



SPECIMEN

# *Iprodione* Pro<sub>2SE</sub> Fungicide

**A Fungicide for the Prevention and Control of  
Certain Diseases of Turfgrass and Ornamentals**

**Active Ingredient:**

iprodione: 3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-N-(1-methylethyl)-2,4-dioxo-1-imidazolidinecarboxamide\* . . . . . 23.3%

**Other Ingredients:** . . . . . 76.7%

**Total:** . . . . . 100.0%

This product contains petroleum distillate.

\*Equivalent to 2 pounds iprodione per gallon.

**EPA Reg. No. 66330-305-7969**

**EPA Est. No.**

## **KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION/PRECAUCION**

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:**

## FIRST AID

<b>If on skin or clothing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li><li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>If in eyes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li><li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>If swallowed</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Immediately call a poison control center or doctor.</li><li>• <b>DO NOT</b> induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li><li>• <b>DO NOT</b> give any liquid to the person.</li><li>• <b>DO NOT</b> give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li></ul>
<b>If inhaled</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Move person to fresh air.</li><li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li></ul>

## HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. In case of emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

## NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Contains petroleum distillate.

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

### Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

**CAUTION.** Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Harmful if swallowed or inhaled. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists. Avoid breathing spray mist.

### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

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

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber (>14 mils), neoprene rubber (>14 mils), or viton (>14 mils)
- Chemical-resistant apron
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks

**Applicators using hand-held equipment must wear:**

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber (>14 mils), neoprene rubber (>14 mils), or viton (>14 mils)
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposures
- Dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC21C), or a NIOSH-approved respirator with any R, P or HE filter

**Applicators using aircraft or mechanical ground equipment (groundboom, airblast, etc.) and flaggers for aerial applications 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 and ornamental applications) and all other handlers not specified above must wear:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber (>14 mils), neoprene rubber (>14 mils), or viton (>14 mils)
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining personal protective equipment (PPE). If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Discard clothing or other materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. **DO NOT** reuse them.

### 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.

## USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

### Users should:

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

## Environmental Hazards

This chemical can contaminate surface water 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 groundwater, areas with infield 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 pesticide is toxic to invertebrates. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift or runoff may be hazardous to invertebrates in neighboring areas. **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. Read 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.

## 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 of **12 hours** for ornamental applications. 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
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber (>14 mils), neoprene rubber (>14 mils), or viton (>14 mils)
- Shoes plus socks

## NONAGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

### Pesticide Storage

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

### Pesticide Disposal

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

### Container Disposal

**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. Offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

## In Case of Emergency

In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product, call:

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

In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call:

- Your local doctor for immediate treatment
- Your local poison control center (hospital)
- BASF Corporation 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

## General Use

In order to assure maximum crop tolerance and disease control, follow recommendations on this label and all the precautions and limitations of the package label.

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## GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

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Use of this product at residential sites is prohibited.

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 inch on golf courses where water bodies are present.

**DO NOT** apply this product when wind direction is toward aquatic areas.

**TURF**  
**(Golf Courses, Sod Farms and Institutional Areas)**

**DO NOT** prepare more spray solution than can be used within 12 hours to minimize potential active ingredient degradation.

Initiate application when presence of disease is detected or if weather conditions are favorable for disease development.

