For disease control on turfgrass and ornamentals

Active Ingredient:
triticonazole*: (1RS)-(E)-5-{(4-chlorophenyl)methylene}-2,
2-dimethyl-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)cyclopentanol .......................................................... 19.2%
Other Ingredients: ................................................................................................................................ 80.8%
Total: ............................................................................................................................................. 100.0%

* Contains 1.69 pounds triticonazole per gallon formulated as a water-based suspension concentrate

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 for complete First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, Conditions of Sale and Warranty, and state-specific crop and/or use site restrictions.

In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

Net Contents:

BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

The Chemical Company
Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemically resistant to this product are listed below. For more options, refer to Category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material (such as nitrile, butyl, neoprene, and/or barrier laminate)
- Shoes plus socks

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

Environmental Hazards

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 from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to aquatic sites. DO NOT contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Directions For Use

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

DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.
This product cannot be used to formulate or reformulate any other pesticide product.

**AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

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

**DO NOT** enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material (such as nitrile, butyl, neoprene, and/or barrier laminate)
- Shoes plus socks

**NONAGRICULTURAL 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, and handlers of agricultural pesticides.

**DO NOT** enter or allow others to enter treated areas until sprays have dried.

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

**DO NOT** contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

**Pesticide Storage**

Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. **DO NOT** store near food or feed. Protect from frost and freezing.

**Pesticide Disposal**

Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility. 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.

(continued)

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (continued)**

**Container Handling**

**Nonrefillable Container.** **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

**Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity ≤ 5 gallons) 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.

**Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity > 5 gallons) 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 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 pressure rinse as follows:

- **BASF Corporation** 1-800-832-HELP (4357)
- **CHEMTREC** 1-800-424-9300

**Steps to take if this material is released into the environment or spilled:**

- **Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and avoid exposure when managing a spill.** (See **Precautionary Statements** section of this label for required PPE.)
- **Dike and contain the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.)** and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal.
- **Remove contaminated clothing, and wash affected skin areas with soap and water.** Wash clothing before reuse.
- **Keep spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.**
**Product Information**

**Trinity® fungicide** is a broad-spectrum fungicide formulated as a suspension concentrate. The best disease control is achieved when **Trinity** is applied in a regularly scheduled protective spray program and used in a rotation program with other fungicides. **Trinity** may also be used as a curative for certain diseases. **Trinity** has good residual activity against target fungi. Failure to follow directions and precautions on this label may result in injury and/or inferior disease control.

**Use Sites**

**Turfgrass**
- Cemeteries
- Commercial, institutional, municipal, and residential lawns
- Golf courses
- Parks
- Recreation areas, including sports and athletic fields
- Sod farms

**Ornamentals**
*(including bedding/potted plants; container-grown plants; and nursery field-grown plants)*
- Christmas and conifer and/or hardwood tree nurseries
- Containers
- Greenhouses, lathhouses, and shadehouses
- Interiorscapes
- Other non-turfgrass areas (e.g., landscape beds, stands of trees) within turfgrass areas
- Outdoor nurseries (container or field)
- Residential and commercial landscapes
- Retail nurseries

**Resistance Management**

**Mode of Action**

Triticonazole, the active ingredient in **Trinity**, is a **Group 3** fungicide and belongs to the **Sterol Biosynthesis Inhibitors** or **Demethylation Inhibitors (DMI)** class of chemistry. **Trinity** is effective against pathogens resistant to fungicides, such as anilinopyridines, benzimidazoles, dicafoximides, or strobilurins. The repeated and exclusive use of **Trinity** or other **Group 3** fungicides (e.g. fenamidone, metconazole, myclobutanil, propiconazole, tebuconazole, or triadimefon) may allow less sensitive strains of target fungi to build over time and may reduce disease control.

**Maintaining Performance**

To maintain the performance of **Trinity**, **DO NOT** exceed the total number of sequential applications of **Trinity** listed in the **Turfgrass Restrictions and Limitations** and **Ornamentals Restrictions and Limitations** sections of this label. Follow label instructions for sequential use of **Trinity** or other **Group 3** fungicides.

