

Cortina™ Xtra

Azoxystrobin	Group	11	Fungicide
Prothioconazole	Group	3	Fungicide

For control of listed diseases on Barley; Corn, field, pop, sweet (includes seed production); Cucurbits, Crop Group 9; Dried Shelled Pea and Bean – Except Soybean (Subgroup 6C); Peanuts; Rapeseed Crop Subgroup 20A; Rice (Not registered for use by California); Soybean (Not registered for use by California); and Wheat and triticale

Active Ingredients:

Azoxystrobin: methyl (E)-2-[2-[6-(2-cyanophenoxy)pyrimidin-4-yloxy]phenyl]-3-methoxyacrylate..... 17.54%

Prothioconazole: 15.79%

Other Ingredients: 66.67%

Total: 100.00%

*IUPAC

Contains 1.642 lbs. Azoxystrobin and 1.478 lbs. Prothioconazole per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

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.)

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.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Move person to fresh air.• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

Emergency phone numbers	(800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC (transportation and spills) (800) 222-1222 Poison Control Center
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See additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use inside booklet.

Net Contents: 2.5 gal (9.46 L)

Manufactured for:
SIPCAM AGRO USA, INC.
2525 Meridian Parkway
Durham, NC 27713

EPA Reg. No. 60063-93
EPA Est. No. 60063-GA-1 (Lot No. begins with VL)
EPA Est. No. 62171-MS-1 (Lot No. begins with OI)
EPA Est. No. 70815-GA-1 (Lot no. begins with CB)
EPA Est. No. 70989-MO-1 (Lot No. begins with ST)
EPA Est. No. 72344-MO-4 (Lot no. begins with TR)
EPA Est. No. 86555-MO-1 (Lot no. begins with AF)
EPA20240827 (10/24)



SIPCAM AGRO
U S A

**READ THE ENTIRE
LABEL CAREFULLY
BEFORE OPENING
THE CONTAINER**

FUNGICIDE

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Caution. Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin, or inhaled. Avoid contact with the skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mists or vapors. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks, and appropriate chemical and/or water-resistant gloves.

Human flagging is prohibited.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

All handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils.
- In addition, mixers/loaders/applicators using mechanically pressurized handwands must wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with any N, R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any N, R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with HE filters.

Respirator fit testing, medical qualification, and training

Using a program that conforms to OSHA's requirements (see 29 CFR Part 1910.134), employers must verify that any handler who uses a respirator is:

- Fit-tested and fit-checked,
- Trained, and
- Examined by a qualified medical practitioner to ensure physical ability to safely wear the style of respirator to be worn. A qualified medical practitioner is a physician or other licensed health care professional who will evaluate the ability of a worker to wear a respirator. The initial evaluation consists of a questionnaire that asks about medical conditions (such as a heart condition) that would be problematic for respirator use. If concerns are identified, then additional evaluations, such as a physical exam, might be necessary. The initial evaluation must be done before respirator use begins. Handlers must be reexamined by a qualified medical practitioner if their health status or respirator style or use conditions change.

Upon request by local/state/federal/tribal enforcement personnel, employers must provide documentation demonstrating how they have complied with these requirements.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. **DO NOT** reuse them.

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Applicators and other handlers 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 product is toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine fish and aquatic invertebrates, and freshwater/estuaries/marine aquatic plants. Azoxystrobin can be persistent for several months or longer.

DO NOT discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. **DO NOT** discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or regional office of the EPA.

For terrestrial uses **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean highwater mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Ground Water Advisory

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

Surface Water Advisory

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

Notify State and/or Federal authorities and Sipcam Agro USA, Inc. immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to use of this product.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

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

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), restricted-entry interval and notification to workers. The requirements in this box 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 24 hours for sweet corn, for all other crops the REI is 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:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils.
- In addition, mixers/loaders/applicators using mechanically pressurized handwands must wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with any N, R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any N, R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with HE filters.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

This product is a broad spectrum, preventative fungicide with systemic and curative properties. This product may be applied as a foliar spray in alternating spray programs or in tank mixes with other registered crop protection products. All applications must be made according to the use directions that follow. Equipment must be properly calibrated before use.

RESTRICTIONS

- This product is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties. **AVOID SPRAY DRIFT.** Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees and apple fruit. **DO NOT** spray this product where spray drift may reach apple trees. **DO NOT** use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply this product to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties.
- **DO NOT** apply this product with mechanically pressurized handgun equipment to orchards or vineyards (Bushberry subgroup 13-07B; Low growing berry subgroup, except strawberry Subgroup 13-07H), or to field crops (Cucurbits, Crop Group 9; Sweet corn, Garbanzos (including chickpeas), lentils).

