

26/36[®] Fungicide

For the prevention and control of fungal diseases on ornamental plants grown in containers, fields or greenhouses, as well as fungal turf diseases on greens, fairways, tees and other turf sites.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Thiophanate-methyl: Dimethyl [(1,2-phenylene)bis(iminocarbonothioyl)]bis(carbamate)*	19.65%
Iprodione: 3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-N-(1-methylethyl)-2,4-dioxo-1-imidazolidinecarboxamide**	19.65%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:	60.70%
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TOTAL:	100.00%
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*Equivalent to 1.9 pounds Thiophanate-methyl per gallon

**Equivalent to 1.9 pounds Iprodione per gallon

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION / PRECAUCIÓN

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

See inside label booklet for **FIRST AID** and **PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire,
or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC
(800) 424-9300
For Medical Emergencies Only,
Call (877) 325-1840

EPA Reg. No. 228-630

Manufactured for
NUFARM AMERICAS INC.
11901 S. Austin Avenue
Alsip, IL 60803



Grow a better tomorrow.

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION / PRECAUCIÓN**

Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact (877) 325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

Mixers, loaders, and applicators applying as a dip treatment, others exposed to the concentrate and cleaners/repairers of equipment must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Chemical-resistant apron and
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks

Applicators using handheld equipment must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposures and
- Dust-mist filtering respirator (NIOSH-approved respirator with any R, P or HE filter)

Applicators using mechanical ground equipment must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

Applicators using truck-mounted equipment with a handgun at the end of the hose (i.e., for commercial turfgrass or ornamental applications) and all the other handlers not specified above must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves

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. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- 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 chemical can contaminate surface waters through aerial and ground spray applications. Under some conditions, it may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water after application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlaying extremely shallow ground water, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips and areas overlaying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

This product is toxic to invertebrates. 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 from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Cover, incorporate or clean up spills. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours for ornamental uses. The restricted-entry interval for all other WPS uses is 24 hours.

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

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposures

Notify workers of the application by warning them orally and by posting warning signs at entrances to treated areas.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Do not allow people (other than the applicator) or pets on the treatment area during application. Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS

This product is for use on ornamentals by chemigation or ground spray equipment and on turf using ground spray equipment.

This product is not for residential use.

For use by certified applicators or those under their immediate supervision.

Do not apply with fixed wing or rotary aircraft.

Not for use on turf being grown for sale or other commercial use as sod. Do not apply to home orchards/backyard fruit trees after fruit set.

Except for use on golf courses, if applying this product adjacent to a water body such as a lake, reservoir, river, permanent stream, marsh or natural pond, estuary, or commercial fish pond, there must be at least a 25-foot vegetative buffer strip between the water body and the point of application.

For golf courses only, do not apply to turf cut higher than 1" on golf holes where water bodies are present.

Do not apply this product when the wind direction is toward aquatic areas.

SPRAY DRIFT

SENSITIVE AREAS: The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitats for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

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

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

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

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

INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements)

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

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements)

- Volume – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of Nozzles – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle Type – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

BOOM LENGTH: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements) For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

APPLICATION HEIGHT: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements)

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

SWATH ADJUSTMENT: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements)

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

WIND: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements)

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements)

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements)

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

TURF APPLICATIONS

This product [26/36 Fungicide] prevents and controls fungal turf diseases on golf courses and non-residential turf including public areas (e.g. parks, athletic fields, lawns), Sod Farms, and institutional areas when used in combination with good turf management practices.

Turf Use Restrictions

DO NOT apply this product to turf through any type of irrigation system (chemigation).

DO NOT make more than six applications of this product in a year.

DO NOT use less than a 14-day retreatment interval.

DO NOT graze treated areas and do not feed clippings to livestock.

Uses of this product at residential turf sites is prohibited.

