf <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i> Silver Scurf <i>(Helminthosporium solani)</i>	0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For Soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 2) Do not apply more than 2.0 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not make more than 20 applications at the 6.0 fl. oz./A rate or 6 applications at the 20.0 fl. oz./A rate per year. 4) Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Rice	Sheath/Stem Diseases Sheath Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	6.0 – 18.5 (0.10 – 0.30)	<p><i>FBN</i>SM 200 must be applied prior to disease development. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. For aerial application, volumes must be 5-10 GPA. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p> <p>For sheath blight control, application rates may vary from 9.0 – 12.0 fl. oz./A depending on the growth stage of the rice and the severity of the disease. Consult with your local extension personnel for information on sheath blight control.</p> <p>For other stem/sheath diseases including stem rot, black sheath rot, aggregate sheath spot and sheath spot, apply when disease is less than 4 inches above water line usually between panicle differentiation (PD) +5 days to PD + 10 days or at initial sign of disease. Under heavy disease pressure and conditions favorable for disease development, a second application may be applied.</p> <p>For foliar and panicle diseases, apply <i>FBN</i>SM 200 prior to disease development.</p> <p><i>FBN</i>SM 200 must be applied as a preventative treatment for blast control and applied prior to favorable conditions for blast development. For panicle blast, an application must be applied at mid-boot to boot-split but prior to full head emergence. A second application must be applied when panicles are approximately 60-90% emerged from the boot (7-14 days later).</p> <p>When <i>FBN</i>SM 200 is being applied for panicle blast on continuous rice acreage (no rotation to other crops), no more than two sequential foliar applications of <i>FBN</i>SM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides must be made over multiple years before alternating with a fungicide with a different mode of action. Do not make more than two foliar applications of <i>FBN</i>SM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides per acre per season.</p>
	Aggregate Sheath Spot (<i>Ceratobasidium oryzae-sativae</i> = <i>Rhizoctonia oryzae-sativae</i>) Black Sheath Rot (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>graminis</i>) Sheath Spot (<i>Rhizoctonia oryzae</i>) Stem Rot (<i>Magnaporthe salvinii</i> = <i>Sclerotium oryzae</i> = <i>Nakateae sigmoidea</i>)	9.0 – 18.5 (0.15 – 0.30)	
	Foliar Diseases Brown Leaf Spot (<i>Cochliobolus miyabeanus</i>) Leaf Smut (<i>Entyloma oryzae</i>) Narrow Brown Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora janseana</i> = <i>Cercospora oryzae</i>)		
	Panicle Diseases Kernel Smut (<i>Tilletia barclayana</i> = <i>Neovossia barclayana</i>) Panicle Blast (<i>Pyricularia grisea</i>)		
	Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not treat rice fields used for aquaculture of fish and crustaceans. 2) Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitat. Applicators must use care in making applications near non-target aquatic habitats. 3) Do not apply more than 43 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 4) Do not make more than 2 foliar applications per acre per year. 5) Do not apply more than 0.70 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 6) Do not allow release of irrigation or flood water for at least 14 days after the last application. 7) Do not apply within 28 days of harvest (28-day PHI).		