SPRAY DRIFT

Aerial Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the ground or crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to select nozzles that deliver Medium to coarse spray droplets in accordance with ASABE Standard S-572.1.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the windspeed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters
- Applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Groundboom Applications:

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Airblast Applications:

- Sprays must be directed into the canopy.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- User must turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying outer rows.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.
BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- Volume – Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure – Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle – Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles – Follow nozzle manufacturers' recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT - Ground Boom

- For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

- Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

- Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

- When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

- Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or 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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

- Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.
- Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

HANDHELD TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

MIXING, LOADING, AND APPLYING

This product is intended to be diluted into water and then applied to crops by typical agricultural spraying techniques. Always apply this product in sufficient water to obtain thorough, uniform coverage of foliage and crop surfaces intended to be protected from disease. For spray volumes, see the individual crop charts. Both ground and aircraft methods of application are acceptable unless specific directions are given for a crop.

Slowly invert container several times to assure uniform mixture. Measure the required amount of this product and pour into the spray tank during filling. Keep agitator running when filling spray tank and during spray operations.

It is necessary to thoroughly apply the product in order to provide good disease control. **DO NOT** prepare more spray solution than is needed for application. Avoiding spray overlap will reduce the potential for crop injury.

Tank Mixing

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.

When tank mixing this product with other pesticides, observe the more restrictive label limitations and precautions. **DO NOT** exceed any label dosage rates. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

DO NOT combine this product in the sprayer tank with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers, unless prior use has shown the combination to be physically compatible, non-injurious and effective under similar use conditions.

DO NOT combine this product with other products that contain *Bacillus thuringiensis* subsp. *kurstaki* strain ABTS-351, as the combination may result in phytotoxicity when applied to the crops listed on this label.

DO NOT tank mix this product with oil or with any adjuvants which contain oil as their principal ingredient.

When mixed with EC (emulsifiable concentrate) formulations, this product may be phytotoxic to other crops listed on this label, especially when applied during cool, cloudy conditions that last for several days. Combination in the spray tank with other pesticides, fertilizers, or surfactants is not recommended unless prior use has shown the combination to be physically compatible, effective, and non-injurious under your conditions of use. Adjuvants containing silicone could also have phytotoxic effects. When an adjuvant is used with this product, use a Council of Producers and Distributors of Agrotechnology (CPDA) certified adjuvant.

Compatibility Test for Mix Components: Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test. To determine the physical compatibility, the recommended proportions of products must be added into a suitable container of water in the following sequence:

1. Products packaged in water soluble packaging
2. Wettable powders, wettable granules (dry flowables)
3. Cortina Xtra
4. Other liquid flowables
5. Emulsifiable concentrates
6. Water soluble liquids
7. Adjuvants

Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to 1 qt. of water. Add in the sequence indicated above. Always mix between component additions. After thoroughly mixing, let stand for at least 10-15 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be remixed readily, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for adding required ingredients to the spray tank.

The crop safety of all potential tank-mixes, including additives and other pesticides, on all crops, has not been tested. Before applying any tank-mixture not specifically listed on this label, the safety to the target crop must be confirmed. To test for crop safety, apply the combination to a small area of the target crop in accordance with the label instructions to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur.

Applications through Sprinkler Irrigation Systems (Chemigation)

Apply this product only through center pivot, solid set, drip, linear, or moving wheel irrigation systems. **DO NOT** apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Use only on crops specifically designated in the **Crop Use Directions**.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

DO NOT 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 out of the year.

Controls for both irrigation water and pesticide injection systems must be functionally interlocked, so as to automatically terminate pesticide injection when the irrigation water pump motor stops. A person knowledgeable of the irrigation system and responsible for its operation must be present so as 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 this product 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, so as 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 at all times, otherwise settling and uneven application may occur. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

This product 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 metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump of either diaphragm or piston type, constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides, fitted with a system interlock, and capable of injection at pressures approximately 2 to 3 times those encountered within the irrigation water line. Venturi applicator units cannot be used on these systems.

Fill chemical supply tank of injection equipment with water. Operate system for one complete revolution or run across the field, measuring time required, amount of water injected, and acreage covered. Thoroughly mix the specified amount of this product 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 this product has been cleared from the last sprinkler head.

Use only with drive systems, which provide uniform water distribution. **DO NOT** use end guns when chemigating through center pivot systems because of non-uniform application.

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 30 – 45 minute period. Mix desired amount of this product for acreage to be covered with water so that the total mixture of this plus water in the injection tank is equal to the quantity of water used during calibration and operate entire system at normal pressures specified by the manufacturer of injection equipment used for the amount of time established during calibration. No agitation should be required. This product 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 this product has been cleared from the last sprinkler head.

INTEGRATED PEST / DISEASE MANAGEMENT

This product provides excellent control of fungal diseases when used according to label directions for control of a broad spectrum of plant diseases. This product is for use in programs that are compatible with the principals of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), including the use of disease resistant crop varieties, cultural practices, pest scouting, and disease forecasting systems which reduce unnecessary applications of pesticides.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, this product contains prothioconazole, a DMI Group 3 Fungicide, and azoxystrobin, a QoI Group 11 fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to this product, and other Group 3 or Group 11 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 should be followed.

Fungal isolates with acquired resistance to Group 11 may eventually dominate the fungal population if Group 11 fungicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. Cross resistance has been shown between all members of the QoI fungicides. Since QoI fungicides are a high risk for resistance, this may result in partial or total loss of control of those species.

