

PROPICONAZOLE GROUP 3 FUNGICIDE



Propiconazole 4L

For control of listed diseases in labeled crops, turf and ornamentals.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% By Wt.
Propiconazole: 1-[[2-(2, 4-dichlorophenyl)-4-propyl-1, 3-dioxolan-2-yl]methyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole	41.8%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	58.2%
Total:	100.0%

Contains 3.69 pounds of active ingredient 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.• DO NOT give any liquid to the person.• DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.• DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
HOT LINE NUMBERS	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal), call: 1-800-222-1222 . For Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident), call CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 .	

See label booklet for complete Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.

Manufactured For:
RedEagle International, LLC
5143 S. Lakeland Drive Suite 4
Lakeland, FL 33813

Net Contents: 2.5 Gal (9.46L)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, including barrier laminate or viton > 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

USER SAFETY 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.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural practices (40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)).

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 shrimp. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible. **DO NOT** use or store near heat or open flame. **DO NOT** mix or allow coming in contact with oxidizing agent or fire retardants. Hazardous chemical reactions may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

Exception: If the product is soil injected or soil incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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 including plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves including barrier laminate or Viton > 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: DO NOT enter into treated areas until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Propiconazole 4L is a broad-spectrum fungicide for the control of specified diseases in almonds, bananas and plantains, beets (garden), berries, carrots, celery and leafy petioles, cereals (wheat, barley, rye, triticale, and oats), citrus (non-bearing), corn (field, seed, popcorn, sweet), cranberries, filberts (hazelnuts), mint, onions and other bulb vegetables, parsley and cilantro, peanuts, pecans, pineapple, pistachios, rice (including wild rice), sorghum, soybeans, stone fruits, strawberries, sugar beets, sugarcane, tree nuts, grasses grown for seed, and turfgrass and ornamentals.

Precaution:

- Failure to follow directions and precautions on this label may result in crop injury, poor disease control, or illegal residues.

Restriction:

- **DO NOT** use this product in greenhouses or as a tree injection.

Rotational Crops

To avoid possible illegal residues, **DO NOT** plant any other crop intended for food, grazing, or any component of animal feed or bedding within 105 days of an application of **Propiconazole 4L** to the preceding crop unless the second crop appears on this label. Alfalfa can be planted 75 days after the last application of **Propiconazole 4L** if the total application of propiconazole has not exceeded 0.22 pound active ingredient per acre during the previous year.

Integrated Pest Management

Propiconazole 4L must be integrated into an overall disease and pest management (IPM) strategy whenever the use of fungicide is required. Cultural practices known to reduce disease development must be followed. Consult your local agricultural authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area. **Propiconazole 4L** may be used in State Agricultural Extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs using the specified application timing based upon environmental factors favorable for disease development.

Fungicide Resistance Management

For resistance management, **Propiconazole 4L** contains a Group 3 fungicide/bactericide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **Propiconazole 4L** and other 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/bactericide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of **Propiconazole 4L** or other Group 3 fungicides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicide 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 specifications for specific crops and pathogens.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact your RedEagle International LLC representative. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

APPLICATIONS INSTRUCTIONS

Propiconazole 4L is most effective when applied and allowed to dry before a rainfall. Avoid applying **Propiconazole 4L** under conditions when uniform coverage cannot be obtained or when excessive spray drift may occur. **DO NOT** apply in a manner which results in exposure to humans or animals.

Ground Application: For tree crops, apply **Propiconazole 4L** in a minimum of 50 gals. of water per acre unless otherwise specified. For all other crops, apply **Propiconazole 4L** in a minimum of 10 gals. of water per acre unless otherwise specified.

Aerial Application: For tree crops, apply **Propiconazole 4L** in a minimum of 10 gals. of water per acre unless otherwise specified. For all other crops, apply **Propiconazole 4L** in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre unless otherwise specified.