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Sorghum	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i>) Gray Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora sorghi</i>)	6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	FBN SM 200 applications must begin prior to disease development. Use the high rates under conditions favorable for severe disease pressure, dense plant canopies, or when susceptible varieties are planted. Contact extension personnel for local economic thresholds and timings for specific diseases in your area. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of FBN SM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Soilborne Diseases Damping-Off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> , <i>Pythium aphanadermatum</i>)	0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For Soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
<p>Specific Use Restrictions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) For grain and stover, do not apply more than 46 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 2) For forage, do not apply more than 30 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 3) For grain and stover, do not apply more than 0.75 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 4) For forage, do not apply more than 0.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 5) Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI) 6) For grain and stover, do not make more than 7 applications at the 6.0 fl. oz./A rate or 2 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A rate per year. 7) For forage, do not make more than 5 applications at the 6.0 fl. oz./A rate or 1 application at the 15.5 fl. oz./A rate per 			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Soybean Soybean, Immature Seed (edamame)	Aerial Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>) Brown Spot (<i>Septoria glycines</i>) Cercospora Blight and Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora kikuchii</i>) Frogeye Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora sojina</i>) Pod and Stem Blight (<i>Diaporthe phaseolorum</i>) Rust (<i>Phakopsora</i> spp.)	6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	FBN SM 200 applications must begin prior to disease development. Use the high rates under conditions favorable for severe disease pressure, dense plant canopies, or when susceptible varieties are planted. Contact Extension personnel for local economic thresholds and timings for specific diseases in your area. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Use a crop oil concentrate or non-ionic surfactant with the lower use rate. Soybean Rust: FBN SM 200 may be used at 4 fl. oz./A when tank mixed with a triazole registered for use on soybean rust. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of FBN SM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia solani (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Southern Blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)	0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For Soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not make more than one application at 15.5 fl. oz. product/acre or 0.25 lb. a.i./A to soybean forage and hay. 4) Do not make more than 15 applications at the 6.0 fl. oz./A rate or 5 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A rate per year, except for soybean forage and hay 5) Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI) of soybeans (beans). 6) FBN SM 200 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI) to soybean forage and hay.			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Stone Fruits Apricot Cherry, Sweet Cherry, Tart Nectarine Peach Plum Plumcot Prune	Brown Rot Blossom Blight and Fruit Rot (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i> , <i>M. laxa</i>) Scab (<i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i>) Alternaria Spot and Fruit Rot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum prunicola</i> , <i>C. gloeosporioides</i>) Leaf Rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i> , <i>Podosphaera clandestina</i>) Shot Hole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>)	12.0 – 15.5 (0.20 – 0.25) 6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	For Brown Rot Blossom Blight, begin applications at early bloom and continue through petal fall. For Brown Rot on fruit, FBN SM 200 may be applied to fruit up to the day of harvest. For Scab, begin applications at petal fall and continue at 7- to 14-day intervals. For all other diseases, begin application at the onset of disease as a protectant fungicide and continue on a 7- to 14-day schedule. For peaches only, 9.0 – 15.5 fl. oz. of FBN SM 200 may be used for scab control. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of FBN SM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not make more than 15 applications at 6.0 fl. oz./A rate or 5 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A rate per year. 4) FBN SM 200 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Sugarcane	Brown Rust (<i>Puccinia melanocephala</i>) Orange Rust (<i>Puccinia kuehnii</i>)	9.0 – 12.0 (0.15 – 0.20)	FBN SM 200 applications must begin prior to rust development, and continue throughout the season every 14-28 days following resistance management guidelines. Scout fields and begin applications at the earliest sign of rust. An adjuvant may be used at specified rates. For ground applications, apply FBN SM 200 in sufficient water volume for adequate coverage and canopy penetration. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of FBN SM 200 or other Group 11 fungicide, before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than four foliar applications of FBN SM 200 or other Group 11 fungicide per acre per year.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 49 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 2) Do not apply more than 0.80 lb. a.i./A per season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not make more than 4 foliar applications per year. 4) Do not apply within 30 days of harvest (30-day PHI). 5) When applying by air, use no less than 5 gallons spray solution per acre.			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Tobacco	Blue Mold (<i>Peronospora tabacina</i>) Frogeye Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora nicotianae</i>) Target Spot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	6.0 – 12.0 (0.1 – 0.2)	<p>FBNSM 200 applications must begin prior to disease development or at first indication that blue mold is in the area. Do not apply FBNSM 200 as a curative application. If blue mold is present in the field, initiate applications with Acrobat MZ[®] prior to a FBNSM 200 application. Apply on a 7- to 14-day interval with shorter intervals under conditions conducive to disease development. For ground applications, apply FBNSM 200 in sufficient water volume for adequate coverage and canopy penetration. For aerial application, volumes must be 10-15 GPA. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. Do not apply FBNSM 200 on greenhouse seedlings. Do not tank mix with Thiodan. Tank mixing FBNSM 200 with insecticides formulated as emulsifiable concentrates (EC) or containing high amounts of solvents, may cause some crop injury.</p> <p>Do not apply more than one application of FBNSM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p> <p>NOTE: FBNSM 200 may enhance weather flecking on the leaves of certain tobacco types. This does not affect yield and quality.</p>
<p>Specific Use Restrictions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Do not apply more than 32 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 2) Do not apply more than 0.52 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not make more than 5 applications at the 6.0 fl. oz./A rate or 2 applications at the 12.0 fl. oz./A rate per year. 4) FBNSM 200 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI). 			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Tomatoes, Tomatillos Subgroup 8-10A Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these See complete list of tomato crops below.	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum coccodes</i>) Black Mold (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Buckeye Rot (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.) Early Blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Oidiopsis sicula</i>) Septoria Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria lycopersici</i>) Target Spot (<i>Corynespora cassicola</i>)	5.0 – 6.2 (0.08 – 0.10)	FBN SM 200 applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season following the resistance management guidelines. For late blight, FBN SM 200 must be applied at 5- to 7-day intervals. For all other tomato diseases, FBN SM 200 must be applied on 7- to 21-day intervals. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. Do not apply more than one application of FBN SM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Under certain weather conditions (particularly high temperatures) FBN SM 200 in combination with high rates of silicone-based or oil containing (petroleum or crop) additives or adjuvants may cause injury. Do not exceed 0.125% adjuvant (v/v). Consult a FBN International, USA, Inc. representative for more information concerning additives or adjuvants. A tank mixture with Dimethoate may cause crop injury. On fresh market tomatoes do not use adjuvants or tank mix FBN SM Azoxystrobin 2C with any emulsifiable concentrate (EC) product.
	Late Blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)	6.2 (0.10)	
Complete List of Tomato Crops: Bush Tomato; Cocona; Currant Tomato; Garden Huckleberry; Goji Berry; Groundcherry; Naranjilla; Sunberry; Tomatillo; Tomato; Tree Tomato; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.			
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 37 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 2) Do not apply more than 0.6 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not make more than 7 applications at the 5.0 fl. oz./A rate or 5 applications at the 6.2 fl. oz./A rate per year. 4) FBN SM 200 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Tree Nuts Beechnut Brazil Nut Butternut Cashew Chestnut Chinquapin Filbert Hickory Macadamia Pecan Walnut Almonds, Pistachios (see specific use instructions)	Alternaria Leaf and Fruit Spot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i> , <i>Glomerella cingulata</i>) Eastern Filbert Blight (<i>Anisogramma anomale</i>) Late Blight (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Scab (<i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i>) Septoria Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria pistaciarum</i>) Shot Hole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>) Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia laxa</i> , <i>M. fructicola</i>)	6.0 – 12.0 (0.10 – 0.20)	FBN SM 200 applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. For all other diseases begin applications prior to disease development and continue at 7- to 21-day intervals throughout the season. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of FBN SM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. For Blossom Blight, begin applications at early bloom and continue through petal fall.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 73.8 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 2) Do not apply more than 1.2 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not make more than 12 applications at the 6.0 fl. oz./A rate or 6 applications at the 12.0 fl. oz./A rate per year. 4) Do not apply within 45 days of harvest (45-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Tropical Fruit Acerola Atemoya Avocado Biriba Canistel Cherimoya Custard Apple Dragon Fruit Feijoa Guava Ilama Jaboticaba Jackfruit Longan Loquat Lychee Mango Papaya Passionfruit Pawpaw Persimmon Pulasan Rambutan Sapodilla Sapote, Black Sapote, Mamey Sapote, White Soursop Star Apple Starfruit Sugar Apple Spanish Lime Tamarind	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Rust (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.)	6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	FBN SM 200 applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 10- to 14-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Follow the resistance management guidelines in the Resistance Management section. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of FBN SM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Soilborne Diseases Seedling Root Rot, Basal Stem Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For Soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not make more than 15 applications at the 6.0 fl. oz./A rate or 5 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A rate per year. 4) FBN SM 200 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Vegetables, Leaves of Root and Tuber Group and Root Subgroup Beet, Garden and Sugar ^{1,2} Burdock ^{1,2} Carrot ^{1,2} Cassava, Bitter and Sweet ¹ Celeriac (celery root) ^{1,2} Chervil, Turnip- Rooted ^{1,2} Chicory ^{1,2} Dashen (taro) ¹ Ginseng ² Horseradish ² Parsley, Turnip- Rooted ² Parsnip ^{1,2} Radish ^{1,2} Radish, Oriental (daikon) ^{1,2} Rutabaga ^{1,2} Salsify ² Salsify, Black ^{1,2} Salsify, Spanish ² Skirret ² Sweet Potato ¹ Tanier ¹ Turnip ^{1,2} Yam, True ¹	<p>Foliar Diseases</p> <p><i>Alternaria</i> Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>A. alternata</i>) <i>Ascochyta</i> Leaf Spot (<i>Ascochyta cynarae</i>) Rust (<i>Uromyces betae</i>, <i>Puccinia helianthi</i>) White Rust (<i>Albugo tragopogonis</i>)</p> <p><i>Cercospora</i> Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora betae</i>, <i>C. pastinaceae</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i>, <i>Leveillula taurica</i>)</p> <p>Soilborne Diseases</p> <p>Circular Spot, Southern Blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) Pythium Root Rot (<i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i>) Rhizoctonia Stem Canker, Crown Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p>	<p>6.0 – 20.0 (0.10 – 0.33)</p> <p>9.0 – 15.5 (0.15 – 0.25)</p> <p>0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet</p>	<p>For powdery mildew, make preventative applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule. For all other diseases, FBNSM 200 applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p> <p>Do not apply more than one application of FBNSM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p> <p>For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.</p> <p>For sugar beets, apply 3-7 inch banded applications in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre at the 2- to 8-leaf stage. Do not apply as a dribble application over the seed row. Tank mixtures of FBNSM 200 with crop oil concentrates (COC) or methylated spray oil (MSO) may result in crop injury. If cool soil conditions are expected after planting which could result in an extended period of plant emergence, FBNSM 200 must not be applied in-furrow. If using FBNSM 200 at the time of planting, do not use a starter fertilizer with it.</p>
1= Vegetable leaves of root and tuber subgroup 2= Root vegetable subgroup			
<p>Specific Use Restrictions:</p> <p>1) Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 2) Do not apply more than 2.0 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not make more than 20 applications at the 6.0 fl. oz./A rate or 6 applications at the 20.0 fl. oz./A rate per year. 4) Apply as an in-furrow spray in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre. 5) FBNSM 200 may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).</p>			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Vegetables, Tuberous and Corn Subgroup Arracacha Arrowroot Artichoke, Chinese and Jerusalem Canna, Edible Cassava, Edible, Bitter and Sweet Chayote (root) Chufa Dasheen (Taro) Ginger Leren Potato Sweet Potato Tanier Turmeric Yam, Bean Yam, True	Foliar Diseases <i>Alternaria</i> Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>A. Alternata</i>) <i>Ascochyta</i> Leaf Spot (<i>Ascochyta cynarae</i>) Rust (<i>Uromyces betae</i> , <i>Puccinia helianthia</i>) White Rust (<i>Albugo tragopogonis</i>)	6.0 – 20.0 (0.10 – 0.33)	For powdery mildew, make preventative applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule. For all other diseases, FBN SM 200 applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than one application of FBN SM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	<i>Cercospora</i> Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora betae</i> , <i>C. pastinaceae</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i> , <i>Leveillula taurica</i>)	9.0 – 15.5 (0.15 – 0.25)	
	Soilborne Diseases Circular Spot, Southern Blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) Rhizoctonia Stem Canker, Crown Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Pythium Root Rot (<i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i>)	0.40 – 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For Soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 2) Do not apply more than 2.0 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not make more than 20 applications at the 6.0 fl. oz./A rate or 6 applications at the 20.0 fl. oz./A rate per year. 4) Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Watercress	<i>Cercospora</i> Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.)	6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	FBN SM 200 applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7- to 10-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of FBN SM 200 or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 93.2 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not make more than 15 applications at the 6.0 fl. oz./A rate or 5 applications at the 15.5 fl. oz./A rate per year. 4) Do not apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Cereals Wheat Triticale	Leaf Rust (<i>Puccinia triticina</i> = <i>Puccinia recondita</i> f.sp. <i>tritici</i>) Septoria Leaf and Glume Blotch (<i>Septoria tritici</i> , <i>Septoria nodorum</i>) Stem Rust (<i>Puccinia graminis</i>) Stripe Rust (<i>Puccinia striiformis</i>) Tan Spot (<i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i>)	4.0 – 12.0 (0.07 – 0.20)	FBN SM 200 must be applied prior to disease development. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. A crop oil concentrate adjuvant may be added at 1.0% v/v to optimize efficacy. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of FBN SM Azoxystrobin or other Group 11 fungicide before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than two applications of FBN SM 200 or other Group 11 fungicide per season.
	Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>)	7.5 – 11.0 (0.125 – 0.175)	
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply after Feekes 10.54. 2) Do not apply more than 24.5 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 3) Do not apply more than 0.40 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 4) Do not make more than 2 applications per year. 5) Do not apply within 7 days (7-day PHI) for forage and hay. 6) Do not apply within 14 days of grazing (14-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Wild Rice	Brown Spot (<i>Bipolaris oryzae</i> or <i>Bipolaris sorokiana</i>) Also known as <i>Helminthosporium oryzae</i> and <i>H. sativum</i> Stem Rot (<i>Nakataea sigmoidea</i>)	12.5 – 15.5 (0.20 – 0.25)	FBN SM 200 must be applied prior to disease development. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. For aerial application, volumes must be 5-10 GPA. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. For foliar diseases, apply FBN SM 200 prior to disease development. Apply during tillering, boot, early heading, or at initial sign of disease. Under heavy disease pressure and conditions favorable for disease development, a second application may be applied. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of FBN SM 200 or other Group 11 fungicide before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than two applications of FBN SM 200 or other Group 11 fungicide per season.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not treat wild rice fields used for aquaculture of fish and crustaceans. 2) Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitat. Applicators must use care in making applications near non-target aquatic habitats. 3) Do not apply more than 43 fl. oz. of product/A/year. 4) Do not make more than 2 applications per year. 5) Do not apply more than 0.70 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 6) Do not allow release of irrigation or flood water for at least 14 days after the last application. 7) Do not apply within 28 days of harvest (28-day PHI).			