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

- Rotate the use of this product or other Group 3 or Group 11 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 recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact Sipcam Agro at 919-226-1195. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

Follow the crop specific resistance management guidance listed in the Crop Use Directions table. If resistance management guidance is not specified in the Crop Use Directions table, then follow the guidance provided in the table below.

Total fungicide applications planned per crop	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Applications of QoI fungicides applied alone	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4
Applications of QoI fungicides applied in mixture (tank-mix or formulated)	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6

When multiple applications are required during the year, spray programs for Group 11 (QoI) fungicides must be developed. When two sequential applications of Group 11 fungicides are made, they must be alternated with two or more applications of a fungicide that is not a Group 11 fungicide.

SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL

If applied early in the growing season, this product provides control of many soilborne diseases for those crops that list application directions for soilborne disease control. To control of pre- or post-emergence damping off and diseases that infect plants and the soil-plant interface, apply this product either in-furrow or as banded applications over the row, shortly after seedling emergence or during herbicides application or cultivation.

Regional cultural practices determine the application type used. The success of application types varies by region and depends on the timing and scope of the disease. In-furrow applications provide seedling disease control while banded applications are more effective at controlling soilborne diseases that develop later in the year. Consult your local extension agent for guidance on best application type for your situation.

Crop injury can occur when this product is applied as a soil directed application during cool, wet conditions.

Banded Applications

- Apply this product as a directed spray to the soil, prior to infection. Use single or multiple nozzles to provide thorough coverage of lower stems and soil surface surrounding the plants.
- Limit band width to 7 inches or less.
- Apply this product at a rate of 0.50 – 1.15 fl.oz. product/1000 row feet (0.50 fl.oz product is equal to 0.0064 oz.AI azoxystrobin and 0.0058 oz.AI prothioconazole) (1.15 fl.oz product is equal to 0.0148 oz.AI azoxystrobin and 0.0133 oz.AI prothioconazole).
- Since banded applications come into contact with the foliage, they are considered to be foliar applications when following resistance management guidance.
- Make banded applications during cultivation or hilling operations to provide soil incorporation.

In-furrow Applications

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

Application Rates											
Rate per 1000 row-feet			Row Spacing (inches)								
fl.oz. product	lbs.AI (A)	lbs.AI (P)	22"	24"	26"	28"	30"	34"	36"	38"	40"
			Product per acre (fl.oz.)								
0.50	0.0064	0.0058	11.88	10.89	10.1	9.3	8.7	7.7	7.3	6.9	6.5
0.60	0.0077	0.0069	14.26	13.07	12.1	11.2	10.5	9.2	8.7	8.3	7.8
0.70	0.0090	0.0081			14.1	13.1	12.2	10.8	10.2	9.6	9.1
0.80	0.0103	0.0092				14.9	13.9	12.3	11.6	11.0	10.5
0.90	0.0115	0.0104						13.8	13.1	12.4	11.8
1.00	0.0128	0.0115							14.5	13.8	13.1
1.15	0.0148	0.0133									15.0

Row-feet per acre: 22" = 23,760 row ft.; 24" = 21,780 row ft.; 26" = 20,105 row ft.; 28" = 18,669 row ft.; 30" = 17,424 row ft.; 34" = 15,374 row ft.; 36" = 14,520 row ft.; 38" = 13,756 row ft.; 40" = 13,068 row ft.

Drip
Refer to the **Applications through Sprinkler Irritation Systems (Chemigation)** section of this label.

Crop Rotation Restrictions
Refer to the table below for the minimum time intervals required between the last application of this product and a new crop planting.

Crop	Rotational Interval (in days)
Buckwheat, millet	12 months
All other crops with both azoxystrobin and prothioconazole registered uses	0 days

CROP USE DIRECTIONS

During conditions which are favorable to prolonged periods of fungal infection use another registered fungicide for additional applications if maximum amount of this product has been applied. Efficacy for certain diseases may be reduced if resistant isolates to Group 3 or Group 11 fungicides are present. Use this product in an IPM program, alternating fungicides with different modes of action. When environmental conditions are favorable to disease, during period of heavy disease pressure, or with highly susceptible varieties, use the higher listed rates in the rate range and/or shorter spray intervals. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation unless otherwise noted in the crop chart.

When disease suppression is referred to, suppression can mean either erratic control from good to fair or consistent control at a level below that obtained with the best commercial disease control products.