The following recommendations may be considered to delay the development of fungicide resistance:

1. **Tank mixes** - Use tank mixtures with **non-Group 3** fungicides that are labeled for the same use and are effective against the pathogens of concern. Use at least the minimum labeled rates of each fungicide in the tank mix.

2. **Integrated Pest Management (IPM)** - Integrate **Trinity** into an overall disease and pest management program. Follow cultural practices known to reduce disease development. **Trinity** may be used in advisory (disease forecasting) programs which recommend application timing based on environmental factors favorable for disease development.

3. **Monitoring** - Monitor the success of each fungicide in controlling the targeted pathogen and record other factors that can influence fungicide performance and/or disease development. If a **Group 3** target site fungicide, such as **Trinity**, appears to be less effective against a pathogen than in previous applications, contact a BASF representative or local state extension agent for further investigation.

**Spray Drift Management**

**Sensitive Areas**

**Trinity** should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. bodies of water or nontarget crops) is minimal and when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas.

**DO NOT** spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application. Conditions that contribute to drift include: thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, spray nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, temperature/humidity, etc. Contact your local state extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area.

All application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers. **Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator.**

**Aerial Application Methods and Equipment**

The interaction of many equipment-related 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.

**DO NOT** apply under circumstances where possible drift to unprotected persons, food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged, or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use, or consumption can occur.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops.

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the fixed wing span or rotor blade diameter.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Information on Droplet Size
The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplet size consistent with acceptable efficacy. 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).

Controlling droplet size:
- **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 recommended practice. Significant deflection from the 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.

Wind
Drift potential is lowest when wind speed does not exceed 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application must be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity
Low humidity and high temperatures increase the evaporation of spray droplets and, therefore, the likelihood of increased spray drift. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures. When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions
Applications must 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.

Cleaning Spray Equipment
Clean spray equipment thoroughly before and after applying this product, particularly if a product with the potential to injure turfgrass or ornamentals was used before Trinity® fungicide.

Additives
Because of the large number of additives or adjuvants that may be used, neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether Trinity can be used safely with all additives. Consult with a BASF Corporation representative or local state extension agent for more information concerning additives. Label directions are based on data without additives.

Additives (stickers, extenders, wetting agents, spray adjuvants) are typically not necessary for use with Trinity. However, if additives are included in combination with Trinity, use only additives approved for use on turfgrass (when applying to turfgrass) or on ornamentals (when applying to ornamentals).

Refer to the Use with Additives section within the Turfgrass Use Directions and Ornamentals Directions sections of this label.

Tank Mixing Information

Tank Mix Partners/Components
Trinity is compatible with most fungicide, insecticide, and fertilizer products. If tank mixes are used, follow rate restrictions, label directions/limitations, and precautions on all labels, while observing the most restrictive of the labeling limitations and precautions of all products used.

Physical incompatibility, reduced disease control, or injury could result from mixing Trinity with other fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, additives, or fertilizers. When applying Trinity to turfgrass and/or ornamentals, local state extension agents may be a source of information when tank mixing combinations other than BASF-recommended tank mixes.
Compatibility Test for Tank Mix Components

1. Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test. Begin with a quart-sized jar. Add components in the same order as listed in the Mixing Order. Start with 3.5 cups of water from the intended source at the source temperature. For each dry product, add 2 teaspoons per pound of product per acre. For each liquid product, add 1 teaspoon per pint of product per acre.
2. Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.
3. When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes.
4. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface; fine particles that precipitate to the bottom; or thick (clabbered) texture. **DO NOT** use any spray solution that could clog spray nozzles.