FBNSM 200 Rate Conversion Chart

FL. oz. Product/A	Lb. a.i./A	Treated Acres/Gal. Product
4.0	0.07	32.0
5.0	0.08	25.6
5.5	0.09	23.2
6.0	0.10	21.3
6.2	0.10	21.3
7.0	0.11	18.3
8.5	0.14	15.4
9.0	0.15	14.2
9.2	0.15	14.2
10.0	0.16	13.0
11.0	0.18	11.6
12.0	0.20	10.4
12.3	0.20	10.4
13.0	0.21	9.8
14.0	0.23	9.1
15.4	0.25	8.3
15.5	0.25	8.3
18.3	0.30	6.9
18.5	0.30	6.9
20.0	0.33	6.4
20.3	0.33	6.4
24.5	0.40	5.2

POST HARVEST APPLICATIONS

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions								
Bananas Plantains	Crown Rot/Crown Mold (<i>Colletotrichum musae</i> , <i>Fusarium pallidoroseum</i> , <i>Acremonium</i> spp., <i>Ceratocystis paradoxa</i> , <i>Glomerella cingulata</i> , <i>Penicillium</i> spp.)	200 – 400 ppm solution	<p>Apply FBNSM 200 as a single application of a 200 – 400 ppm solution to achieve good coverage. The application may be made as a spray, dip or may be painted onto the cut ends of the bananas. Application of the 200 ppm rate is appropriate for short distance transportation (e.g., within the USA). When a longer time in transport is expected (export), use the 300-400 ppm rate. If alum (1% v/v) is added to the spray solution, stir the suspension frequently as sedimentation and flocculation may occur.</p> <p>Addition of a non-ionic surfactant (0.10% v/v) may improve the compatibility of this mixture.</p> <p>Amount of FBNSM 200 to Mix 100 Gallons for Post-Harvest Banana Applications</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>FBNSM 20 Use Rate</th> <th>100.0 gal. Spray Solution</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>200 ppm</td> <td>11 fl. oz.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>300 ppm</td> <td>15 fl. oz.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>400 ppm</td> <td>21 fl. oz.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	FBN SM 20 Use Rate	100.0 gal. Spray Solution	200 ppm	11 fl. oz.	300 ppm	15 fl. oz.	400 ppm	21 fl. oz.
FBN SM 20 Use Rate	100.0 gal. Spray Solution										
200 ppm	11 fl. oz.										
300 ppm	15 fl. oz.										
400 ppm	21 fl. oz.										

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not make more than one application to bananas as post-harvest treatment.
- 2) FBNSM 200 may be degraded by exposure to direct sunlight.
- 3) Do not store treated fruit in direct sunlight.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Citrus Fruit Crop Group 10-10 Calamondin Citron Citrus Hybrids Grapefruit Kumquat Lemon Lime Mandarin Orange (sour and sweet) Pummelo Satsuma Mandarin Tangerine Uniq Fruit Hybrid Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these. See complete list of citrus fruit crops below.	Penicillium Decays Green Mold, Whisker Mold, Suppression of Blue Mold (<i>Penicillium</i> spp.) Diplodia Stem-End Rot (<i>Diplodia natalensis</i>) Phomopsis Stem-End Rot (<i>Phomopsis citrii</i>)	See Application Instructions	Use FBN SM 200 as a dip, drench, flood, or spray for the control of certain post-harvest diseases. For high volume (dilute) applications: Mix 32 – 64 fl. oz. of FBN SM 200 in 25-100 gallons of an appropriate water, wax/oil emulsion, or aqueous dilution of wax/oil emulsion for the crop being treated. Use T-Jet, flooders, or similar application systems. For low volume (concentrate) applications: Mix 32-64 fl. oz. of FBN SM 200 in 7-25 gallons of water, wax/oil emulsion, or aqueous dilution of wax/oil emulsion for the crop being treated. Apply to 250,000 lb. of fruit. Use a controlled-droplet type of applicator or similar system. For dip applications: Mix 32-64 fl. oz. of FBN SM 200 in 100 gallons of water, wax/oil emulsion, or aqueous dilution of wax/oil emulsion. Dip for approximately 30 seconds and allow fruit to drain. For maximum decay control, treat citrus fruit once before storage and once after storage, just prior to marketing.
Complete List of Citrus Fruit Crops: Australian Desert Lime (<i>Eremocitrus glauca</i>); Australian Finger Lime (<i>Microcitrus australasica</i>); Australian Round Lime (<i>Microcitrus australis</i>); Brown River Finger Lime (<i>Microcitrus papuana</i>); Calamondin (<i>Citrofortunella microcarpa</i>); Citron (<i>Citrus medica</i>); Citrus Hybrids, <i>Citrus</i> spp., <i>Eremocitrus</i> spp., <i>Fortunella</i> spp., <i>Microcitrus</i> spp., and <i>Poncirus</i> spp.; Grapefruit (<i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i>); Mediterranean Mandarin (<i>Citrus deliciosa</i>); Mount White Lime (<i>Microcitrus garrowayae</i>); New Guinea Wild Lime (<i>Microcitrus warburgiana</i>); Orange, Sour (<i>Citrus aurantium</i>); Orange, Sweet (<i>Citrus sinensis</i>); Pummelo (<i>Citrus maxima</i>); Russell River Lime (<i>Microcitrus inodora</i>); Satsuma Mandarin (<i>Citrus unshiu</i>); Sweet Lime (<i>Citrus limetta</i>); Tachibana Orange (<i>Citrus tachibana</i>); Tahiti Lime (<i>Citrus latifolia</i>); Tangelo (<i>Citrus x tangelo</i>); Tangerine (Mandarin) (<i>Citrus reticulata</i>); Tangor (<i>Citrus nobilis</i>); Trifoliolate Orange (<i>Poncirus trifoliolate</i>); Uniq Fruit (<i>Citrus aurantium</i> Tangelo group); cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.			
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not make more than two applications to citrus fruit as post-harvest treatments. 2) FBN SM 200 may be degraded by exposure to direct sunlight. 3) Do not store treated fruit in direct sunlight.			