BARLEY

Disease Controlled	Rate (fl.oz./acre) (lbs.AI/A)	Application Instructions
Glume Blotch* (<i>Stagonospora</i> spp.) Leaf Blotch* (<i>Stagonospora</i> spp.) Net Blotch* (<i>Pyrenophora teres</i>) Powdery Mildew* (<i>Blumeria graminis</i>) Rusts* (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.) Scald* (<i>Rhynchosporium secalis</i>) Spot Blotch* (<i>Cochliobolus sativus</i>)	7.0 – 13.5 (0.081 lbs./acre prothioconazole and 0.090 lbs./acre azoxystrobin) — (0.156 lbs./acre prothioconazole and 0.173 lbs./acre azoxystrobin)	Begin applications preventively when conditions are favorable for disease development. A second application (minimum interval of 14 days) may be made if considered necessary.
RESTRICTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none">• MAXIMUM SINGLE APPLICATION RATE: 15.0 fl.oz. product per acre per application (0.173 lbs./A prothioconazole and 0.192 lbs./A azoxystrobin)• MAXIMUM ANNUAL APPLICATION RATE PER YEAR: 16.0 fl.oz. product (0.185 lbs. prothioconazole and 0.205 lbs. azoxystrobin) per acre per year.• MAXIMUM NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS: 2 (at the lower rate)• If additional applications of prothioconazole or azoxystrobin containing products are needed, DO NOT exceed 0.293 lbs. prothioconazole per acre per year or 0.40 lbs. azoxystrobin per acre per year.• DO NOT apply after Feekes growth stage 10.5.4 (full head emergence).• Minimum Application Volumes: Ground – 10 gallons/Acre• Minimum Application Volumes: Aerial – 2 gallons/Acre prior to Feekes 10.5, 5 gallons/acre at the heading stage or later• Minimum Retreatment Interval: 14 days• Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): DO NOT apply within 32 days of harvest. DO NOT apply within 7 days of grazing for forage and hay. <p>* Not registered for use by California.</p>		

CORN: FIELD, POP, SWEET, (INCLUDES SEED PRODUCTION)

Disease Controlled	Rate (fl.oz./acre)	Application Instructions
Anthracnose Leaf Blight* (<i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i>) Eyespot* (<i>Aureobasidium zeae</i>) Gray Leaf Spot* (<i>Cercospora zeae-maydis</i>)	4.0 – 6.0 (0.046 lbs./acre prothioconazole and 0.051 lbs./acre azoxystrobin) — (0.069 lbs./acre prothioconazole and 0.077 lbs./acre azoxystrobin)	For early season control of anthracnose, eyespot and gray leaf spot, apply this product as a broadcast foliar spray at V4 to V7 growth stages when conditions are favorable for disease development, before disease occurrence.
Anthracnose Leaf Blight* (<i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i>) Eyespot* (<i>Aureobasidium zeae</i>) Gray Leaf Spot* (<i>Cercospora zeae-maydis</i>) Northern Corn Leaf Blight* (<i>Setosphaeria turcica</i>) Northern Corn Leaf Spot* (<i>Cochliobolus carbonum</i>) Physoderma Brown Spot* (<i>Physoderma maydis</i>) Rust* (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.) Southern Corn Leaf Blight* (<i>Cochliobolus heterostrophus</i>) Tar spot* (<i>Phyllachora maydis</i>)	8.0 – 12.0 (0.092 lbs./acre prothioconazole and 0.103 lbs./acre azoxystrobin) — (0.139 lbs./acre prothioconazole and 0.154 lbs./acre azoxystrobin)	For season-long control of these diseases and the diseases listed below, apply preventively a sequential treatment of this product at 8.0 – 12.0 fl. oz./acre from VT through R2 growth stages. Continue on a 7– to 14–day interval if conditions for disease development persist. Use the higher specified rates and shorter specified intervals when disease pressure is severe.
Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root Rot, Stalk rot* (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	12.0 – 15.0 (0.139 lbs./acre prothioconazole and 0.154 lbs./acre azoxystrobin) — (0.173 lbs./acre prothioconazole and 0.192 lbs./acre azoxystrobin)	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE / SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.

(continued)

CORN: FIELD, POP, SWEET, (INCLUDES SEED PRODUCTION) (continued)

RESTRICTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none">• DO NOT apply more than 24 fl.oz. of this product (0.277 lbs. prothioconazole and 0.308 lbs. azoxystrobin) per acre per year.• MAXIMUM SINGLE APPLICATION RATE: 15.0 fl.oz. product per acre per application (0.173 lbs./A prothioconazole and 0.192 lbs./A azoxystrobin)• MAXIMUM NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS: 2• MAXIMUM ANNUAL APPLICATION RATE PER YEAR: 16.0 fl.oz. product (0.185 lbs. prothioconazole and 0.205 lbs. azoxystrobin) per acre per year.• Field corn or field corn for seed production: If additional applications of prothioconazole or azoxystrobin containing products are needed, DO NOT exceed 0.713 lbs. prothioconazole per acre per year or 0.5 lbs. azoxystrobin per acre per year.• Popcorn or sweet corn: If additional applications of prothioconazole or azoxystrobin containing products are needed, DO NOT exceed 0.713 lbs. prothioconazole per acre per year or 2.0 lbs. azoxystrobin per acre per year.• Application of this product is not recommended at times when corn is under severe environmental stress conditions.• DO NOT apply this product to sweet corn with mechanically pressurized handgun equipment.• DO NOT make more than two applications of this product before alternating with fungicides with a mode of action other than QoI Group 11.• Minimum Application Volumes: 10 gallons/Acre (Ground); 2 gallons/Acre (Aerial)• Minimum Retreatment Interval: 7 days• Re-entry Interval (REI): 24 hours for sweet corn, 12 hours for all other crops• Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days for grain and fodder, 7 days for forage. <p>* Not registered for use by California.</p>

CUCURBITS, CROP GROUP 9

(See crop list below.)