DISEASE	APPLICATION SITE	APPLICATION RATE (fl ozs/1000 sq ft)	SPRAY INTERVAL (days)
Dollar spot ( <i>Lanzia</i> spp. and <i>Moellerodiscus</i> spp.)	Golf course greens and tee boxes	3 to 4	14 to 21
Brown patch ( <i>Rhizoctonia solanii</i> )	Golf course fairways and other turf areas	2 to 4	14 to 28
Leaf spot such as <i>Helminthosporium</i>			
Leaf spot caused by <i>Drechslera</i> spp.			
<b>COMMENTS:</b> Continue applications until disease pressure has reached acceptable level. Rates may be reduced to 2 fluid ounces to control dollar spot on fairways.			
Large patch* ( <i>Rhizoctonia solanii</i> )	All turf areas (except residential lawns)	4	14 to 21
<b>COMMENTS:</b> Initial application should be made in the fall when conditions become favorable for disease development. Repeat applications in the spring if disease pressure remains.			
Fusarium blight ( <i>Fusarium</i> spp.)	All turf areas (except residential lawns)	8	28
Necrotic ring spot* ( <i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i> )			
<b>COMMENTS:</b> Apply prior to disease development as a preventive measure when weather conditions favor disease development.			
Fusarium patch ( <i>Microdochium nivale</i> )  (Pacific Northwest only - west of the Cascade Mountains)	All turf areas (except residential lawns)	4 to 8	14 to 21
<b>COMMENTS:</b> Continue applications until disease pressure has reached acceptable level.			
Gray snow mold ( <i>Typhula</i> spp.)	All turf areas (except residential lawns)	4 to 8	Make initial application prior to first snow cover.
Pink snow mold ( <i>Fusarium nivale</i> )			
<b>COMMENTS:</b> A follow-up application may be applied during a mid-winter thaw.			
Corticium red thread ( <i>Laetisaria fuciformis</i> )	All turf areas (except residential lawns)	4	14
<b>COMMENTS:</b> Make preventive applications until conditions no longer favor disease development.			

Apply the recommended rates in the tables in 0.5 to 10 gallons of water per 1000 sq ft.

Applications of **Iprodione Pro 2SE fungicide** must not exceed a maximum of 35 fluid ounces product/1000 sq ft a year.

Applications of **Iprodione Pro 2SE** must be limited to no more than six a year.

Application of higher rates and shorter intervals are appropriate for all diseases when conditions are severe. Applications of lower rates and longer intervals are suggested for times when disease pressure is light to moderate.

Areas treated with **Iprodione Pro 2SE** should not be mowed or irrigated until foliage has fully dried. A 24-hour period following application before mowing or irrigating is ideal.

**Iprodione Pro 2SE** should not be combined with any type of sticker, extender or wetting agents.

**DO NOT** allow livestock or poultry to graze on treated areas or feed on clippings from these areas.

\*Not registered for use in California.

## ORNAMENTALS

### (Field, Landscape and Greenhouse Ornamentals and Conifer Nurseries\*)

\*Conifer nurseries not registered for use in California.

**NOT FOR RESIDENTIAL USE. RECOMMENDED FOR USE BY COMMERCIAL NURSERY AND LANDSCAPE PERSONNEL.**

Due to the wide variety of ornamental plants, it is not possible to determine the potential phytotoxicity for **Iprodione Pro 2SE** on every species. Users should apply a label rate on a small number of plants prior to large-scale use to evaluate tolerance.

### Ornamental Plants

VARIETY		DISEASE
Ageratum	Daffodils	Aerial web blight ( <i>Rhizoctonia</i> sp.)
Ajuga	Dahlia	Alternaria leaf blight ( <i>Alternaria euphorbiae</i> )
Almond (ornamental)	Delphinium	Alternaria leaf spot ( <i>Alternaria panax</i> , <i>Alternaria tenuissima</i> )
Alyssum	Deutzia	Botrytis blight ( <i>Botrytis</i> sp.)
Andromeda	Dianthus	Fusarium leaf spot ( <i>Fusarium moniliforme</i> )
Aphelandra	Dieffenbachia	Helminthosporium leaf spot ( <i>Helminthosporium</i> sp.)
Artemisia	Dizygotheca	Rhizoctonia stem and root rot ( <i>Rhizoctonia</i> sp.)
Aster	Dogwood	
Azalea	Dracena	
Boxwood	English ivy	
Cactus	Episcia	
Calendula	Euonymous	
Carnation	Ficus	
Cherry (ornamental)	Forsythia	
Chrysanthemum	Gazania	
Cineraria	Geranium	
Cistena plum	Gladiolus	
Coleus	Gloxinia	
Columbine	Gypsophila	
Coral bells ( <i>Heuchera</i> )	Hawthorn	
Crape Myrtle	Holly	
Crassula	Hoya	
Croton	Hydrangea	
Cyclamen	Impatiens*	