Tuberous and Corm Vegetable Subgroup 1C – Post Harvest

Arracacha; Arrowroot; Artichoke, Chinese; Artichoke, Jerusalem; Canna, Edible; Cassava, Bitter and Sweet; Chayote (root); Chufa; Dasheen; Ginger; Leren; Potato; Sweet Potato; Tanier; Turmeric; Yam Bean; Yam, True.

Use FBNSM 200 as a post-harvest spray for the control of certain post-harvest rots caused by Silver Scurf (*Helminthosporium solani*), *Fusarium* species, Late Blight (*Phytophthora infestans*), and Pink Rot (*Phytophthora erythroseptica*).

Application Method	Disease	Rate (fl. oz.)	Application Instructions
In-line Aqueous Spray Application	Silver Scurf Fusarium Dry Rot Late Blight Pink Rot	0.6 fl. oz./ton of tubers	Ensure proper coverage of the tubers. Tubers must be tumbling as they are treated. Mix the fungicide solution in an appropriate amount of water for the crop being treated. Use T-Jet, CDA, or similar application system.
Do not make more than one post-harvest application to the tubers			
Specific Use Restrictions:			
1) Do not use on seed potatoes or seed pieces.			
2) Ensure the FBN SM 200 solution remains in suspension by using agitation.			

TURF

Golf course turf (not for use in California). Commercial turf farms (not for use in California).

FBNSM 200 is for control of anthracnose, brown patch, cool weather brown patch (yellow patch), Fusarium patch, gray leaf spot, gray snow mold (Typhula blight), leafspot, melting out, necrotic ring spot, pink patch, pink snow mold, Pythium blight, Pythium root rot, red thread, Rhizoctonia large patch, southern blight, spring dead spot, summer patch, take-all patch, and Zoysia patch on golf courses, lawns and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas and athletic fields.

Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:

Sound turf management resulting in healthy, vigorous turf is the foundation of a good IPM program. Cultural practices such as proper choice of turf variety, nutrient management, proper cutting height, thatch management, and proper watering, drainage, and moisture stress management must be integrated with the use of fungicides to increase turf vigor and reduce the susceptibility to disease, Immunoassay detection kits and extension service diagnostic services can assist in the early and accurate identification of causal organisms and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

Resistance Management:

Some turf disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to products used repeatedly for their control. FBNSM 200 must be applied in a tank mix or alternation program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. Do not apply more than two sequential FBNSM 200 applications for *Pythium* spp. control. For all other diseases when *Pythium* spp. is not present, do not apply more than three sequential applications of FBNSM 200.

Application Directions:

FBNSM 200 must be applied prior to disease development. Mix FBNSM 200 with the required amount of water and apply as a dilute spray application in 2-4 gallons of water per 1000 square feet (87-174 gallons per acre). Repeat applications at specified intervals for as long as required. For spot treatments, use 0.4 fl. oz. FBNSM 200 per 1 to 2 gallons of water.

Restrictions:

1. Do not apply more than 9.6 quarts product/acre/year (7.1 fl. oz. product/1000 square feet/year).
2. Apply by ground only.

Rate Ranges:

Use the shortest specified application interval and/or use the higher specified rate when prolonged favorable disease conditions exist.

Dollar Spot:

FBNSM 200 does not control dollar spot. *FBNSM 200* is compatible in tank mixes with many other fungicides that control dollar spot. Always tank mix *FBNSM 200* with another fungicide that controls dollar spot when this disease is present.

Follow directions under TANK MIXES/COMPATIBILITY above.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION FOR TURF DISEASES

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Application Instructions*
Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14 – 28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Brown Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14 – 28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Cool weather brown patch Yellow patch (<i>Rhizoctonia cerealis</i>)	0.77	28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Fairy Ring (<i>Lycoperdon spp.</i> , <i>Agrocybe pediades</i> , and <i>Bovistia plumbea</i>)	0.77	28	Apply as soon as possible after fairy ring symptoms develop. Apply only in 4 gallons water per 1000 square feet (174 gallons/acre). Add the specified rate of a wetting agent to the final spray. Severely damaged or thin turf may require reseeding. Fairy ring symptoms may take 2 to 3 weeks to disappear following application. Reapplication after 28 days may be required in some cases.
Fusarium patch (<i>Microdochium nivale</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14 – 28	Apply when conditions are favorable for diseases development.
Gray Leaf Spot (<i>Pyricularia grisea</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14 – 28	Begin applications before disease is present and continue applications while conditions are favorable for disease development.
Gray snow mold Typhula blight (<i>Typhula incarnata</i> , <i>T. ishikariensis</i>)	1.35	Single Application	Make a single application of 1.35 fl. oz. or two applications of 0.77 spaced 14 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide may enhance control under severe disease pressure
	0.77	10 – 28	
Leaf Rust Stem Rust Stripe Rust (<i>Puccinia spp.</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14 – 28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Leafspot (<i>Bipolaris sorokiniana</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14 – 21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Melting out (<i>Drechslera poae</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14 – 21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Necrotic ring spot (<i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i>)	0.77	14 – 28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink patch (<i>Limonomyces roseipellis</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14 – 28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink snow mold (<i>Microdochium nivale</i>)	1.35	Single Application	Make a single application of 1.35 fl. oz. or two applications of 0.77 spaced 14 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow
	0.77	14	

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Application Instructions*
			mold fungicide may enhance control under severe disease pressure.
Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14 to 28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Pythium blight Pythium root rot (<i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i> , <i>Pythium</i> spp.)	0.77	10 – 14	Begin applications before disease is present. During periods of prolonged favorable conditions, treat on the 10 day application interval. For use on newly seeded as well as established turf.
Red Thread (<i>Laetisaria fuciformis</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14 – 28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Rhizoctonia large patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14 – 28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Southern blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14 – 28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Spring dead spot (<i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i>) or (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>graminis</i>) or (<i>Ophiosphaerella herpotricha</i>)	0.77	28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Summer patch (<i>Magnaporthe poae</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14 – 28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Take-all patch (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>avenae</i>)	0.77	28	Make two applications 28 days apart in the spring and two applications 28 days apart in the fall.
Zoysia patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> and/or <i>Gaeumannomyces incrustana</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14 – 28	Make one or two applications in late fall before snow cover or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Do not apply on top of snow.

*Do not apply more than two sequential applications of FBNSM 200 for control of *Pythium* spp. For all other diseases, do not apply more than four sequential applications of FBNSM 20.