Disease Controlled	Rate (fl.oz./acre)	Application Instructions
Fusarium wilt, Fusarium blight* (<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>) (<i>Fusarium</i> spp.) Southern blight* (<i>Sclerotium rofsii</i>)	15.2 (0.176 lbs./acre prothioconazole and 0.195 lbs./acre azoxystrobin)	Begin application prior to disease development, apply by either ground or chemigation application equipment (including drip irrigation).
Powdery Mildew* (<i>Sphaerotheca fuliginea</i> , <i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>)	7.0 – 9.5 (0.081 lbs./acre prothioconazole and 0.090 lbs./acre. azoxystrobin) – (0.110 lbs./acre prothioconazole and 0.122 lbs./acre azoxystrobin)	Powdery mildew: make preventative applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule.
Alternaria Blight* (<i>Alternaria cucumerina</i>) Anthracnose* (<i>Colletotrichum lagenarium</i>) Belly Rot* (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Cercospora Leaf Spot* (<i>Cercospora citrulina</i>) Gummy Stem Blight* (<i>Didymella bryoniae</i>) Leaf Spots* (<i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Myrothecium Canker* (<i>Myrothecium roridum</i>) Plectosporium Blight* (<i>Plectosporium tabacinum</i>) Target Leaf Spot* (<i>Corynespora cassicola</i>) Ulocladium Leaf Spot* (<i>Ulocladium cucurbitae</i>)	8.0 – 15.2 (0.092 lbs./acre prothioconazole and 0.103 lbs./acre azoxystrobin) – (0.176 lbs./acre prothioconazole and 0.195 lbs./acre azoxystrobin)	Belly rot control: make the first application at the 1-3 leaf crop stage with a second application just prior to vine tip over or 10-14 days later whichever occurs first. All other diseases, begin applications prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines.

RESTRICTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none">• DO NOT apply more than 1 soil application and 2 foliar applications per acre per year.• DO NOT apply more than 0.534 lbs. prothioconazole per acre per year or 1.50 lbs. azoxystrobin per acre per year.• DO NOT use in water used for hand transplanting.• DO NOT use in greenhouse/transplant houses.• DO NOT apply this product with mechanically pressurized handgun equipment to Cucurbits, Crop Group 9.• DO NOT tank mix this product with crop oil concentrates (COC), methylated spray oil (MSO), or silicon adjuvants.• DO NOT tank mix with products containing malathion, methomyl, chlorpyrifos, potassium salts of fatty acid, or dicloran.• DO NOT make more than one application of this product before alternating with fungicides with a mode of action other than QoI Group 11.• Minimum Application Volumes: 10 gallons/Acre (Ground); 5 gallons/Acre (Aerial)• Minimum Retreatment Interval: 5 days• Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days• * Not registered for use by California.
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CROP LIST: Chayote (fruit); Chinese waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon); Citron Melon; Cucumber; Gerkin; Gourd, edible (includes hyotan, cucuzza, Luffa acutangular, L. cylindrica, hechimia, Chinese okra); <i>Momordica</i> spp. (includes balsam apple, balsam pear, bitter melon, Chinese cucumber); Muskmelons (includes true cantaloupe, cantaloupe, casaba, crenshaw melon, golden pershaw melon, honeydew melon, honey balls, mango melon, Persian melon, pineapple melon, Santa Claus melon, and snake melon); Pumpkin; Squash, summer (includes crookneck squash, scallop squash, straightneck squash, vegetable marrow, zucchini); Squash, winter (includes butternut squash, calabaza, hubbard squash, acorn squash, spaghetti squash); watermelon; cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.

DRIED SHELLED PEA AND BEAN – EXCEPT SOYBEAN (SUBGROUP 6C)

Disease Controlled	Rate (fl.oz./acre)	Application Instructions
Anthrachnose* (<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>) Ascochyta blight* (<i>Ascochyta rabiei</i>) Ascochyta leaf and pod spot* (<i>Ascochyta pisi</i>) Mycosphaerella blight* (<i>Mycosphaerella pinodes</i>) White mold* (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	12.0 – 15.0 (0.139 lbs./acre prothioconazole and 0.154 lbs./acre azoxystrobin) – (0.173 lbs./acre prothioconazole and 0.192 lbs./acre azoxystrobin)	Apply preventatively and continue as needed on a 7 to 14-day interval. Use the shorter specified intervals when conditions are favorable for severe disease pressure.
RESTRICTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT make more than 3 applications of this product. • DO NOT apply more than 0.534 lbs. prothioconazole per acre per year or 1.5 lbs. azoxystrobin per acre per year including all soil and foliar applications. • DO NOT apply this product with mechanically pressurized handgun equipment. • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days • Minimum application volumes: 10 gallons/Acre (Ground); 5 gallons/Acre (Aerial) <p>* Not registered for use by California.</p>		
Crop List Dried cultivars of bean; Bean (<i>Lupinus</i> spp.) (includes grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin); Bean (<i>Phaseolus</i> spp.) (includes field bean, kidney bean, lima bean (dry), navy bean, pinto bean, tepary bean); Bean (<i>Vigna</i> spp.) (includes adzuki bean, blackeye pea, catjang, cowpea, Crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd bean); Broad bean (dry) (fava bean); Chickpea (garbanzo bean); Guar; Lablab bean (hyacinth bean); Lentil; Pea (<i>Pisum</i> spp.) (includes field pea); Pigeon pea.		