Mixing Order

- **Shake the Trinity® fungicide** container well before adding it to the spray tank.
- Limit the amount of spray mixture prepared to that needed for immediate use.
  1. **Water** - Fill tank 1/2 to 3/4 full with clean water and start agitation.
  2. **Agitation** - Maintain agitation throughout mixing.
  3. **Products in PVA bags** - Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
  4. **Water-soluble additives** (including dry and liquid fertilizer such as ammonium sulfate (AMS) or urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), when applicable)
  5. **Water-dispersible products** (including dry flowables, dry wettable granules, suspension concentrates such as Trinity, or suspo-emulsions)
  6. **Water-soluble products**
  7. **Emulsifiable concentrates** (including oil concentrates or methylated seed oil, when applicable)
  8. **Remaining quantity of water**

Maintain agitation throughout application until spraying is completed. **DO NOT** allow mixture to stand for extended periods before application.

Application Information

- **Apply Trinity** as a preventive or in the early stages of disease development. Use of **Trinity** as a late curative or eradicant treatment may result in unsatisfactory disease control.
- **Actual duration of disease control will vary depending on environmental conditions, disease pressure, and management practices.**

Ground Application Rates

Apply **Trinity** at the rates and volumes indicated in the Turfgrass Use Directions or Ornamentals Use Directions sections of this label. Repeat applications at the specified interval, as necessary.

Aerial Application Rates

Aerial application is permitted only on the following use sites:
- Container and field nurseries
- Forest and conifer nurseries
- Sod farms

Apply **Trinity** at the rates indicated in the Turfgrass Use Directions or Ornamentals Use Directions sections, in no less than 10 gallons of spray solution per acre. Repeat application at the specified interval, as necessary.

Turfgrass Use Directions

Apply **Trinity** as a solo foliar spray or in tank mix with other turfgrass fungicides. **DO NOT** exceed the specified application rate. Follow the use restrictions in Resistance Management and Turfgrass Restrictions and Limitations sections. Make all applications according to the use directions on this label. Failure to follow directions and precautions on this label may result in injury and/or inferior disease control.

**Trinity** may be applied to turfgrass for disease control on the following use sites:
- Cemeteries
- Commercial, institutional, municipal, and residential lawns
- Golf courses
- Parks
- Recreation areas, including sports and athletic fields
- Sod farms

Tolerant Turfgrass Species

- Bentgrass, colonial
- Bentgrass, creeping
- Bermudagrass, common
- Bermudagrass, hybrid
- Bluegrass, annual (Poa annua)
- Bluegrass, Kentucky
- Bluegrass, rough (Poa pratensis)
- Buffalograss
- Centipedegrass
- Dichondra
- Fescue, fine
- Fescue, tall
- Paspalum, seashore
- Ryegrass, annual
- Ryegrass, perennial
- St. Augustinegrass
- Zoysiagrass

1 Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling.
Turfgrass Uses and Tolerance

Because of variability within turfgrass species, application techniques, and possible tank mix combinations, neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined if Trinity fungicide can safely be applied to all turfgrasses under all conditions. Therefore, the user must determine if Trinity can be used safely before large-scale use. Apply the specified rate of Trinity on a small test area under conditions expected to be encountered. Monitor for any adverse effects (e.g., turf injury) during a 14-day period following application.

Use with Additives

Before large-scale use, apply the specified rate of Trinity on a small test area of the turfgrass to be treated under growing conditions and with the representative turfgrass species. Monitor for any adverse effects (e.g., turf injury) during a 14-day period following application.

Turfgrass Restrictions and Limitations

- **Maximum seasonal use rate** - DO NOT apply more than a total of 6 fl ozs of Trinity per 1000 sq ft (261.4 fl ozs per acre) per year.
- **Control of dollar spot or anthracnose on turfgrass** - DO NOT make more than 2 sequential applications of Trinity. Then alternate to an effective non-Group 3 fungicide with a different mode of action for at least 2 applications.
- **All other diseases on turfgrass** - DO NOT make more than 3 sequential applications of Trinity. Then alternate to an effective non-Group 3 fungicide with a different mode of action for at least 2 applications.
- **Golf Courses Only** - DO NOT apply to turfgrass cut higher than 1 inch on golf holes where water bodies are present.
- DO NOT apply to turfgrass under stress from heat, cold, drought, or other conditions that could affect efficacy. Maintain turfgrass in vigorous growing condition.
- DO NOT apply to turfgrass areas likely to be grazed by livestock.
- DO NOT feed turfgrass clippings to livestock or poultry.
- DO NOT apply Trinity through any type of irrigation system.
- DO NOT apply to turfgrass by air except on sod farms.
- DO NOT use on ultradwarf Bermudagrass varieties.

