

BIXAFEN	GROUP 7	FUNGICIDE
FLUTRIAFOL	GROUP 3	FUNGICIDE



LUCENTO™

FUNGICIDE

EPA Reg. No. 279-3603

EPA Est. No. 279-NY-1

Active Ingredient: % BY WEIGHT

*Bixafen:.....15.55%

**Flutriafol:.....26.47%

Other Ingredients:57.98%

Total100.0%

LUCENTO™ fungicide is a suspension concentrate (SC) containing 1.54 pounds bixafen and 2.63 pounds flutriafol per gallon

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 this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID	
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 a poison control center or doctor. • DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-331-3148 for emergency medical treatment information.</p>	
<p>For MEDICAL EMERGENCY 1-800-331-3148</p>	<p>For SPILLS CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300</p>

Sold By



FMC Corporation
 2929 Walnut Street
 Philadelphia, PA 19104

Net Contents: 2.5 Gallons

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Caution. Harmful if swallowed. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks, chemical-resistant gloves (Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, Neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, Natural Rubber 14 ≥ mils, Polyethylene, Polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils, or Viton® ≥ 14 mils), and protective eyewear.

Mixers and Loaders must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks, and chemical resistant gloves (Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, Neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, Natural Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Polyethylene, Polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils, or Viton® ≥ 14 mils) and protective eyewear.

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 REQUIREMENTS

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and invertebrates. For terrestrial uses, **DO NOT** apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Ground Water Advisory:

Flutriafol has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory:

This pesticide 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 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.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in any 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 indirectly 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.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR DISEASE CONTROL, CROP INJURY AND/OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

Not for sale, distribution, or use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties of New York State.

Not for use in California.

In Florida, for aerial applications, use a medium or coarser droplet size, and a minimum of 150 foot buffer. For ground applications, a minimum 25 foot buffer is required.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, LUCENTO fungicide contains both a Group 7 (Bixafen) and Group 3 (Flutriafol) fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to LUCENTO fungicide and other Groups 7 or Group 3 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies must be followed.

To delay fungicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of LUCENTO fungicide or other Group 7 and 3 fungicides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicides from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Use at least the minimum application rate as labeled by the manufacturer.
- Adopt an integrated disease management program for fungicide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, and crop rotation, and which considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Where possible, make use of predictive disease models to effectively time fungicide applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance.
- Monitor treated fungal populations for resistance development.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM directions for specific crops and pathogens.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist.

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 re-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). The REI for each crop is listed in the application directions associated with each crop.

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, are: coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves (Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber \geq 14 mils, Nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils, Neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, Natural Rubber \geq 14 mils, Polyethylene, Polyvinyl chloride \geq 14 mils, or Viton® \geq 14 mils), and shoes plus socks.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE

If storing this product below freezing, user must shake or roll the container to ensure proper product consistency. Keep out of reach of children and animals. Store in original containers only. Store in a cool, dry place and avoid excess heat. Carefully open containers. After partial use, replace lids and close tightly. **DO NOT** put concentrate or dilute material into food or drink containers. **DO NOT** contaminate other pesticides, fertilizers, water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. In case of spill, avoid contact, isolate area and keep out animals and unprotected persons. Confine spills. Call FMC: 1-(800)-331-3148. To confine spill: If liquid, dike surrounding area or absorb with sand, cat litter or commercial clay. Place damaged package in a holding container. Identify contents.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

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

CONTAINER HANDLING

Non-refillable 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 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 reconditioning or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

RETURNABLE – REFILLABLE CONTAINERS

Refillable container. Refill this container with LUCENTO fungicide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container.

Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. This material may be repackaged in 30 gallon returnable-refillable containers by FMC Corporation or a registered establishment under contract to FMC Corporation. After use, return the container to the point of purchase or designated locations. Prior to refilling, inspect thoroughly for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions and damaged or worn out threads on closure devices. **DO NOT** refill or transport damaged or leaking containers. Check for leaks after refilling and before transportation. If the container is not being refilled, return it to the point of purchase.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

SENSITIVE AREAS:

The pesticide must 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 determine 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 must be observed. The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered below.

INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE:

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

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 – The nozzles must be oriented such that the spray is released parallel to the airstream. This produces larger droplets than other orientations. 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:

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:

Applications must 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:

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 must increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.)

WIND:

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 must be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential.

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY:

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS:

Applications 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.

APPLICATION AND CALIBRATION TECHNIQUES FOR CHEMIGATION

Apply this product only through center pivot, motorized lateral move, traveling gun, solid set and portable (wheel move, side roll, end tow, or hand move) irrigation system(s). **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 must contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts. **DO NOT** apply this product through irrigation systems connected to a public water system. "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 per year. Controls for both irrigation water and pesticide injection systems must be functionally interlocked, to automatically terminate pesticide injection when the irrigation water pump motor stops. A person knowledgeable of the irrigation system and responsible for its operation shall be present to discontinue pesticide injection and make necessary adjustments, should the need arise.

The irrigation water pipeline must be fitted with a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of treated irrigation water back toward the water source. The pipeline must also be fitted with a vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain, located between the irrigation water pump and the check valve, to prevent back-siphoning of treated irrigation water into the water source. Always inject LUCENTO fungicide into irrigation water after it discharges from the irrigation pump and after it passes through the check valve. Never inject pesticides into the intake line on the suction side of the pump. Pesticide injection equipment must be fitted with a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump. Interlock this valve to the power system, to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the chemical supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually turned off.

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 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. Spray mixture in the chemical supply tank must be agitated always, otherwise settling and uneven application may occur. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. 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.

LUCENTO fungicide may be used through two basic types of sprinkler irrigation systems as outlined in Sections A and B below. Determine which type of system is in place, then refer to the appropriate directions provided for each type.

A. Center Pivot, Motorized Lateral Move and Traveling Gun Irrigation Equipment

For injection of pesticides, these continuously moving systems must use a positive displacement injection pump, of either diaphragm or piston type, constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock and capable of injection at pressures approximately 2-3 times those encountered within the irrigation water line. Venturi applicator units cannot be used on these systems. Thoroughly mix specified amount of LUCENTO fungicide for acreage to be covered into same amount of water used during calibration and inject into system continuously for one revolution or run. Mixture in the chemical supply tank must be continuously agitated during the injection run. Shut off injection equipment after one revolution or run, but continue to operate irrigation system until LUCENTO fungicide has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

B. Solid Set and Portable (Wheel Move, Side Roll, End Tow, or Hand Move) Irrigation Equipment

With stationary systems, an effectively designed in-line venturi applicator unit is preferred which is constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides; however, a positive-displacement pump can also be used. Determine acreage covered by sprinkler. Fill tank of injection equipment with water and adjust flow to use contents over a thirty to forty-five minute period. Mix desired amount of LUCENTO fungicide for acreage to be covered with water so that the total mixture of LUCENTO fungicide plus water in the injection tank is equal to the quantity of water used during calibration and operate entire system at normal pressures directed by the manufacturer of injection equipment used, for amount of time established during calibration. Mixture in the chemical supply tank must be continuously agitated during the injection run. LUCENTO fungicide can be injected at the beginning or end of the irrigation cycle or as a separate application. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation system until LUCENTO fungicide has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Ensure the sprayer tank, filter and lines are clean, then partially fill the spray tank with clean water. Measure the required amount of LUCENTO fungicide and pre-mix with a small volume of water, add this to the tank.

Agitate to ensure thorough mixing while filling tank with remaining water. Maintain agitation during application and apply with properly calibrated application equipment. **DO NOT** allow spray mixture to stand overnight or for prolonged periods, as some chemical breakdown may occur, particularly in water with a high pH. The spray solution must be buffered to a pH of 5.0 – 7.0. A high quality, nonionic spreader can be used as a spray tank additive for every application.

LUCENTO fungicide must be added to the tank before the addition of any adjuvant. Consult the adjuvant label or manufacturer for crop tolerance and safety information when used with LUCENTO fungicide.