PEANUTS

Disease Controlled	Rate (fl.oz./acre)	Application Instructions
<u>In furrow and banded application:</u> Sclerotium 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>) Cylindrocadium Black Rot* (CBR) (<i>Cylindrocadium rotalariae</i>) (Suppression with In furrow only)	12.0 – 15.0 (0.139 lbs./acre prothioconazole and 0.154 lbs./acre azoxystrobin) – (0.173 lbs./acre prothioconazole and 0.192 lbs./acre azoxystrobin)	Apply in the furrow at planting. Use the higher specified use rate when conditions are favorable for severe disease pressure. See use directions and rate chart for various row spacing under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
<u>Foliar:</u> Early Leaf Spot* (<i>Cercospora arachidicola</i>) Late Leaf Spot* (<i>Cercosporidium personatum</i>) Leaf Rust* (<i>Puccinia arachidis</i>) Web Blotch* (<i>Phoma arachidicola</i>) Leaf Scorch and Pepper Spot* (<i>Leptosphaerulina crassiasca</i>)	12.0 – 15.0 (0.139 lbs./acre prothioconazole and 0.154 lbs./acre azoxystrobin) – (0.173 lbs./acre prothioconazole and 0.192 lbs./acre azoxystrobin)	Apply the specified rate in a preventive spray schedule. Apply up to four (4) sprays using a 14-day interval. Use the higher use rate when conditions are favorable for severe disease pressure and/or when growing less disease resistant varieties.
<u>Soil-Borne</u> Rhizoctonia Stem Canker, Crown Rot* (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Sclerotium Rot, White Mold, Southern Blight Southern, Stem rot* (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) Cylindrocadium Black Rot (CBR)* (<i>Cylindrocadium rotalariae</i>) (Suppression only)	15.0 (0.173 lbs./acre prothioconazole and 0.192 lbs./acre azoxystrobin)	For control of soil-borne diseases follow a Leaf Spot Advisory Program schedule. This product must be carried by rainfall or irrigation into the root and pod zone for control of root and pod rots caused by <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> and <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> . Drought conditions will decrease the effectiveness of this product against the root and pod rots.
RESTRICTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than four (4) applications of this product per year, including the in-furrow and banded applications. • DO NOT exceed 0.713 lbs. prothioconazole per acre per year, or 0.8 lbs. azoxystrobin per acre per year including all soil and foliar applications. • DO NOT feed hay or threshings or allow livestock to graze in treated areas. • DO NOT make more than 2 sequential applications of this product or any Group 11 containing fungicide before rotating with a fungicide from a different Group. • Minimum application volumes: 10 gallons/Acre (Ground); 5 gallons/Acre (Aerial) • Minimum Retreatment Interval: 14 days • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days <p>* Not registered for use by California.</p>		

RAPESEED CROP SUBGROUP 20A

(See crop list below.)

Disease Controlled	Rate (fl.oz./acre)	Application Instructions
Alternaria Leaf Spot* (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Downy Mildew* (<i>Plasmopora halstedii</i> , <i>Plasmopora helianthi</i>) Pasm* (<i>Septoria linicola</i>) Sclerotinia stem rot, or white mold* (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>) Sunflower Rust* (<i>Puccinia helianthi</i>)	12.0 – 15.0 (0.139 lbs./acre prothioconazole and 0.154 lbs./acre azoxystrobin) – (0.173 lbs./acre prothioconazole and 0.192 lbs./acre azoxystrobin)	Apply when the crop is in the 20 - 50% bloom stage. Best protection will be achieved when the fungicide is applied prior to petals beginning to fall, and will allow for the maximum number of petals to be protected. A second application may be made after 14 days if conditions remain favorable for continued or increasing disease development. Utilize the higher rate for fields with a history of heavy disease pressure or for dense crop stands. Good spray coverage of the plants is essential.
RESTRICTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per acre per year. • DO NOT apply more than 0.356 lbs. prothioconazole per acre per year or 0.45 lbs. azoxystrobin per acre per year. • Minimum Application Volumes: 10 gallons/Acre (Ground); 5 gallons/Acre (Aerial) • Minimum Retreatment Interval: 14 days • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 36 days * Not registered for use by California.		
Crop subgroup 20A – Rapeseed group, canola varieties only Borage; crambe; cuphea; echium; flax seed; gold of pleasure; hare's ear mustard; lesquerella; lunaria; meadowfoam; milkweed; mustard seed; oil radish; poppy seed; rapeseed; sesame; sweet rocket; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.		