Turf Annual Application Rates

Use Site	Maximum Annual Application Rate (fl oz product / 1,000 ft ²)
Non-Residential Turf	16.0
Golf Courses - Tees/Greens/Aprons	24.0
Golf Courses - Fairways (except Florida)	8.0
Golf Courses - Fairways (Florida only and only during overseeding)	4.0

Preparation

Use with 1 to 4 gallons of water per 1,000 ft² for tees and greens. For larger turf areas, such as Fairways, roughs, Sod farms, public and institutional turf areas, do not use water volumes below 1 gal. / 1,000 ft².

Shake the product container well before adding to the spray mix.

While filling the spray tank with the desired amount of water, start agitation and add the specified amount of this product to the tank (see the table below for rates).

Thoroughly rinse the product container and pour the rinsate into spray tank.

Application

Do not allow the spray mixture to stand in the tank for longer than 12 hours prior to application.

Agitate the spray mixture continuously during application.

Apply with properly calibrated spray equipment using standard pressures to minimize spray drift.

For Disease Prevention:

Apply using the Light Pressure rates when weather conditions are favorable for the development of disease. Repeat applications every 14 to 21 days as necessary.

For Disease Control:

Apply using the appropriate rate based on the level of infestation (Light/Medium/Heavy) and repeat applications every 14 days until the disease is brought under control. Once the disease is controlled, follow instructions for disease prevention above.

For best results do not water or mow treated areas within 24 hours of application.

TURF
Golf Courses and Non-Residential Turf
Single Application Rates

Disease	Disease Pressure	Single Application Rate (fl oz product / 1,000 ft ²)	Use Information
Dollar spot sp. Brown patch <i>(Rhizoctonia solanii)</i> Anthracnose <i>(Colletotrichum graminicola)</i> Leaf spot (such as Helminthosporium Leaf Spot caused by <i>Drechslera</i> spp.) Corticium red thread <i>(Laetisaria fuciformis)</i> Ascochyta leaf blight <i>(Ascochyta)</i> Copper spot <i>(Gloeocercospora sorghi)</i> Fusarium patch <i>(Microdochium nivale)</i> Zoysia patch <i>(Rhizoctonia solanii)</i>	Light	1.0 to 2.0	For disease prevention: Apply 1 to 2 fl oz/1,000 ft ² at 14 to 21 day intervals For disease control: Apply at 14 day intervals
	Medium	2.0 to 3.0	
	Heavy	3.0 to 4.0	
Gray snow mold * <i>(Typhula spp.)</i> Pink snow mold * <i>(Fusarium nivale)</i>		4.0 to 8.0	Make one application before first permanent snow cover and a second during a mid-winter thaw. **Note: For non-residential turf only, the maximum single application rate is 8.0 fl oz/1,000 ft ² .

*See Tank Mixtures section for additional information

TANK MIXTURES

Additional Disease Control

If turf is threatened by additional diseases, tank mix this product with other fungicides to expand the spectrum of diseases controlled. When using a tank mixture, observe the most restrictive label limitations and precautions of the tank mix partner labels.

Summer Stress Complex/Summer Decline: For management of Summer Stress Complex/Summer Decline caused by *Pythium* spp. and *Rhizoctonia* spp, apply 2.0 to 4.0 fl oz of 26/36 Fungicide per 1,000 ft² in a tank mix with Alude, Phostrol or similar product containing phosphorous acid/phosphites at the labeled rate.

Snow Molds: For overwinter management of Pink and Gray Snow Mold, this product can be tank mixed with Torque, Strider, Affirm, Spectro, Legend, Alude or similar active ingredients.

ORNAMENTAL APPLICATIONS

26/36 Fungicide is a broad spectrum fungicide that may be applied safely to a wide range of ornamental flowering and foliage plants, either as a foliar spray, drench or dip. Please read specific instructions and use only as directed.

For use on ornamental plants grown in **Field, Nursery, Greenhouse, Shade/Lath or Hoop houses, Commercial Landscapes, and Conifer Nurseries***.