APPLICATION TIMING

LUCENTO fungicide can be used in a preventive spray program to manage diseases in labeled crops. Complementary dual modes of action provided by LUCENTO fungicide helps prevent the development of disease resistance. It is directed that this product be used within an Integrated Pest Management Program (IPM), rotating with non FRAC 3 or FRAC 7 fungicides. Carefully read, and understand, and follow all directions and precautions. Disease pressure and environmental conditions will determine application rates and the length of the spray intervals. Consult local disease advisory system recommendations to determine the predicted disease pressure and the associated application rates and intervals.

COMPATIBILITY

The tank mixing behavior of this fungicide with other pesticides has not been fully investigated. If tank mixing with other pesticides is desirable, conduct a jar test with rates and volumes of carrier typically used in an agricultural application. Look for signs of separation, globules, sludge, flakes or other precipitates. **DO NOT** tank mix with the other pesticide if the jar test with LUCENTO fungicide has indicated incompatibility. Follow the most restrictive labeling on this label or the tank mixture partner. Before adding LUCENTO fungicide along with other additives or pesticide products to a spray tank, a compatibility jar test must be conducted.

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

Compatibility Jar Test:

LUCENTO fungicide is compatible with most products, however not all have been tested. Use the following compatibility test to ensure physical compatibility.

Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to approximately one quart of water with agitation. Add wettable powders and water dispersible granular products first, next liquid flowables, then emulsifiable concentrates, and last liquid soluble products. After thorough mixing, allow this mixture to stand for 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be readily remixed, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for adding products to the spray tank. Use tank mix combinations on a small number of plants before treating larger areas. When tank mixing, follow more restrictive labeling of any tank mix partner. **DO NOT** tank mix with any product that contains a prohibition on tank mixing.

Before applying any tank mixture not specifically directed on this label, the crop safety of the target crop must be confirmed by applying the mixture to a small area of the target crop in accordance with the label instructions.

FOLIAR APPLICATION

Maximum benefit of LUCENTO fungicide from foliar applications requires coverage both outside and inside the plant canopy. Thorough coverage of foliage is obtained by using proper spray pressure, a minimum of 10 gallons per acre, appropriate nozzles that provide uniform spray distribution and minimize drift, nozzle spacing and sprayer speed. Follow directions of nozzle manufacturer for nozzle pressures.

Crop Rotation Restrictions: Fields treated with LUCENTO fungicide may be planted to the following crops and plant back intervals:

Crop	Plant back Interval
Alfalfa, barley, field corn; field corn grown for seed; popcorn; sweet corn; cotton; cucurbits; fruiting vegetables; grapes; hops; peanut; pome fruit; grain sorghum; soybean; stone fruit; strawberry; sugarbeet; tomato; tree nuts; triticale; or wheat	Immediately
Rice, Brassica leafy vegetables crop group 5; leafy vegetables, except Brassica, crop group 4	30 days
All other crops	Prohibited

RESTRICTIONS

AERIAL APPLICATION:

DO NOT apply in less than 2 gallons per acre.

CHEMIGATION APPLICATION:

DO NOT apply by flood systems.

WATER BODIES:

DO NOT apply when spray could drift into a body of water.

FORAGE:

DO NOT harvest or feed forage until number of days specified after last LUCENTO fungicide application for each crop.

RATE EQUIVALENCY TABLE

Product Rate (fl oz/A)	Total Active Ingredient Rate (lb ai/A)	Equivalent Bixafen Active Ingredient Rate (lb ai/A)	Equivalent Flutriafol Active Ingredient Rate (lb ai/A)
3	0.098	0.036	0.062
5.5	0.179	0.066	0.113