RICE (Not registered for use by California)

Disease Controlled	Rate (fl.oz./acre)	Application Instructions
Sheath/Stem Diseases Sheath Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Foliar Diseases Brown Spot (<i>Cochliobolus miyabeanus</i>) Narrow Brown Leafspot (<i>Cercospora oryzae</i>) Leaf Smut (<i>Entyloma oryzae</i>) False smut (<i>Ustilaginoides virens</i>) Aggregate Sheath Spot (<i>Ceratobasidium oryzae-sativae</i> = <i>Rhizoctonia oryzae-sativae</i>) Black Sheath Rot (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>graminis</i>) Sheath Spot (<i>Rhizoctonia oryzae</i>) Stem Rot (<i>Magnaporthe salvinii</i> = <i>Sclerotium oryzae</i> = <i>Nakateae sigmoidea</i>) Panicle Diseases Kernel Smut (<i>Tilletia barclayana</i> = <i>Neovossia barclayana</i>) Panicle Blast (<i>Pyricularia grisea</i>)	12.0 (0.139 lbs./acre prothioconazole and 0.154 lbs./acre azoxystrobin)	Exact timing for rice disease control is dependent on rice growth stage, rice variety, the type of disease to be controlled and disease severity. Applications typically will occur from panicle differentiation to late boot. Consult with your local extension personnel on sheath blight control. For stem/sheath diseases including stem rot, black sheath rot, aggregate sheath spot and sheath spot, apply usually between panicle differentiation (PD) +5 days to PD +10 days. Under heavy disease pressure and conditions favorable for disease development, a second application may be applied. For panicle blast, make an application at mid-boot to boot-split but prior to full head emergence.
RESTRICTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 1 application of this product per acre per year. • DO NOT apply more than 0.141 lbs. prothioconazole per acre per year or 0.70 lbs. azoxystrobin per acre per year from all uses. • DO NOT apply this product later than 70% panicle emergence from the boot. • DO NOT treat rice fields used for aquaculture of fish and crustaceans. • DO NOT allow release of irrigation or flood water for at least 14 days after the last application. • DO NOT apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitat. Applicators must use care in making applications near non-target aquatic habitats. • Minimum application volumes: 10 gallons/Acre (Ground); 5 gallons/Acre (Aerial) • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 40 days 		

SOYBEAN (Not registered for use by California)

Disease Controlled	Rate (fl.oz./acre)	Application Instructions
Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>) Brown Spot (<i>Septoria glycines</i>) Cercospora Blight (<i>Cercospora kikuchii</i>) Frogeye Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora soja</i>) Pod & Stem Blight (<i>Diaporthe phaseolorum</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Microsphaera diffusa</i>) Rhizoctonia Aerial Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Soybean Rust (<i>Phakopsora</i> spp)	7.0 – 11.0 (0.081 lbs./acre prothioconazole and 0.090 lbs./acre azoxystrobin) – (0.127 lbs./acre prothioconazole and 0.141 lbs./acre azoxystrobin)	Make an application as a broadcast foliar spray at early flowering or prior to disease development, whichever is earlier. Repeat applications on a 10- to 21-day spray interval if disease monitoring or environmental factors indicate favorable conditions for continued disease development. Use of the higher specified rates and shorter specified spray intervals is advised when disease pressure is serious.
Disease Suppression	Rate (fl.oz./acre)	Application Instructions
White Mold (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	8.0 – 11.0 (0.092 lbs./acre prothioconazole and 0.103 lbs./acre azoxystrobin) – (0.127 lbs./acre prothioconazole and 0.141 lbs./acre azoxystrobin)	Apply as a broadcast foliar spray at early flowering, prior to infection development. Repeat applications on a 10- to 21-day spray interval if disease monitoring or environmental factors indicate favorable conditions for continued disease development. Use of the higher specified rates and reduced specified spray intervals is recommended when disease pressure is severe
Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root Rot, Stalk rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	12.0 – 15.0 (0.139 lbs./acre prothioconazole and 0.154 lbs./acre azoxystrobin) – (0.173 lbs./acre prothioconazole and 0.192 lbs./acre azoxystrobin)	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
RESTRICTIONS FORAGE AND HAY: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 15.0 fl.oz. (0.173 lbs. prothioconazole and 0.192 lbs. azoxystrobin) per acre per year. • DO NOT apply more than 1 application per year of this product. • If additional applications of prothioconazole or azoxystrobin containing products are needed, DO NOT exceed 0.403 lbs. prothioconazole per acre per year, or 0.25 lbs. azoxystrobin per acre per year. SOYBEAN SEED: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 33.0 fl.oz. (0.381 lbs. prothioconazole and 0.423 lbs. azoxystrobin) per acre per year. • DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per year of this product. • If additional applications of prothioconazole or azoxystrobin containing products are needed, DO NOT exceed 0.403 lbs. prothioconazole per acre per year, or 1.5 lbs. azoxystrobin per acre per year. • DO NOT make more than 2 sequential applications of this product or any Group 11 containing fungicide before rotating with a fungicide from a different Group. • Minimum application volumes: 10 gallons/Acre (Ground); 2 gallons/Acre (Aerial) • Minimum Retreatment Interval: 14 days • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 21 days <p>* Not registered for use by California.</p>		