FBNSM 200 Rate Conversion Chart for Turf

Fluid Ounces Product Per 1000 Sq. Ft.	Ounces A.I. Per 1000 Sq. Ft.	Fluid Ounces Product Per Acre	Pints of Product Per Acre
0.4	0.104	17.4	1.1
0.5	0.130	21.8	1.4
0.6	0.156	26.1	1.6
0.7	0.182	30.5	1.9
0.77	0.200	33.5	2.1
1.35	0.35	58.8	3.7

Amount of FBNSM 200 to Mix 100 Gallons for Turf Applications

Spray Volume (gallons/1000 square feet)			
FBNSM 20 Use Rate (fl. oz.)	2.0 gals. (fl. oz.)	3.0 gals. (fl. oz.)	4.0 gals. (fl. oz.)
0.4	20	13	10
0.5	25	17	13
0.6	30	20	15
0.7	35	23	18
0.77	38.5	25.7	19.3
1.35	67.5	45	33.75

**ORNAMENTALS
(Not For Use In California)**

FBNSM 200 is for control of certain pathogens causing foliar, aerial, and root diseases, including leaf, tip, and flower blights, leaf spots, downy mildew, powdery mildew, anthracnose, and rusts of ornamental plants. FBNSM 200 may be used to control certain diseases of container, bench, flat, plug, bed or field-grown ornamentals in greenhouses, shade-houses, outdoor nurseries, retail nurseries, and other landscape areas.

INTEGRATED PEST (DISEASE) MANAGEMENT: FBNSM 200 must be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management and proper timing and placement of irrigation. Immunoassay detection kits and diagnostic services can assist in the early and accurate identification of causal organisms and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT: Some ornamental disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to fungicides used repeatedly for their control. FBNSM 200 must be applied in an alternation or tank mix program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. Do not make more than three (3) sequential applications of FBNSM 200 before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action. A sound resistance management program would include blocks of three FBNSM 200 applications separated by blocks of two alternate fungicide applications. Do not alternate FBNSM 200 with other strobilurin fungicides.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS: Apply FBNSM 200 as a broadcast or banded spray targeted at the foliage or crown of the plant. Apply to runoff in sufficient water to ensure complete coverage of the target plant. Good coverage and wetting of foliage is necessary for best control. Refer to the label for specific use directions for control of certain diseases. Repeat applications at specified intervals (plus alternations for resistance management) for as long as required.

FBNSM 200 applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at specified intervals following resistance management guidelines. FBNSM 200 works best when used as part of a preventative disease management program.

Use only surfactants approved for ornamental plants in combination with FBNSM 20. Do not use silicone based products with FBNSM 200 due to possible phytotoxicity. Always test tank mixes on a small group of representative plants prior to broadscale use.

Apply *FBN*SM 200 at use rates of 1.9 – 7.7 fl. oz./100 gallons (0.95 – 3.85 fl. oz./50 gallons) and every 7 – 28 days (or as otherwise specified for a specific plant or disease). The addition of a non-silicone based wetter-sticker at the specified use rate may enhance coverage on hard-to-wet plant foliage.

Under most conditions and for most diseases, apply 3.85 – 7.7 fl. oz./100 gallons (1.9 – 3.85 fl. oz./50 gallons) on a 7-14 day interval.

Under light to moderate disease pressure, use the lower rates (1.9 – 3.85 fl. oz./100 gallons, or 0.95 – 1.9 fl. oz./50 gallons) on a 7-14 day interval or the higher rates (5.75 – 7.7 fl. oz./100 gallons or 2.85 – 3.85 fl. oz./50 gallons) on a 14-28 day interval.

Under environmental conditions which promote severe disease development, use the higher rates (5.75 – 7.7 fl. oz./100 gallons or 2.85 – 3.85 fl. oz./50 gallons) on a 7-14 day interval.

Use of *FBN*SM 200 as a “rescue” (late curative or eradicator) treatment may not always result in satisfactory disease control.

Restrictions:

1. Applications may be made by ground only.
2. Do not exceed 2.4 gallons of product/crop acre/year or 8 applications/crop/year.
3. Do not exceed 600 gallons spray volume per acre for foliar applications. For drench and crown applications, do not exceed 2 pints volume per square foot.
4. Do not tank mix *FBN*SM 200 with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, adjuvants, etc, unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to ornamental plants.

DRENCH APPLICATION: *FBN*SM 200 may be applied to control soilborne, seedling, and crown diseases of production ornamentals (greenhouses, shadehouse, and container grown) as a preventative, drench treatment prior to infection. Good coverage of the pre-infection area (root zone, root ball, crown, etc.) is necessary for satisfactory control. *FBN*SM 200 may be drench applied to container grown ornamentals using 0.38 – 1.75 fl. oz./100 gallons of water. Apply 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area on a 7-28 day interval. Apply drench prior to infection as healthy roots are necessary to optimize product uptake, systemic translocation and disease protection.

For resistance management do not make more than three sequential drench applications of *FBN*SM Azoxytobin 2SC before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action.

Caution must be taken before making application of *FBN*SM 200 as a drench to small bedding plants in the seedling/plug stage due to possible phytotoxicity. A limited quantity of plants must be tested prior to full-scale application.

DRIP IRRIGATION: *FBN*SM 200 may be applied through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field grown ornamentals for soil-borne disease control. Apply 3.85 – 30.75 fl. oz. *FBN*SM 200 per acre as a preventative disease application. The soil or potting media must have adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application.

Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, subsequent irrigation (water only) must be delayed for at least 24 hours following drip application.

ORNAMENTAL USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not apply FBNSM 200 to apple or cherry trees (Flowering, Yoshina variety) due to possible phytotoxicity. Further, do not use spray equipment that has applied FBNSM 200 for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.

FBNSM 200 may be applied to certain varieties of crabapple for control of apple scab. FBNSM 200 has been shown to be safer when applied to the species and varieties listed in Table 4. However, due to the large number of genera, species, and varieties of crabapple, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to FBNSM 20. The professional user must conduct small scale testing to insure plant safety prior to broadscale commercial use on plant genera and species not listed on this label.

TABLE 1: DISEASES CONTROLLED: When used in accordance with the label directions, FBNSM 200 will provide control of the following diseases of ornamental plants:

DISEASE (Pathogen)	Use Rates & Application Instructions	
	8 oz and larger containers (fl. oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz containers (fl. oz. product per 50 gallons)
1. CONIFER BLIGHTS		
a. Phomopsis Blight (<i>Phomopsis juniperovora</i>)	Apply 1.9 – 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
b. Tip Blight (<i>Sirococcus strobiinus</i>)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
2. LEAF BLIGHTS/LEAF SPOTS		
a. Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
b. Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp., <i>Eisinoe</i> spp.)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
c. Downy Mildew of Rose (<i>iperonospora sparsa</i>)	Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.	Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.
d. Entomosporium Leaf Spot (<i>Entomosporium mespili</i>)	Apply 1.9-7.7 fl. oz every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95-3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
e. Iris Leaf Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella macrospora</i>)	Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-21 days	Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl.oz. every 7-21 days
f. Leaf Spot (<i>Cladosporium echinulatum</i>)	Apply 1.9 – 7.7 fl. oz every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz every 7-28 days
g. Rose Blackspot (<i>Diplocarpon rosea</i>)	Apply 7.7 - 15.4 fl. oz. every 7-14 days. Apply FBN SM 200 on a 7 day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, FBN SM 200 may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. Do not exceed 46 fl. oz/acre/application.	Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-14 days. Apply FBN SM 200 on a 7 day interval unless diseases pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, FBN SM 200 may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. Do not exceed 46 fl. oz/acre/application.
h. Myrothecium Leaf Spot (<i>Myrothecium</i> spp.)	Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-21 days	Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-21 days.
i. Downy Mildew of bedding plants (<i>Peronospora</i> spp.)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days