FIELD AND ROW CROPS

CROP	DISEASE (PATHOGEN)	SINGLE USE RATE	APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
Corn (field corn, field corn grown for seed, popcorn, and sweet corn)	Diplodia ear rot and stalk rot (<i>Stenocarpella macrospora</i> , <i>Stenocarpella maydis</i>) Eyespot (<i>Kabatiella zaeae</i>) Anthracnose leaf blight (<i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i>) Gray leaf spot (<i>Cercospora zeaemaydis</i>) Southern rust (<i>Puccinia polysora</i>) Common rust (<i>Puccinia sorghi</i>) Northern corn leaf blight (<i>Exserohilum turcicum</i>) Southern corn leaf blight (<i>Bipolaris maydis</i>) Northern corn leaf spot (<i>Bipolaris zeicola</i>) Physoderma brown spot (<i>Physoderma maydis</i>)	3– 5.5 fl oz/A (0.098 – 0.179 lb ai/A)	<p>Foliar disease: Apply by aerial, ground or chemigation, in a protective spray schedule or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Apply from onset of disease up through R4 growth stage on corn. Repeat applications at 7 to 14-day intervals. When disease pressure is high, use the higher rate and shorter interval.</p> <p>For optimum control of foliar diseases, a surfactant must be tank-mixed with LUCENTO fungicide.</p> <p>For management of fungal pathogen resistance development, DO NOT make more than 2 sequential applications per year before alternating to another fungicide from a FRAC group different from FRAC groups 7 and 3.</p>
	Tar Spot (<i>Phyllachora maydis</i>)	5 – 5.5 fl oz/A	

Restrictions:

- Not registered for use in California.
- Maximum 2 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 11 fl oz of product/A per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.228 lb ai of flutriafol/A per year from all flutriafol containing products.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.132 lb ai of bixafen/A per year from all bixafen containing products.
- The Restricted-entry interval (REI) for detasselling field corn, sweet corn and popcorn grown for seed is 5 days. The REI for all other activities is 12 hours.
- **DO NOT** use an adjuvant after the V8 stage and prior to the VT stage of corn. An adjuvant may be used at any other growth stage.
- **DO NOT** apply after R4 growth stage (early dough) of corn.
- LUCENTO fungicide may be applied up to 10 days before harvest for forage, and 30 days before harvest for grain or stover.

CROP	DISEASE (PATHOGEN)	SINGLE USE RATE	APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
Peanut	Stem rot [White mold, Southern blight, Southern stem rot] (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) Rhizoctonia limb rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Early leaf spot (<i>Cercospora arachidicola</i>) Late leaf spot (<i>Cercosporidium personatum</i> , <i>Phaeoisariopsis personata</i>) Rust (<i>Puccinia arachidis</i>) Web blotch (<i>Phoma arachidicola</i>) Pepper spot (<i>Leptosphaerulina crassiasca</i>) Aspergillus crown rot (<i>Aspergillus niger</i>) Cylindrocladium black rot (<i>Cylindrocladium crotalariae</i>)	5.5 fl oz/A (0.179 lb ai/A)	<p>Soilborne disease: Apply the maximum rate by ground, aerial, or chemigation starting about 60 days after planting, or when conditions are conducive for disease development, as part of a preventative spray program. A second application may be made with a minimum 14-day spray interval.</p> <p>For soilborne diseases, rainfall or irrigation will optimize activity of LUCENTO fungicide.</p> <p>Foliar disease: Apply by ground, aerial or chemigation in a preventive spray schedule. Use the maximum rate in heavy disease pressure. For optimum control of foliar diseases, a surfactant must be tank-mixed with LUCENTO fungicide.</p> <p>For management of fungal pathogen resistance development, DO NOT make more than 2 sequential applications per year before alternating to another fungicide from a FRAC group different from FRAC groups 7 and 3.</p>

Restrictions:

- Not registered for use in California.
- Maximum of 2 applications (11 fl oz of product/A per year).
- **DO NOT** apply more than 11 fl oz of product/A per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.455 lb ai of flutriafol/A per year from all flutriafol containing products.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.132 lb ai of bixafen/A per year from all bixafen containing products.
- Restricted-entry interval (REI) = 12 hours.
- LUCENTO fungicide may be applied up to 14 days before harvest.
- **DO NOT** feed hay or threshings or allow livestock to graze in treated areas.