Turfgrass Precautions for Summer Stress

- **Complex/Summer Decline** — On turfgrass that is primarily Poa annua (annual bluegrass), use a maximum of 1 fl oz per 1000 sq ft. This includes soil-based greens, tees, and fairways. Allow 28 days between Trinity applications to Poa annua (annual bluegrass).

- **Applications made to Poa annua** (annual bluegrass) treated with a growth regulator (e.g., Cutless®, Primo®) may result in overregulation, discoloration, and possible thinning when high rates of the growth regulator are used. Reduce growth regulator rates or skip an application when applying Trinity.
- **Tank mixing of Trinity with a growth regulator** is not recommended on Poa annua (annual bluegrass) turfgrass. For best results, separate these applications.
- **On all other Bermudagrass greens** — DO NOT apply at spring transition or injury may occur. Applications in early spring or following full greenup are acceptable. It is not recommended that Trinity be used on Bermudagrass greens when temperatures exceed 90°F. If Trinity is applied under these conditions, DO NOT make more than 1 application of Trinity at no greater than 1 fl oz in a 28-day period per interval. DO NOT use on ultradwarf Bermudagrass varieties.

Turfgrass Spray Instructions

Using the application rates and intervals specified for each disease as listed in Table 1, apply Trinity in 1 to 5 gallons of water per 1000 sq ft (44 to 220 gallons per acre). Use the shorter specified application interval and/or the higher specified rate when prolonged favorable disease conditions exist. If necessary, make repeat applications at the specified interval.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Pathogen</th>
<th>Use Rate (fl ozs <strong>Trinity® fungicide</strong> per 1000 sq ft)</th>
<th>Use Rate (fl ozs <strong>Trinity per Acre</strong>)</th>
<th>Application Interval (days)</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Anthracnose | *Colletotrichum graminicola* | 0.5 to 1.0 | 21.8 to 43.6 | 14 to 28 | • Apply when conditions favor disease development.  
• For preventive applications where light disease pressure is anticipated, use the lower rate and longer interval.  
• For severe disease conditions or for an early curative application, use the higher rate and shorter interval. |
| Brown patch | *Rhizoctonia solani* | 0.75 to 2.0 | 32.7 to 87.1 | 14 to 28 | • Apply when conditions favor disease development.  
• Use higher rate range for longer interval or when applied under heavy disease pressure conditions. |
| †Yellow patch | (also known as cool temperature brown patch) | *Rhizoctonia cerealis* | 1.0 to 2.0 | 43.6 to 87.1 | 21 to 28 | • Make 1 to 2 applications in the fall or when conditions favor disease development. |
| †Brown ring patch | †Waitea patch | *Waitea circinata var. circinata* | 1.0 to 2.0 | 43.6 to 87.1 | 14 to 28 | • Apply when early yellow ring development is symptomatic.  
• Late curative applications will not be effective. |
| †Dollar spot | *Sclerotinia homoeocarpa* | 1.0 to 2.0 | 43.6 to 87.1 | 14 to 28 | • Apply when conditions favor disease development.  
• For preventive applications where light disease pressure is anticipated, use the lower rate and longer interval.  
• For severe disease conditions or for an early curative application, use the higher rate and shorter interval.  
• Rotation with **Emerald® fungicide** and **Curalan® EG fungicide** is suggested for resistance management. |
| Fairy ring | various *Basidiomycete fungi* | 1.0 to 2.0 | 43.6 to 87.1 | 14 to 28 | • Apply when conditions favor disease development.  
• Apply before pronounced symptoms, such as ring development.  
• Late curative applications will not be effective. |
| †Fusarium patch | †Microdochium patch | *Microdochium nivale* | 1.0 to 2.0 | 43.6 to 87.1 | 10 to 14 | • Apply when conditions favor disease development in spring to early summer when night temperatures reach 70°F.  
• Repeat applications will be necessary when disease is present. |
| †Gray snow mold | †Typhula blight | *Typhula spp.* | 0.5 to 2.0 | 21.8 to 87.1 | 14 to 28 | • Make 1 to 2 preventive applications late in the fall before snow cover occurs.  
• Repeat applications at 14-day to 28-day intervals when conditions favor heavy disease pressure or if there is prior history with the disease.  
• Under severe disease pressure, tank mix with another snow mold fungicide. |