WHEAT AND TRITICALE

Disease Controlled	Rate (fl.oz./acre)	Application Instructions
Powdery Mildew* (<i>Blumeria graminis</i> f. sp. <i>tritici</i>) Rusts* (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.) Septoria Blotch* (<i>Septoria tritici</i>) Stagonospora Blotch* (<i>Stagonospora nodorum</i>) Tan Spot* (<i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i>)	7.0 – 13.5 (0.081 lbs./acre prothioconazole and 0.090 lbs./acre azoxystrobin) – (0.156 lbs./acre prothioconazole and 0.173 lbs./acre azoxystrobin)	Begin applications preventively when conditions are favorable for disease development. A second application (minimum interval of 14 days) may be made if necessary.
RESTRICTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT make more than one application per year. • DO NOT apply more than 0.293 lbs. prothioconazole per acre per year or 0.40 lbs. azoxystrobin per acre per year from all uses • DO NOT apply after Feekes growth stage 10.5.4. (full head emergence). • Chemigation use is only allowed for applications made prior to the early flower stage. • Minimum application volumes: 10 gallons/Acre (Ground); 2 gallons/Acre (Aerial) • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 30 days <p>* Not registered for use by California.</p>		

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE

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

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

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

CONTAINER HANDLING [less than or equal to 5 gallons]

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 $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use and disposal. Drain 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

CONTAINER HANDLING [Bulk/Mini-Bulk] [greater than 5 gallons]

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse the 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 person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or 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. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

CONTAINER HANDLING [Bulk/Mini-Bulk] [greater than 5 gallons]

Non-refillable container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container or pressure rinse promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ full of water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or a mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

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

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF DAMAGES

CONDITIONS OF SALE: To the extent consistent with applicable law, Sipcam Agro USA, Inc. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with the directions under normal conditions of use. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal use conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to Sipcam Agro USA, Inc. SIPCAM AGRO USA, INC. DISCLAIMS ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED. To the extent consistent with applicable law, SIPCAM AGRO USA, INC. SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL, OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, AND SIPCAM AGRO USA, INC.'S SOLE LIABILITY AND BUYER'S AND USER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE REFUND OF THE PURCHASE PRICE. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BUYER AND USER ACKNOWLEDGE AND ASSUME ALL RISKS AND LIABILITY RESULTING FROM HANDLING, STORAGE AND USE OF THIS PRODUCT. SIPCAM AGRO USA, INC. DOES NOT AUTHORIZE ANY AGENT OR REPRESENTATIVE TO MAKE ANY OTHER WARRANTY, GUARANTEE OR REPRESENTATION CONCERNING THIS PRODUCT.

Cortina™ Xtra

Azoxystrobin	Group	11	Fungicide
Prothioconazole	Group	3	Fungicide

For control of listed diseases on Barley; Corn, field, pop, sweet (includes seed production); Cucurbits, Crop Group 9; Dried Shelled Pea and Bean – Except Soybean (Subgroup 6C); Peanuts; Rapeseed Crop Subgroup 20A; Rice (Not registered for use by California); Soybean (Not registered for use by California); and Wheat and triticale

Active Ingredients:

Azoxystrobin: methyl (E)-2-[2-[6-(2-cyanophenoxy)pyrimidin-4-yloxy]phenyl]-3-methoxyacrylate..... 17.54%
Prothioconazole..... 15.79%

Other Ingredients: 66.67%

Total: 100.00%

*IUPAC

Contains 1.642 lbs. Azoxystrobin and 1.478 lbs. Prothioconazole per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

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.)

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.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Move person to fresh air.• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

Emergency phone numbers (800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC (transportation and spills)
(800) 222-1222 Poison Control Center

See additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use inside booklet.

Net Contents: 2.5 gal (9.46 L)

Manufactured for:
SIPCAM AGRO USA, INC.
2525 Meridian Parkway
Durham, NC 27713

EPA Reg. No. 60063-93
EPA Est. No. 60063-GA-1 (Lot No. begins with VL)
EPA Est. No. 62171-MS-1 (Lot No. begins with OI)
EPA Est. No. 70815-GA-1 (Lot no. begins with CB)
EPA Est. No. 70989-MO-1 (Lot No. begins with ST)
EPA Est. No. 72344-MO-4 (Lot no. begins with TR)
EPA Est. No. 86555-MO-1 (Lot no. begins with AF)
EPA20240827 (10/24)



SIPCAM AGRO
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**READ THE ENTIRE
LABEL CAREFULLY
BEFORE OPENING
THE CONTAINER**

PEEL BACK BOOK HERE