(continued)

## Ornamental Plants *(continued)*

VARIETY		DISEASE
Iris	Poinsettia	Aerial web blight ( <i>Rhizoctonia</i> sp.)
Juniper	Poppy	Alternaria leaf blight ( <i>Alternaria euphorbiae</i> )
Kalanchoe	Pothos*	Alternaria leaf spot ( <i>Alternaria panax</i> , <i>Alternaria tenuissima</i> )
Lilies	Primrose	Botrytis blight ( <i>Botrytis</i> sp.)
Lipstick vine ( <i>Aeschynanthus</i> )	Privet	Fusarium leaf spot ( <i>Fusarium moniliforme</i> )
Marigold	Protea	Helminthosporium leaf spot ( <i>Helminthosporium</i> sp.)
Monarda (Bee balm)	Pyracantha	Rhizoctonia stem and root rot ( <i>Rhizoctonia</i> sp.)
Pachysandra	Rhododendron	
Palm	Rose	
Pansy	Rose tree of China	
Peach (ornamental)	Salvia	
Peperomia	Schefflera	
Periwinkle	Snapdragon	
Philodendron	Statice	
Phlox	Tree ivy	
Pilea	Tulip	
Pine	Viburnum	
Pitosporum	Violet	
Plum (ornamental)	Zinnia	
Azalea		Cylindrocladium blight and wilt* ( <i>Cylindrocladium scoparium</i> )
Rhododendron		
Chrysanthemum		Ray blight ( <i>Ascochyta chrysanthami</i> )
Cistena plum		Blossom blight ( <i>Monilinia fructicola</i> )
Plum (ornamental)		
Daffodils		Daffodil leaf scorch ( <i>Stagnospora curtissi</i> )
Gladiolus		Fusarium corm rot ( <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> )
Iris		Ink spot ( <i>Drechslera iridis</i> )
Rose		Botrytis storage rot ( <i>Botrytis</i> sp.)
Tulip		Tulip fire ( <i>Botrytis tulipae</i> )
Zinnia		Alternaria leaf blight ( <i>Alternaria zinniae</i> )
<p>*<b>NOTE: DO NOT</b> use <b>Iprodione Pro 2SE fungicide</b> as a soil drench on impatiens and pothos.  <b>DO NOT</b> use <b>Iprodione Pro 2SE</b> on <i>Spathiphyllum</i>.</p>		

## Foliar Application Instructions

Apply 1 to 2-1/2 quarts of **Iprodione Pro 2SE** in 100 gallons of water every 7 to 14 days until disease pressure is within acceptable levels. Spray plants to the point of runoff to ensure thorough coverage.

Limit individual applications of **Iprodione Pro 2SE** to a maximum of 2.5 quarts product/acre.

Limit total applications of **Iprodione Pro 2SE** to a maximum of 4 per year.

Limit total applications to no more than 10 quarts of product/acre/year.

Applications of **Iprodione Pro 2SE** at higher rates and shorter intervals are appropriate for all diseases when conditions are severe. Applications of lower rates and longer intervals are suggested for times when disease pressure is light to moderate.



## Drench Application Instructions

To control Rhizoctonia stem and root rot (*Rhizoctonia* spp.), mix 13 fluid ounces in 100 gallons of water. Apply at seeding or transplant time 1 to 2 pints of this dilution per square foot of soil. Repeat application every 14 days as disease pressure warrants.

Limit applications of **Iprodione Pro 2SE fungicide** to a maximum of 35 fluid ounces product/1000 sq ft a year.

Limit individual applications of **Iprodione Pro 2SE** to a maximum of 6 per year.

Applications of **Iprodione Pro 2SE** at higher rates and shorter intervals are appropriate for all diseases when conditions are severe. Applications of lower rates and longer intervals are suggested for times when disease pressure is light to moderate.