DISEASE (Pathogen)	Use Rates & Application Instructions	
	8 oz and larger containers (fl. oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz containers (fl. oz. product per 50 gallons)
j. Scab (<i>Venturia inaequalis</i>)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 10-28 days. Do not apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 4 for tolerant species.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 10-28 days. Do not apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 4 for tolerant species.
k. Marsonina Leaf Spot (<i>Marsonina</i> spp.)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz./100 gal every 14-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 14-28 days
l. Cercospora Leaf Spot	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz./100 gal every 14-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
3. POWDERY MILDEW	Preventative applications only. Do not make more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to another class of fungicide.	Preventative applications only. Do not make more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to another class of fungicide.
a. <i>Erysiphe pannosa</i> . <i>E.</i> spp.	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
b. <i>Microsphaera azalea</i>	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
c. <i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i>	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
4. RUSTS		
a. Needle Rust (<i>Melampsora occidentalis</i>)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
b. <i>Phragmidium</i> spp.	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
c. <i>Puccinia</i> spp.	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
d. <i>Gymnosporangium</i> spp.	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
5. FLOWER BLIGHTS		
a. Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp. <i>Elsinoe</i> spp.)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
b. Botrytis Slight (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	Apply 7.7 - 15.4 fl. oz. every 7-21 days. For suppression only. Do not exceed 46 fl. oz./acre.	Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-21 days. For suppression only. Do not exceed 46 fl. oz./acre.
6. SHOOT/STEM DISEASES		
a. Aerial/Shoot Blight (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 1.9 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
7. SOILBORNE DISEASES (Directed Spray)	For directed spray applications, utilize the following rates below.	For directed spray applications, utilize the following rates below.
a. <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>	Apply 1.9-7.7 fl. oz. every 7-21 days	Apply 0.95-3.85 fl. oz. every 7-21 days
b. <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>	Apply 1.9-7.7 fl. oz. every 7-21 days	Apply 0.95-3.85 fl. oz. every 7-21 days
c. <i>Rosarium</i> spp.	Apply 1.9-7.7 fl. oz. every 7-21 days	Apply 0.95-3.85 fl. oz. every 7-21 days
8. SOILBORNE DISEASES (Drench)	See Ornamentals Section for additional drench directions	See Ornamentals Section for additional drench directions.

DISEASE (Pathogen)	Use Rates & Application Instructions	
	8 oz and larger containers (fl. oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz containers (fl. oz. product per 50 gallons)
a. <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>	Apply 0.35 - 1.75 fl. oz., 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days	Apply 0.19 - 0.95 fl. oz., 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days
b. <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>	Apply 0.35 - 1.75 fl. oz., 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days	Apply 0.19 - 0.95 fl. oz., 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days
c. <i>Fusarium</i> spp.	Apply 0.35 - 1.75 fl. oz., 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days	Apply 0.19 - 0.95 fl. oz., 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days

PLANT SAFETY: FBNSM 200 has been shown to be safe when applied to the ornamental plants listed in Tables 2, 3, and 4, however, due to the large number of genera, species and varieties of ornamental and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to FBNSM 20. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not FBNSM 200 can be used safely on genera, species, or varieties of ornamentals and nursery plants not specified on this label. The professional user must conduct small scale testing to insure plant safety prior to broadscale commercial use on plant genera and species.

In addition, do not tank mix FBNSM 200 with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizer, adjuvants, etc, unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to ornamental plants.

Do not apply FBNSM 200 to certain apple, crabapple or cherry trees due to possible phytotoxicity. Further, do not use spray equipment that has applied FBNSM 200 for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.

Tolerant Ornamental Plants; FBNSM 200 has been found to be safe when applied to the plants listed in Tables 2, 3, and 4 when applied according to specified application methods, rates, and timings:

TABLE 2: Tolerant Plants Listed by Botanical Name:

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
<i>Abelia</i> spp.	Abelia	2
<i>Abies fraseri</i>	Fraser fir	1,4
<i>Abies procera</i>	Noble fir	1,4
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple	2
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar maple	2
<i>Ageratum</i> spp.	Floss-Flower	3,4
<i>Ageratum</i> spp.	Pussy's-Foot	3,4
<i>Aglaonema</i> spp.	Chinese evergreen	2,4
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle, Bugleweed	3
<i>Anddirnum</i> spp.	Snap-Dragon	2i, 3,4
<i>Apheiandra</i> spp.	Zebra-Plant	2
<i>Artemisia</i> spp.	Mugwort-Sagebrush	2
<i>Artemisia</i> spp.	Wormwood	2
<i>Aster</i> spp.	Aster, Starwort	4
<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Japanese aucuba, Japanese laurel	7
<i>Begonia</i> spp. (except <i>Rieger begonia</i>)	Begonia	2,3
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Barberry	3,4
<i>Betula nigra</i>	River birch	3,4

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.	Bougainvillea	2
<i>Brassia actinophyllia</i>	Rubber-tree, Umbrella-tree	2,7
<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Buddleia, Butterfly-bush	2
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Boxwood	2,7a
<i>Caladium</i> spp.	Caladium	7
<i>Camelia Japonica</i>	Camelia	2
<i>Caryota urens</i>	Sago Palm	2,7
<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Vinca	2
<i>Ceanothus sanguineus</i>	Wild lilac	3
<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.	Ceanothus, California lilac, Snowball	3
<i>Cedrus Atlantica</i>	Atlas cedar	2,4
<i>Cecirus</i> spp.	White cedar	2,4
<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	Western redbud	2
<i>Chamaecyparis</i> spp.	Cypress, Leyland cypress	1
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> spp.	Sawara cypress	1
<i>Chamaedora elagans</i>	Parlor palm	7
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.	Chrysanthemums	2,7c
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Clethra, White alder	2
<i>Cornus</i> spp.	Dogwood, Pink Dogwood, Flowering Dogwood	2b, 3
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Dogwood	2b, 3
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas grass	3
<i>Cotoneaster adpressus</i>	Creeping cotoneaster	7
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Cotoneaster – variegated rockspray	7
<i>Cyclamen</i> spp.	Cyclamen	7c
<i>Cyperus</i> spp.	Cyperus	1
<i>Delphinium</i> spp.	Larkspur	2
<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	Carnation	3,4
<i>Dianthus</i> spp.	Pink	3,4
<i>Dieffenbachia</i> spp.	Dumb Cane	2
<i>Dietes iridiodes</i>	African iris, Butterfly iris	4c, j
<i>Digitalis</i> spp.	Foxglove	2, 3
<i>Epipremnum</i> spp.	Pothos	2
<i>Erica dareyensis</i>	Heather	2
<i>Euonymus alata</i>	Dwarf winged euonymus	2
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Burning bush	2
<i>Euonymus japonicas</i>	Evergreen euonymus	2
<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	Poinsettia	2a
<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	Japanese fatsia, Paper-plant	2
<i>Ficus</i> spp.	Fig	2
<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>	Forsythia	2
<i>Gaillardia</i> spp.	Blanket-Flower	2
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Gardenia	3
<i>Geranium</i> spp.	Cranesbill	5b
<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>	Gerber daisy, Transvaal daisy	3
<i>Hedera algeriensis</i>	Algerian ivy	2
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English ivy	2
<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>	Hibiscus	2, 3
<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Hibiscus	2, 3