This product controls fungal diseases on the following ornamentals:

Ageratum	Croton	Holly	Pittosporum
Ajuga	Cyclamen ²	Hoya	Plum-Ornamental
Almond-Ornamental	Daffodils	Hydrangea	Poinsettia ²
Alyssum	Dahlia	Impatiens ¹	Poppy
Andromeda	Delphinium	Iris	Pothos ¹
Aphelandra	Deutzia	Juniper	Primrose
Artemesia	Dianthus	Kalanchoe	Privet
Aster	Dieffenbachia	Lilies	Protea
Azalea	Dizygotheca	Lipstickvine (Aeschynanthus)	Pyracantha
Boxwood	Dogwood	Marigold	Rhododendron
Cactus	Dracena	Monarda (Bee Balm)	Rose
Calendula	English ivy	Palm	Rose Tree of China
Carnation	Episcle	Pansy	Salvia
Cherry-Ornamental	Euonymus	Peach-Ornamental	Schefflera
Chrysanthemum ³	Ficus	Peperomia	Snapdragon
Cineraria	Forsythia	Periwinkle	Statice
Coleus	Gazania	Petunia ¹	Tree Ivy
Columbine	Geranium	Philodendron	Viburnum
Conifers	Gladiolus	Phlox	Violet
Coral bells (Heuchera)	Gloxinia	Pilea	Zinnia
Crape myrtle	Gypsophila	Pine	
Crassula	Hawthorn		

¹ Do not use this product as a drench on impatiens, petunias or pothos.

² Residue will be noticeable on foliage if plants are treated prior to sale when in bloom.

³ On chrysanthemums, do not make repeat applications at high drench rates.

NOTE: DO NOT use this product on Spathiphyllum or New Guinea Impatiens.

Plant Tolerance: Plant tolerances to 26/36 Fungicide have been found to be acceptable in the specific genera and cultivars listed on this label. It is not possible to evaluate every species or cultivar of ornamental plant for its tolerance to this product. The user should test for possible phytotoxic responses in other plants on a small areas basis using recommended rates prior to commercial use.

Apply this product by ground spray or chemigation only to control the following diseases:

Foliar Applications

Aerial web blight	Cercospora leaf spot	Helminthosporium leaf spot	Rhizoctonia blight
Alternaria leaf blight	Corynespora leaf spot	Ink spot	Scab
Anthracnose	Cylindrocladium ²	Ovulinia	Septoria leaf spot
Asochyta blight	Didymellina leaf spot	Phomopsis blight	
Black Spot ¹	Diplodia tip blight	Powdery mildew	
Botrytis blight	Entomosporium leaf spot	Ramularia leaf spot	
Botrytis gray mold	Fusarium leaf spot	Ray blight	

¹ Roses only

² Not effective on *Cylindrocladium spathiphylli*

Preparation

Mix 33 to 84 fl oz of this product with 100 gallons of water. Use the lower rates listed for disease prevention or when pest pressure is low. When pest pressures are moderate to high apply using the higher range of the rates listed.

Application

Foliar spray:

When conditions are favorable for disease development, apply to foliage just to the point of runoff. Make repeat applications every 7 to 14 days as necessary for control.

DO NOT apply more than 1.5 gal. of this product per acre in a single application.

Do not make more than 4 applications per year.

Drench Applications (after transplant)

Alternaria leaf blight	Fusarium root rot	Sclerotinia stem, crown and root rot
Botrytis blight	Fusarium stem rot	Thielaviopsis rot
Cylindrocladium rot	Ink spot	
Fusarium crown rot	Rhizoctonia root rot	

Drench:

Mix 13.5 fl oz per 100 gallons of drench solution. After transplant into propagation beds or containers, apply 0.5 to 2 pints of drench solution per square foot depending on media type and depth. To maintain control, make repeat applications every 2 weeks as necessary while conditions remain favorable for disease development. 26/36 Fungicide should be used as part of a managed rotational program.

Do not apply more than 37 fl oz/1,000 ft² per year.

Do not make more than 6 applications per year.

Dip Applications

Rose: Botrytis Storage Rot (*Botrytis* Sp.)

Azalea and Rhododendron: Cylindrocladium Blight and Wilt* (*Cylindrocladium scoparium*).

Follow local extension recommendation for warming of dip solution prior to chemical introduction. Mix 33 fl oz per 100 gallons of dip solution.

For Roses: Dip bare root roses for 5 minutes in dip solution. Remove and allow to dry prior to cold storage.