(continued)
<table>
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</table>
| Large patch      | *Rhizoctonia solani AG2-2 LP* | 1.0 to 2.0                                        | 43.6 to 87.1                      | 14 to 28                    | • For optimum control, make 1 to 2 applications in the fall when conditions favor disease development. Repeat 1 application in spring, if needed.  
• For preventive applications where light disease pressure is anticipated, use the lower rate and longer interval.  
• For severe disease conditions or for an early curative application, use the higher rate and shorter interval. |
| Necrotic ring spot |                               | 1.0 to 2.0                                        | 43.6 to 87.1                      | 28                          | • Apply when soil temperatures reach 60°F in early spring to summer and continue at 28-day intervals when conditions favor disease development.  
• Provide additional irrigation following application or core/spike aerate to move fungicide to root zone. |
| Pink patch       | *Limonomyces roseipellis*     | 1.0 to 2.0                                        | 43.6 to 87.1                      | 14 to 28                    | • Apply when conditions favor disease development when night temperatures are 60°F to 70°F and in periods of higher rainfall.  
• For preventive applications where light disease pressure is anticipated, use the lower rate and longer interval.  
• For severe disease conditions or for an early curative application, use the higher rate and shorter interval. |
| Pink snow mold   | *Microdochium nivale*         | 0.5 to 2.0                                        | 21.8 to 87.1                      | 14 to 28                    | • In late fall, just before snow cover, make 2 applications 14-days to 28-days apart.  
• Repeat applications at 14-day to 28-day intervals when conditions favor heavy disease pressure or if there is prior history with the disease.  
• Under severe disease pressure conditions, tank mix with another snow mold fungicide. |
| Red leaf spot    | *Drechslera erythrospila*     | 0.5 to 1.0                                        | 21.8 to 43.6                      | 14 to 28                    | • Apply when conditions favor disease development.  
• For preventive applications where light disease pressure is anticipated, use the lower rate and longer interval.  
• For severe disease conditions or for an early curative application, use the higher rate and shorter interval. |
| Red thread       | *Laetisaria fuciformis*       | 0.5 to 1.0                                        | 21.8 to 43.6                      | 14 to 28                    | • Apply when conditions favor disease development when night temperatures are 60°F to 70°F and in periods of higher rainfall.  
• For preventive applications where light disease pressure is anticipated, use the lower rate and longer interval.  
• For severe disease conditions or for an early curative application, use the higher rate and shorter interval. |
Table 1. Turfgrass Application Directions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease Pathogen</th>
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<th>Use Rate (fl ozs Trinity per Acre)</th>
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</table>
| Rust *Puccinia spp.* | 0.5 to 1.0 | 21.8 to 43.6 | 14 to 28 | • Apply when conditions favor disease development.  
• For preventive applications where light disease pressure is anticipated, use the lower rate and longer interval.  
• For severe disease conditions or for an early curative application, use the higher rate and shorter interval. |
| Summer patch *Magnaporthe poae* | 1.0 to 2.0 | 43.6 to 87.1 | 14 to 28 | • Begin applications in spring when soil temperatures reach 60°F to 65°F at a 2-inch soil depth, or as recommended by a local state extension agent.  
• Repeat applications at 14-day to 28-day intervals.  
• Use higher rate range when applied under heavy disease pressure conditions, or if there is prior history, or for longer interval. |
| Take-all patch *Gaeumannomyces graminis var. avenae* | 1.0 to 2.0 | 43.6 to 87.1 | 14 to 28 | • Make 1 to 2 applications in the fall (September to October) and 1 to 2 applications in the spring (April to May), depending on local conditions.  
• Repeat applications under active disease conditions.  
• Use higher rate and shorter interval under early curative application. |
| Zoysia patch *Rhizoctonia solani* | 1.0 to 2.0 | 43.6 to 87.1 | 14 to 28 | • Make 1 to 2 applications in the fall when conditions favor disease development.  
• For preventive applications where light disease pressure is anticipated, use the lower rate and longer interval.  
• For severe disease conditions or for an early curative application, use the higher rate and shorter interval. |