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Rose of Sharon	2, 3
<i>Hosta</i> spp.	Hosta	2
<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	French hydrangea	2, 3
<i>Hydrangea</i> spp.	Hydrangea	2, 3
<i>Ilex</i> spp.	Holly, Winterberry, Yaupon	3
<i>Impatiens</i> spp. ¹	Balsam, Impatiens ¹	2a, 7a
<i>Iris xiphium</i>	Iris (bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	2e
<i>Itea virginica</i>	Virginia willow	3, 4
<i>Juniperus procumbens</i>	Juniper	1a, 4
<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	Juniper	1a, 4
<i>Juniperus</i> spp.	Juniper	1a, 4
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Red cedar	1a, 4
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	2, 3
<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Laurel	3
<i>Lilium</i> spp.	Asiatic Lily	2
<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Lily-turf	2
<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Sweet alyssum	7
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern magnolia	2
<i>Magnolia soulangiana</i>	Saucer magnolia	2
<i>Magnolia</i> spp.	Magnolia	2
<i>Malus</i> spp.	Crabapple (See Table 4 for variety list)	2i
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Nandina	2
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander, Rose-bay	2
<i>Pelargonium</i> spp.	Geranium	3, 4, 5b
<i>Permisetum alopecuroides</i>	Grass	2
<i>Peperomia</i> spp.	Baby rubber-plant	2, 7
<i>Petunia</i> spp.	Petunia	6a
<i>Phelans</i> spp.	Dwarf pampas grass	3
<i>Philodendron</i> spp.	Philodendron	2j
<i>Phlox</i> spp.	Phlox	3
<i>Phoenix dacylifera</i>	Date palm	2, 7
<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>	Roebelin's palm	2, 7
<i>Photinia glabra</i>	Red tip photinia	2, 3, 4
<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	1
<i>Picea glauca</i>	White spruce	1
<i>Picea purtgens</i>	Blue spruce	1
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Japanese Andromeda	2, 7
<i>Pinus muhgo</i>	Muhgo pine	1b, 4
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Black pine	1b, 4
<i>Pinus silvestris</i>	Scotch pine	1, 4
<i>Pinus</i> spp.	Pine	1b, 4
<i>Pinus strobes</i>	Eastern white pine	1b, 4
<i>Pittosporum</i> spp.	Australian laurel	3, 4
<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Mock-orange	3, 4
<i>Plectranthus</i> spp.	Swedish ivy, Coleus	2
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Poplar	4
<i>Populus</i> spp.	Aspen Trees	2
<i>Potentilla</i> spp.	Cinquefoil	2
<i>Primula</i> spp.	Primrose	2

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
<i>Prunus pumila</i>	Cherry	2, 5
<i>Prunus</i> spp.	Flowering plum, Purple-leaf plum	2, 5
<i>Pseudotsuga</i> spp.	Douglas fir	1, 4
<i>Pyres cafleryana</i>	Bradford's pear	3
<i>Quercus falcata</i>	Red oak	2, 3
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin oak	2, 3
<i>Rhaphihapsisindica</i>	Indian hawthorn	2, 3, 4
<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	Azaleas, Rhododendron	2b, 3, 6, 7
<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	Glacier Azalea	2b, 3, 6, 7
<i>Rosa</i> spp.	Rose	2a, 2c, 3c, 4b
<i>Rosmarinus</i> spp.	Rosemary (prostrate)	2
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Black-eyed-susan	2j
<i>Salvia</i> spp.	Sage	3, 4j
<i>Schlumbergera</i>	Holiday cactus	2, 7
<i>Sedum</i> spp.	Orpine, Stonecrop	2
<i>Sempervivum</i> spp.	Live-forever, House-Leek	2
<i>Setaria</i> spp.	Ribbon Grass	2, 3
<i>Spathiphyllum floribundium</i>	Peace lily	2, 7
<i>Spirea budalda</i>	Spirea	3
<i>Spirea japonica</i>	Spirea	3
<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i>	Queen palm	2
<i>Tagetes</i> spp.	Marigold	2a
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Spreading yew	7
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western Red Cedar	4
<i>Thujopsis</i> spp.	Arborvitae	2
<i>Thymus sagahyifam</i>	Creeping thyme	2
<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Western Hemlock	4
<i>Tsuga</i> spp.	Hemlock	4
<i>Verbena</i> spp.	Verbena, Vervain	3
<i>Viburnum</i> spp.	Virburnum	2, 3, 4
<i>Vinca</i> spp.	Periwinkle	2, 6a
<i>Viola</i> spp.*	Viola, Pansy*	2
<i>Wiegela florida</i>	Pink wiegela	2
<i>Yucca</i> spp.	Yucca	7
<i>Zinnia</i> spp.	Zinnia	2a, 3

*Do not exceed 3.85 fl. oz./100 gallons of these species.

TABLE 3 Tolerant Plants Listed by Common Name

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Abelia	<i>Abelia</i> spp.
Andromeda Japanese	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
Arborvitae	<i>Thujopsis</i> spp.
Aspen Trees	<i>Populus</i> spp.
Aster	<i>Aster</i> spp.
Aucuba, Japanese	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Azalea, Glacier	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Azaleas	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Balsam	<i>Impatiens</i> spp.
Barberry	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
Begonia (except Rieger begonia)	<i>Begonia</i> spp.
Birch, River	<i>Betula nigra</i>

Black-Eyed-Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>
Blanket-Flower	<i>Gaillardia</i> spp.
Bougainvillea	<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.
Boxwood	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
Suddleia	<i>Buddleia Pavidii</i>
Bugle	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Bugleweed	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Burning Bush	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>
Butterfly Bush	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>
Cactus, Holiday	<i>Schlumbergera</i>
Caladium	<i>Caladium</i> spp.
Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i>
Carnation	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>
Ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Cedar, Atlas	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>
Cedar, Red	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Cedar, Western Red	<i>Thuja plicata</i>
Cedar, White	<i>Cedrus</i> spp.
Cherry	<i>Prunus pumila</i>
Christmas Tree	See Fraser Fir, Scotch pine and Douglas fir
Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.
Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla</i> spp.
Clethra	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>
Coleus	<i>Plectranthus</i> spp.
Cotoneaster, Creeping	<i>Cotoneaster adpressus</i>
Cotoneaster, Variegated Rockspray	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>
Crabapple (See Table 4 for variety list)	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Cranesbill	<i>Geranium</i> spp.
Crapemyrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Cyclamen	<i>Cyclamen</i> spp.
Cyperus	<i>Cyperus</i> spp.
Cypress, Sawara	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Chamaecyparis</i> spp.
Daisy, Gerber	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>
Daisy, Transvaal	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>
Dogwood	<i>Cornus</i> spp.
Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Dogwood, Pink	<i>Cornus</i> spp.
Dumb-Cane	<i>Dieffenbachia</i> spp.
Euonymus, Dwarf Winged	<i>Euonymusaiaia</i>
Euonymus, Evergree	<i>Euonymus japonicas</i>
Evergreen, Chinese	<i>Aglaotiema</i> spp.
Fatsia, Japanese	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>
Fig	<i>Ficus</i> spp.
Fir, Douglas	<i>Pseudotsuga</i> spp.
Fir, Fraser	<i>Abies fraseri</i>
Fir, Noble	<i>Abies procera</i>
Floss-Flower	<i>Ageratum</i> spp.
Forsythia	<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis</i> spp.
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>

Geranium	<i>Pelargonium</i> spp.
Grass	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>
Grass, Dwarf Pampas	<i>Phalaris</i> spp.
Grass, Pampas	<i>Cortaderia seioana</i>
Hawthorn, Indian	<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>
Heather	<i>Erica dareyensis</i>
Hemlock	<i>Tsuga</i> spp.
Hemlock, Western	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>
Holly	<i>Hex</i> spp.
Hosta	<i>Hosta</i> spp.
House-Leek	<i>Sempervivum</i> spp.
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea</i> spp.
Hydrangea, French	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>
Impatiens ¹	<i>Impatiens</i> spp. ¹
Iris (Bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	<i>iris xiphium</i>
Iris, African	<i>Dietes iridiodes</i>
Iris, Butterfly	<i>Dietes iridiodes</i>
Ivy, Algerian	<i>Hedera aigeriensis</i>
Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Ivy, Swedish	<i>Plectranthus</i> spp.
Juniper	<i>Juniperus procumbens</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.
Larkspur	<i>Delphinium</i> spp.
Laurel	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>
Laurel, Australian	<i>Pittosporum</i> spp.
Laurel, Japanese	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Lilac, California	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Lilac, Wild	<i>Ceanothus sanguineus</i>
Lily, Asiatic	<i>Lilium</i> spp.
Lily, Peace	<i>Spathiphyllum fioribundium</i>
Lily-Turf	<i>Uriope muscari</i>
Live-Forever	<i>Sempervivum</i> spp.
Magnolia	<i>Magnolia</i> spp.
Magnolia, Saucer	<i>Magnolia soutangiana</i>
Magnolia, Southern	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Maple, Japanese	<i>Acerpafmatum</i>
Maple, Sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
Marigold	<i>Tagetes</i> spp.
Mock-Orange	<i>Pittosporum iobira</i>
Mugwort	<i>Artemisia</i> spp.
Nandina	<i>Nandina domestics</i>
Oak, Pin	<i>Quercus patustris</i>
Oak, Red	<i>Quercus fafcata</i>
Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Orpine	<i>Sedum</i> spp.
Palm, Date	<i>Phoenix dactyifera</i>
Palm, Parlor	<i>Ohamaedora elegans</i>
Palm, Queen	<i>Syagnis romanzoffianum</i>