**NOTE: DO NOT** apply **Iprodione Pro 2SE** to *Spathiphyllum*. **DO NOT** apply as a drench on impatiens and pothos.

## Dip Application Instructions

Roses - To control Botrytis storage rot (*Botrytis* sp.), mix 1 quart of **Iprodione Pro 2SE** in 100 gallons of water and dip bare root for 5 minutes prior to cold storage.

Azalea and Rhododendron - To control Cylindrocladium blight and wilt\* (*Cylindrocladium scoparium*), mix 1 quart of **Iprodione Pro 2SE** in 100 gallons of water and dip cuttings for 5 minutes before planting.

Gladiolus - To control Fusarium corm rot (*Fusarium oxysporum*), mix 2 quarts of **Iprodione Pro 2SE** in 100 gallons of water and dip corms for 5 minutes prior to storage.

\* Not registered for use in California.

## Tank Mixtures For Turf

To control additional diseases in turf such as summer stress complex/decline and Pythium blight, **Iprodione Pro 2SE** may be tank mixed with other fungicides.

Gray snow mold control will be enhanced by a tank mixture with a properly labeled chlorothalonil product such as **Daconil® 2787 flowable fungicide** or **Daconil® WG fungicide**. Initial application of tank mix should be made prior to first snow cover and followed by another application if a mid-winter thaw occurs.

User should adhere to any applicable restrictions on the tank mix product. If compatibility of tank mix partners is unknown, mixing a small amount of the products in proper ratios in a clear jar is advised prior to mixing a large tank.

**DO NOT** exceed a total of 35 fl ozs **Iprodione Pro 2SE** per 1000 sq ft per year with a maximum of 6 applications.

## Directions For Use Through Sprinkler Irrigation Systems

**DO NOT** use through sprinkler irrigation systems in California.

Apply this product only through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot. **DO NOT** apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

**Spray Preparation:** Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water.

**Application Instructions:** First prepare a suspension of **Iprodione Pro 2SE** in a mix tank. Fill tank with 1/2 to 3/4 the desired amount of water. Start mechanical or hydraulic agitation. Add the required amount of **Iprodione Pro 2SE**, and then the remaining volume of water. (Suspension concentrations using the appropriate dosage per acre recommended on this label of **Iprodione Pro 2SE** per 1 to 4 gallons of water are recommended). Then set sprinkler to deliver 0.1 to 0.3 inch of water per acre. Start sprinkler and uniformly inject the suspension of **Iprodione Pro 2SE** into the irrigation water line so as to deliver the desired rate per acre. The suspension of **Iprodione Pro 2SE** should be injected with a positive displacement pump into the main line ahead of a right angle turn to ensure adequate mixing. If you should have any other questions about calibration, you should contact state extension service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

**NOTE:** When treatment with **Iprodione Pro 2SE** has been completed, further field irrigation over the treated area should be avoided for 24 to 48 hours to prevent washing the chemical off the crop.

## General Precautions for Applications Through Sprinkler Irrigation Systems

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

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

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 always 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, when system connection or fittings leak, when nozzles do not provide uniform distribution or when lines containing the product must be dismantled and drained.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop may result from nonuniform distribution of treated water.

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 must shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

**DO NOT** connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the label-described safety devices for public water supplies are in place.

## Spray Drift Management

### Sensitive Areas

This 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, nontarget 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 formulations.

1. The distance of the outermost 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 airstream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the aerial drift reduction advisory information.

The following section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements.

**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**).

**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 target 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 downward. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator should compensate for the displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should

increase with the 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 winds speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential.

**NOTE:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

**Temperature and Humidity** (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 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.

## 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. Crop 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.

**TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BASF MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.**

**TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BUYER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AND BASF'S EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHERWISE, SHALL BE LIMITED TO REPAYMENT OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT.**

**TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BASF AND THE SELLER DISCLAIM ANY LIABILITY FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, EXEMPLARY, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.**

BASF and the Seller offer this product, and the Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of BASF.

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