Additional Turfgrass Uses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Use Rate (fl ozs Trinity per Acre)</th>
<th>Application Interval (days)</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| Algae | 0.5 to 1.0 | 21.8 to 43.6 | 14 to 28 | • For algae suppression, repeat applications using lower rate for preventive applications.  
• For curative control of algae, include a tank mix with chlorothalonil or mancozeb.  
• Apply Trinity solo or tank mix with Insignia fungicide or Insignia SC Intrinsic™ brand fungicide to reduce symptoms. |
| Summer stress complex/Summer decline | 0.5 to 1.0 | 21.8 to 43.6 | 14 to 28 | • For algae suppression, repeat applications using lower rate for preventive applications.  
• For curative control of algae, include a tank mix with chlorothalonil or mancozeb.  
• Apply Trinity solo or tank mix with Insignia fungicide or Insignia SC Intrinsic™ brand fungicide to reduce symptoms. |

†DO NOT apply more than a total of 6 fl ozs of Trinity per 1000 sq ft (261.4 fl ozs/A) per year for turfgrass applications.  
† Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling.
Apply Trinity as a solo foliar spray or in tank mix with other ornamental fungicides. DO NOT exceed the specified application rate. Follow the use restrictions in Resistance Management and Ornamentals Restrictions and Limitations sections. Failure to follow directions and precautions on this label may result in injury and/or inferior disease control.

Trinity may be applied for disease control on ornamentals (including bedding/potted plants, container-grown plants, and nursery field-grown plants) in the following use sites:

- Containers
- Greenhouses, lathhouses, and shadehouses
- Interiorscapes
- Other non-turfgrass landscape areas, located at golf courses, recreation areas, and parks
- Outdoor and field nurseries, including Christmas tree and forest or conifer plantations
- Residential and commercial landscapes
- Retail nurseries

Table 2. Turfgrass Mixing Rates for Spray Mixture Preparation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spray Mixture Volume (gallons)</th>
<th>Spray Volume (gallons per 1000 sq ft)</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trinity® fungicide at 0.5 fl oz per 1000 sq ft (fl ozs)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinity at 0.75 fl oz per 1000 sq ft (fl ozs)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinity at 1.0 fl oz per 1000 sq ft (fl ozs)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ornamentals Use Directions

Refer to Table 4 for the list of ornamentals tolerant to Trinity. Not all plant species and their varieties and cultivars have been tested for tolerance to Trinity by BASF Corporation. Therefore, before using Trinity, test the product on a sample of the ornamentals under the conditions to be treated to ensure that injury or unacceptable phytotoxic response will not occur. Always include different cultivars to account for differences in plant sensitivity to the fungicide. Additionally, tank mix combinations of Trinity; other pesticide treatments preceding or following those of Trinity; combinations of Trinity with adjuvants or surfactants; and/or local conditions can influence crop tolerance and may not match those under which BASF Corporation has conducted testing.

NOTE: Group 3 fungicides, which include triticonazole, the active ingredient in Trinity, can provide unwanted plant growth regulation effects on some ornamentals at some rates. Therefore, before using Trinity, test on a sample of the ornamentals under the conditions to be treated to ensure that injury or unacceptable phytotoxic response will not occur. Always include different cultivars to account for differences in plant sensitivity to the fungicide. Additionally, tank mix combinations of Trinity; other pesticide treatments preceding or following those of Trinity; combinations of Trinity with adjuvants or surfactants; and/or local conditions can influence crop tolerance and may not match those under which BASF Corporation has conducted testing.