Chemigation Application: Apply **Propiconazole 4L** through properly equipped chemigation systems for disease control in the labeled crops. Refer to crop specific use directions for application rates, timing and frequency of application. **DO NOT** apply **Propiconazole 4L** by chemigation to other labeled crops except as specified in RedEagle International LLC supplemental labeling or product bulletins. When applying this product by chemigation, **DO NOT** exceed labeled rates or apply more frequently than directed for conventional application methods. **Propiconazole 4L**, alone or in combination with other pesticides that are registered for application through irrigation systems, may be applied through irrigation systems. For chemigation application to labeled crops, apply in 0.1 to 0.25 inch of water unless otherwise specified. Chemigation with excessive water may lead to a decrease in efficacy.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT

Aerial Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For all applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser spray droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- For all applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser spray droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **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

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. 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. When applying aerially to crops, **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

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.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good disease control. Avoid spray overlap as crop injury may occur.

Air-assisted or air-blast sprayers use a forced air stream to move spray droplets into the canopy. Set up the fan to deliver only enough air volume to penetrate the canopy and provide good coverage. Adjust deflectors or other aiming devices to direct spray only to the target area.

Equip sprayers with nozzles that provide accurate and uniform application. Be certain that nozzles are the same size and uniformly spaced across the boom. Calibrate sprayer before use.

Use a pump with sufficient capacity to maintain 35 - 40 PSI at nozzles and provide sufficient agitation in tank to keep mixture in suspension (this requires recirculation of 10% of tank volume per minute). Use a jet agitator, or liquid sparger tube for agitation. **DO NOT** use air sparging.

Although **Propiconazole 4L** is an emulsifiable concentrate, it is suggested that screens be used to protect the pump and to prevent nozzles from clogging. Screens placed on suction side of pump must be 16-mesh or coarser. **DO NOT** place a screen in the recirculation line. Use 50-mesh or coarser screens between the pump and boom, and where required, at the nozzles. Check nozzle manufacturer's specifications.

For more information on spray equipment and calibration, consult sprayer manufacturers' and State specifications. For specific local directions and spray schedules, consult the current State Agricultural Experiment station specifications.

CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

- Apply this product only through center pivot, solid set, hand move, or moving wheel irrigation systems. **DO NOT** apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
- **DO NOT** connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, must shut the system down and make necessary adjustments if the need arises.
- Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
- Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone (RPZ), backflow preventer or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system must be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the flow outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank or at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

Note: **DO NOT** inject **Propiconazole 4L** at full strength or deterioration of valves and seals may occur. Use a dilution ratio of at least 10 parts water to 1 part **Propiconazole 4L**. **Propiconazole 4L** is corrosive to many seal materials. Leather seals are best. EPDM or silicone rubber seals can be used but must be replaced once a year. **DO NOT** use Viton, Buna-N, Neoprene, or PVC seals.

Specific Equipment Requirements

- The system must contain a functional check-valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water-source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check-valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, for example, a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump), effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Center Pivot Irrigation Equipment

- Use only with drive systems which provide uniform water distribution.
- **DO NOT** use end guns when applying **Propiconazole 4L** through center pivot systems because of non-uniform application.
- Determine the size of the area to be treated.
- Determine the time required to apply $\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of water over the area to be treated when the system and injection equipment are operated at normal pressures as specified by the equipment manufacturer. When applying **Propiconazole 4L** through irrigation equipment, use the lowest obtainable water volume while maintaining uniform distribution. Run the system at 80-95% of the manufacturer's rated capacity.

- Using water, determine the injection pump output when operated at normal line pressure.
- Determine the amount of **Propiconazole 4L** required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system.
- Add the required amount of **Propiconazole 4L** and sufficient water to meet the injection time requirements of the solution tank.
- Make sure the system is fully charged with water before starting injection of the **Propiconazole 4L** solution. Time the injection to last at least as long as it takes to bring the system to full pressure.
- Maintain constant solution tank agitation during the injection period.
- Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed. Continue to operate the system until the **Propiconazole 4L** solution has cleared the sprinkler head.