CROP	DISEASE (PATHOGEN)	SINGLE USE RATE	APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
Soybean	Brown spot (<i>Septoria glycines</i>) Frogeye leaf spot (<i>Cercospora sojina</i>) Cercospora leaf blight [purple seed stain] (<i>Cercospora kikuchii</i>) Rust (<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>) White mold (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>) Target spot (<i>Corynespora cassicola</i>) Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe diffusa</i>)	3 – 5.5 fl oz/A (0.098 – 0.179 lb ai/A)	Foliar disease: Apply (Ground, aerial, or chemigation) LUCENTO fungicide in a protective spray schedule or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat applications at 10 to 14-day intervals For optimum control of foliar diseases, a surfactant must be tank-mixed with LUCENTO fungicide . For management of fungal pathogen resistance development, DO NOT make more than 2 sequential applications per year before alternating to another fungicide from a FRAC group different from FRAC groups 7 and 3.
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not registered for use in California. Maximum of 2 applications at the highest use rate (11 fl oz of product/A per year) or 3 applications at a lower rate (9 fl oz of product/A per year). DO NOT apply more than 11 fl oz of product/A per year. DO NOT apply more than 0.488 lb ai of flutriafol/A per year from all flutriafol containing products. DO NOT apply more than 0.132 lb ai of bixafen/A per year from all bixafen containing products. Restricted-entry interval (REI) = 12 hours. LUCENTO fungicide may be applied up to 21 days before harvest. DO NOT feed hay or threshings or allow livestock to graze in treated areas. 			

CROP	DISEASE (PATHOGEN)	SINGLE USE RATE	APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
Sugar beet	Alternaria leaf spot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Cercospora leaf spot (<i>Cercospora beticola</i>) Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i>) Rust (<i>Uromyces betae</i>) Southern blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)	3 – 5.5 fl oz/A (0.098 – 0.179 lb ai/A)	Make the first application (Ground, aerial, and/or chemigation) when conditions become favorable for disease development. Apply as a foliar spray with sufficient water and single or multiple nozzles adjusted to provide thorough coverage of the foliage, particularly the older leaves. Apply at a minimum 21-day interval. Under severe disease conditions the higher rate must be used for Cercospora leaf spot. An adjuvant may be mixed for improved wetting.
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not registered for use in California. Maximum of 2 applications at the highest use rate (11 fl oz of product/A per year) or 3 applications at a lower rate (9 fl oz of product/A per year). DO NOT apply more than 11 fl oz of product/A per year. DO NOT apply more than 0.228 lb ai of flutriafol/A per year from all flutriafol containing products. DO NOT apply more than 0.132 lb ai of bixafen/A per year from all bixafen containing products. Restricted-entry interval (REI) = 12 hours. LUCENTO fungicide may be applied up to 21 days before harvest. DO NOT feed hay or threshings or allow livestock to graze in treated areas. 			

CROP	DISEASE (PATHOGEN)	SINGLE USE RATE	APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
Wheat Triticale Grain Sorghum	Leaf rust (<i>Puccinia triticina</i>) Stripe rust (<i>Puccinia striiformis</i>) Stagonospora leaf / glume blotch (<i>Parastagonospora nodorum</i>) Tan spot (<i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i>) Septoria leaf blotch (<i>Zymoseptoria tritici</i>) Stem rust (<i>Puccinia graminis</i>) Powdery mildew (<i>Blumeria graminis</i>)	3 – 5.5 fl oz/A (0.098 – 0.179 lb ai/A)	Apply LUCENTO fungicide (ground, aerial, or chemigation) in a protective spray schedule or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Apply lower rates early season. Application of high rate at flag leaf ligule emergence protects the upper foliage during critical grain fill period. For optimum control of foliar diseases, a surfactant must be tank-mixed with LUCENTO fungicide. For management of fungal pathogen resistance development, DO NOT make more than 2 sequential applications per year before alternating to another fungicide from a FRAC group different from FRAC groups 7 and 3.
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not registered for use in California. Maximum 2 applications per year. DO NOT apply more than 11 fl oz of product/A per year. DO NOT apply more than 0.228 lb ai of flutriafol/A per year from all flutriafol containing products. DO NOT apply more than 0.132 lb ai of bixafen/A per year from all bixafen containing products. Restricted-entry interval (REI) = 12 hours. DO NOT apply within 30 days of harvest for stover, forage or grain. 			

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. 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 manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions beyond the control of FMC or Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and, to the extent permitted by applicable law, Buyer and User agree to hold FMC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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Label Tracking: SL-4480 051221 04-23-21