For Azalea and Rhododendron: Dip cuttings for 5 minutes and allow to dry prior to planting.

Gladiolus: Fusarium Corm Rot (*Fusarium oxysporum*)

Follow local extension recommendation for warming of dip solution prior to chemical introduction. Mix 66 fl oz per 100 gallons of dip solution.

Dip corms for 5 minutes in dip solution. Remove and allow to dry prior to storage.

CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply this product only through pressurized drench (flood), sprinkler (overhead), or drip (trickle) irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

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

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.

Requirements for Chemigation Systems Connected to Public Water Systems

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

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

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

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.

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.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Chemigation System Requirements

Systems utilizing a pressurized water and pesticide system must meet the following requirements:

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.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The 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.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. 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.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Chemigation Precautions

Do not apply in greenhouses when temperatures are above 95°F.

Do not allow the spray mixture to stand in the tank for more than 12 hours.

For best results do not water treated areas within 24 hours of application.

Chemigation Mixture Preparation and Application

Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical tank and entire injector system and flush thoroughly with clean water.

See the label instructions in the Ornamentals Section of this label for dilution rates and timing of application.

Shake product container well before pouring into spray tank.

When applying this product via chemigation, a pesticide supply tank should be used. Prepare a suspension of this product in a mix tank by filling the tank with 1/2 to 3/4 the desired amount of water. Start mechanical or hydraulic agitation and slowly add the specified amount of this product. Complete the mix by adding the remaining volume of water.

Apply this product with liquid fertilizers that are chemically neutral. Application in conjunction with highly alkaline fertilizers, such as aqueous ammonia, tend to degrade the pesticide resulting in reduced performance, and must be avoided.

The spray mixture must be continuously agitated during application.

Apply this product continuously for the duration of the water application.

Except in cases of severe infestation, allow one week between applications of this and other control products. (This guideline can be relaxed where a severe insect or disease attack requires immediate treatment.)

Instructions for Sprinkler (Overhead) Chemigation

Observe the requirements in the Chemigation System Requirements section.

Follow instructions in the Chemigation Mixture Preparation and Application section.

Set the sprinkler system to deliver 0.1 to 0.25 inches of water per acre. Volumes of water higher than this reduce efficacy. Start sprinkler and uniformly inject the suspension of this product into the irrigation water line so as to deliver the desired rate per acre. Inject the suspension of this product with a positive displacement pump into the main line ahead of a right angle turn to ensure adequate mixing.

Maintain continuous agitation in the mix tank during mixing and application to assure uniform suspension.

Greater accuracy in calibration and distribution will be achieved by injecting larger volumes of a more dilute suspension per unit time.

Application of more than specified quantities of irrigation water per acre tend to result in decreased product performance.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift, when system connections or fittings leak, when nozzles do not provide uniform distribution or when lines containing product cannot be flushed and must be dismantled and drained. In a center pivot system, block the nozzle set nearest the well pivot injection unit to prevent spray being applied to this area.

Where sprinkler distributions do not overlap sufficiently, unacceptable disease control will result.

Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water.

Check local restrictions and requirements regarding sprinkler irrigation application as they might vary from state to state.

NOTE: When treatment with this product has been completed, do not irrigate area for 24-48 hours to prevent washing the chemical off the crop.

Instructions for Pressurized Drench (Flood) Chemigation

Observe the requirements in the “Chemigation System Requirements” section.

Follow instructions in the “Chemigation Mixture Preparation and Application” section.

Systems using a gravity flow pesticide dispensing system must meter the pesticide into the water at the head of the field and downstream of a hydraulic discontinuity such as a drop structure or weir box to decrease potential for water source contamination from backflow if water flow stops.

Instructions for Drip (Trickle) Chemigation

Observe the requirements in the “Chemigation System Requirements” section.

Follow instructions in the “Chemigation Mixture Preparation and Application” section.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a cool, clean, dry place. Do not store at temperatures exceeding 120°F or at temperatures below 32°F.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable Containers 5 Gallons or Less

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. 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 or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable containers larger than 5 gallons

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure 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. **Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure-rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

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