Palm, Roebelin's	<i>Phoenix reobeienil</i>
Palm, Sago	<i>Caiyota urens</i>
Pansy*	<i>Viola</i> spp. *
Paper Plant	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>
Pear Brandford's	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>
Periwinkle	<i>Vinca</i> spp.
Petunia	<i>Petunia</i> spp.
Philodendron	<i>Philodendron</i> spp.
Phlox	<i>Phlox</i> spp.
Photinia, Red-Tip	<i>Photinia glabra</i>
Pine	<i>Pinus</i> spp.
Pine, Black	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
Pine, Eastern White	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Pine, Muhgo	<i>Pinus Muhgo</i>
Pine, Scotch	<i>Pinus Sylvestris</i>
Pink	<i>Dianthus</i> spp.
Plum, Flowering	<i>Prunus</i> spp.
Plum, Purple-Leaf	<i>Prunus</i> spp.
Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.
Poplar	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>
Pothos	<i>Epipremnum</i> spp.
Primrose	<i>Primula</i> spp.
Pussy's Foot	<i>Ageratum</i> spp.
Redbud, Western	<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Ribbon-Grass	<i>Setaria</i> spp.
Rose of Sharon	<i>Hibiscus syriac us</i>
Rose	<i>Rosa</i> spp.
Rose-Bay	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Rosemary (Prostrate)	<i>Rosmarinus</i> spp.
Rubber-Plant, Baby	<i>Peperomia</i> spp.
Rubber Tree	<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>
Sage	<i>Salvia</i> spp.
Sagebrush	<i>Artemisia</i> spp.
Snap-Dragon	<i>Antirrhinum</i> spp.
Snowball	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Spirea	<i>Spirea budaida</i>
Spirea	<i>Spirea japonica</i>
Spruce, Blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>
Spruce, Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>
Spruce, White	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Starwort	<i>Aster</i> spp.
Stonecrop	<i>Sedum</i> spp.
Sweet Alyssum	<i>Lobulana maritime</i>
Thymes Creeping	<i>Thymus serphyilum</i>
Umbrella-Tree	<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>
Verbena	<i>Verbena</i> spp.
Vervain	<i>Verbena</i> spp.
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum</i> spp.
Vinca	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>
Viola	<i>Viola</i> spp.

White Alder	<i>Ciethora</i> spp.
Wiegela, Pink	<i>Wiegeia</i> spp.
Willow, Virginia	<i>Itea virginica</i>
Winterberry	<i>Llex</i> spp.
Wormwood	<i>Artemisia</i> spp.
Yaupon	<i>Llex</i> spp.
Yew, Spreading	<i>Taxes baccata</i>
Yucca	<i>Yucca</i> spp.
Zebra-Plant	<i>Aphelandra</i> spp.
Zinnia	<i>Xinnia</i> spp.

*Do not Exceed 3.85 fl. oz./100 gallons of these species.

TABLE 4. Tolerant Varieties of Crabapple Species (Genus Malus) Tolerant Varieties of Malus

Arkansas Black	Eleyi	Mary Potter	seiboldii
atrosanguinea	Enterprise	Molten Lava	Selkirk
baccafa	Evereste	New Centennial	Sentinel
baccata var. jackii	Eyelynn	Ormiston Roy	Silver Moon
baccata var. mandshurica	floribunda	Pink Satin	Silverdrift
Callaway	Gloriosa	Prairie Maid	Sinai Fire
Candy mint Sargent	Golden Delicious	Prairiefire	spectabfis
Christmas Holly	Golden Raindrops	Profusion	Sugar Tyme
coronaria	Hopa	pumila	Van Eseltine
David	Indian Magic	Ralph Shay	White Angel
Dolgo	Island	Red Jade	Williams Pride
Donald Wyman	Katherine	Red Baron	Winter Gold
Dorothea	Lancelot	Sargent	Yellow Delicious
Doublings	Louisa	sargentii	zumi Calocarpa

TABLE 5. Intolerant Plants (Do not apply FBNSM 200 to these species or varieties).

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>
Crabapple – Flame variety	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Crabapple – Brandywine variety	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Crabapple – Novamac variety	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Cherry, Flowering – Yoshina variety	<i>Prunus yedoensis</i>
Leatherleaf Fern and Other Ferns for cut foliage	<i>Rumohra adianformis</i> and other species for cut foliage
Privet	<i>Ligustrum</i> spp.

CONIFERS AND COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION ROSES (Not For Use In California)

*FBN*SM 200 may be used to control certain diseases on conifers in production (indoor and outdoor) and landscape situations.

Please see the Ornamental Section above for more detailed directions for use in landscape situations.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz product/Acre (lb a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Conifers including Christmas Trees	Diplodia tip blight (<i>Diplodia pinea</i>) Lophodermium Needlecast (<i>Lophodermium pinastri</i>) Swiss Needlecast (<i>Phaeocryptopus gaumannii</i>)	6.1 – 15.3 (0.10 – 0.25)	<p>Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: <i>FBN</i>SM 200 must be integrated into an overall diseases management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance and removal of plant debris in which inoculum may overwinter.</p> <p>Resistance Management: Do not apply more than four sequential applications of <i>FBN</i>SM 200 before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than eight applications of <i>FBN</i>SM 200 per acre per year.</p> <p>Application Directions: <i>FBN</i>SM 200 applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at 7-21 day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p>
Roses (Commercial Rose Production)	Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora sparsa</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i>) Rust (<i>Phragmidium mucronatum</i> , <i>P. tuberculatum</i> , and other <i>Phragmidium</i> spp.) Septoria Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria rosea</i>) Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>)	3.0 – 15.3 (0.05 – 0.25)	<p>Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: <i>FBN</i>SM 200 must be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management and proper timing and placement of irrigation.</p> <p>Resistance Management: Do not apply more than four sequential applications of <i>FBN</i>SM 200 before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than eight applications per acre per year.</p> <p>Application Directions: <i>FBN</i>SM 200 applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at 7-21 day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p> <p>Plant Safety: <i>FBN</i>SM 200 has been shown to be safe when applied to roses. However, all varieties of roses have not been evaluated for safety. Small scale variety safety testing must be conducted to insure plant safety prior to large scale application, in addition, do not tank mix <i>FBN</i>SM 200 with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizer, etc. unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to roses.</p>

Specific Use Restrictions: Do not apply more than 123 fluid ounces of product/acre/year (2.0 lb. ai/A).

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE:

Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill on floor or paved surfaces, mop and remove to chemical waste storage area until proper disposal can be made if product cannot be used according to the label.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:

[Nonrefillable Container (five gallons or less):] Nonrefillable 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 a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

[Nonrefillable Container (greater than five gallons):] Nonrefillable 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 a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

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

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