Ornamentals Uses and Tolerance

- Maximum annual use rate - DO NOT apply more than 216 fl ozs/A of Trinity per year for all ornamental crops grown in the same area.
- DO NOT apply more than 36 fl ozs of Trinity per acre per application.
- DO NOT make more than 2 sequential applications of Trinity on ornamentals. Then alternate to an effective non-Group 3 fungicide with a different mode of action for at least 2 applications.
- DO NOT apply to ornamentals that show injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by prior pesticide applications.
- DO NOT apply to ornamentals that are under stress from heat, cold, drought, or other conditions that could affect efficacy. Maintain in vigorous growing condition.
- DO NOT use on ornamental plugs or unrooted cuttings.
- DO NOT use on ornamentals in containers or cell trays smaller than 2 inches.
- DO NOT use on vegetables grown in greenhouses for crop production, or in vegetable production of transplants for outdoor use.
DO NOT use on crops or plants intended for food or feed use.

DO NOT apply through any type of irrigation system.

DO NOT apply in tank mix applications on ornamentals with carbamate or organophosphate insecticides.

DO NOT tank mix with plant growth regulators for application to ornamentals.

DO NOT apply by air on ornamentals except for ornamentals grown in container and field nurseries and forest and conifer nurseries.

Ornamentals Spray Instructions

Using the application rates and intervals specified for each disease as listed in Table 3, apply Trinity® fungicide at 4.0 to 12.0 fl ozs per 100 gallons.

Use the shorter specified application interval and/or the higher specified rate when prolonged favorable disease conditions exist. If necessary, make repeat applications at the specified interval.

Thoroughly cover and wet foliage, stem, crown, and soil. Rainfall or irrigation within 1 hour after application will not decrease the effectiveness of the application.

---

Table 3. Ornamentals Application Directions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease Pathogen</th>
<th>Use Rate (fl ozs Trinity per 100 gallons)</th>
<th>Application Interval† (days)</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anthracnose</td>
<td>8.0 to 12.0</td>
<td>7 to 14</td>
<td>• Use preventively.&lt;br&gt;• Begin applications when conditions favor fungal infection and before disease symptom development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Colletotrichum spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gleosporium spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crown and basal rot</td>
<td>8.0 to 12.0</td>
<td>7 to 14</td>
<td>• Use preventively.&lt;br&gt;• Begin applications when conditions favor fungal infection and before disease symptom development.&lt;br&gt;• The crown and base of the plant and the soil or potting medium surrounding the crown must be thoroughly covered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fusarium spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rhizoctonia solani</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf spot</td>
<td>4.0 to 8.0</td>
<td>7 to 14</td>
<td>• Use preventively.&lt;br&gt;• Begin applications when conditions favor fungal infection and before disease symptom development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alternaria spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cercospora spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Myrothecium spp.</td>
<td>8.0 to 12.0</td>
<td>• Use highest label rate for Entomosporium leaf spot.&lt;br&gt;• Use of an adjuvant/spreader sticker can aid in control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Entomosporium spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powdery mildew</td>
<td>6.0 to 12.0</td>
<td>7 to 14</td>
<td>• Use preventively.&lt;br&gt;• Begin applications when conditions favor fungal infection and before disease symptom development.&lt;br&gt;• Use highest label rate for rose powdery mildew.&lt;br&gt;• Use of an adjuvant/spreader sticker can aid in control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Erysiphe spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oidium spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scab</td>
<td>6.0 to 12.0</td>
<td>7 to 14</td>
<td>• Use preventively.&lt;br&gt;• Begin applications when conditions favor fungal infection and before disease symptom development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cladosporium spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sphaceloma spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Venturia spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stem blight – dieback</td>
<td>6.0 to 8.0</td>
<td>7 to 14</td>
<td>• Use preventively.&lt;br&gt;• Begin applications when conditions favor fungal infection and before disease symptom development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phoma spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stem blight – dieback</td>
<td>8.0 to 12.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Use preventively.&lt;br&gt;• Begin applications when conditions favor fungal infection and before disease symptom development.&lt;br&gt;• The stem areas of the plant must be thoroughly covered using spray to runoff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fusarium spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sclerotinia spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sclerotium rolfsii</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† The application interval applies to conditions under which moderate-to-high disease pressure is expected. If conditions are unfavorable for infection, or if disease pressure is absent, the interval can be extended up to 28 days.
Table 4. Ornamentals Tolerant to Trinity® fungicide*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alyssum, sweet</td>
<td>Lobularia maritima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andromeda</td>
<td>Pieris japonica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple (nonbearing)</td>
<td>Malus spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azalea</td>
<td>Rhododendron spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamboo, heavenly</td>
<td>Nandina domestica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barberry</td>
<td>Berberis spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Begonia</td>
<td>Begonia spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burning bush (see also Euonymus)</td>
<td>Euonymus alatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camellia</td>
<td>Camellia spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnation</td>
<td>Dianthus spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinks</td>
<td>Dianthus caryophyllus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet William</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemum</td>
<td>Chrysanthemum spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemum, hybrids</td>
<td>Chrysanthemum x hybrid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daisy, shasta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mums, garden</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coleus</td>
<td>Solenostemon spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabapple</td>
<td>Malus spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crape myrtle</td>
<td>Lagerstroemia indica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daylily</td>
<td>Hemerocallis spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dumb cane</strong></td>
<td>Dieffenbachia spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dusty Miller</td>
<td>Senecio cineraria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euonymus</td>
<td>Euonymus spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fir, Fraser</td>
<td>Abies fraser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig, weeping</td>
<td>Ficus benjamina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gardenia</td>
<td>Gardenia jasminoides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerbera daisy</td>
<td>Gerbera jamesonii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geranium</td>
<td>Pelargonium spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honeysuckle</td>
<td>Lonicera spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrangea</td>
<td>Hydrangea spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Impatiens</strong></td>
<td>Impatiens spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Impatiens walleriana</strong></td>
<td>Impatiens x New Guinea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liriope, lily turf</td>
<td>Liriope spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lisianthus</td>
<td>Eustoma spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maple</td>
<td>Acer spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maple, Amur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maple, Norway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maple, sugar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marigold (African daisy)</td>
<td>Tagetes erecta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mock orange</td>
<td>Pythium orobari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak</td>
<td>Quercus spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak, bur</td>
<td>Q. macrocarpa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak, red</td>
<td>Q. rubra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pansy</strong></td>
<td>Viola bicolor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periwinkle</td>
<td>Vinca minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petunia</td>
<td>Petunia spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petunia, seaside</td>
<td>Calibrachoa spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Calibrachoa x hybrid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Before making applications of Trinity to an entire area, first treat a small area to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur. Trinity has been assessed on a wide variety of ornamentals for plant tolerance; however, local conditions can also influence crop tolerance and may not match those under which BASF Corporation has conducting testing.

** Plant growth responses such as stunting, leaf distortion, or flower discoloration have been observed in some trials on cyclamen, impatiens, pansy, poineetia, primrose, and some cultivars of tropical foliage, such as Aglaonema and Dieffenbachia.

Table 5. Dilution for Spray Solutions of Trinity on Ornamentals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use Rate (fl ozs Trinity per 100 gallons)</th>
<th>Spray Volume (mL of Trinity per 2 gallons)</th>
<th>Spray Volume (mL of Trinity per 3 gallons)</th>
<th>Spray Volume (mL of Trinity per 4 gallons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>14.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continued)
Conditions of Sale and Warranty

The Directions For Use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Plant injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of BASF CORPORATION (“BASF”) or the Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

BASF warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the Directions For Use, subject to the inherent risks, referred to above.

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Cutless is a registered trademark of SePRO Corporation.

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