Solid Set, Hand Move, and Moving Wheel Irrigation Equipment

- Determine the acreage covered by the sprinkler.
- Fill the injector solution tank with water and adjust flow rate to use the contents over a 20- to 30-minute interval. When applying **Propiconazole 4L** through irrigation equipment, use the lowest obtainable water volume while maintaining uniform distribution.
- Determine the amount of **Propiconazole 4L** required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system.
- Add required amount of **Propiconazole 4L** into the same quantity of water used to calibrate the injection period.
- Maintain constant solution tank agitation during the injection period.
- Operate the system at normal pressures specified by the manufacturer of the injection equipment and used for the time interval established during the calibration.
- Inject **Propiconazole 4L** at the end of the irrigation cycle or as a separate application to maximize foliar fungicide retention.
- Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed. Continue to operate the system until the **Propiconazole 4L** solution has cleared the last sprinkler head.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate operation. Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product. Agitate the spray solution before and during application. Rinse spray tank thoroughly with clean water after each day's use and dispose of pesticide rinsate by application to an already treated area.

Propiconazole 4L – Alone

Add $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{2}{3}$ of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank. With the agitator running, add the **Propiconazole 4L** to the tank. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water. Begin application of the spray solution after the **Propiconazole 4L** has completely dispersed into the mix water. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been sprayed.

Propiconazole 4L – Tank Mixtures

Propiconazole 4L is usually compatible with all tank mix partners listed on this label. To determine the physical compatibility of **Propiconazole 4L** with other products, use a jar test. Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to 1 qt. of water. Add wettable powders and water-dispersible granular products first, then liquid flowables, and emulsifiable concentrates last. After thoroughly mixing, let stand for at least 5 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.

Add $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{2}{3}$ of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank. With the agitator running, add the tank mix partner into the tank. Allow the material to completely dissolve and disperse into the mix water. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water and **Propiconazole 4L** to the spray tank. Allow the **Propiconazole 4L** to completely disperse. Spray the mixture with the agitator running.

DO NOT apply this product in a mix with a dodine fungicide for any uses on this label (except almonds), or crop injury will occur.

If using **Propiconazole 4L** in a tank mix, 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. **DO NOT** tank mix this product with any product that prohibits such mixing. Tank mixtures or other applications of products referenced on this label are permitted only in those states in which the referenced products are registered.

CROP USES - APPLICATION RATE REFERENCE TABLE

Application Rate of Propiconazole 4L (Fl. Oz. per Acre)	Active Ingredient Equivalent (Lb. A.I. per Acre)	Acres per 1 Gallon of Propiconazole 4L
0.75	0.02	170.7
2.0	0.056	64.0
4.0	0.1125	32.0
6.0	0.169	21.3
8.0	0.22	16.0
10.0	0.28	12.8
12.0	0.34	10.7
16.0	0.45	8.0
20.0	0.56	6.4
24.0	0.67	5.3
30.0	0.84	4.3
32.0	0.90	4.0

CROP SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

ALMOND

Propiconazole 4L may be applied by either ground or air application in a minimum of 15 gal. per acre in sufficient volume to provide thorough coverage. **Propiconazole 4L** is most effective when applied and allowed to dry before a rainfall.

For use on almonds only, **Propiconazole 4L** may be tank mixed with a dodine fungicide.

Target Diseases	Rate per Acre Fl. Oz. (Lb. A.I.)	Application Instructions
Brown Rot Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia laxa</i> , <i>M. fructicola</i>)	4 – 8 (0.113 – 0.22)	Apply Propiconazole 4L in at least 15 gals. of spray per acre at 5 - 10% bloom and 50 - 100% bloom. Under severe disease conditions, use the highest rate. Minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
Anthracoese (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>)	8 (0.22)	Apply Propiconazole 4L at bud break on a 7 - 14 day interval.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 32 fl. oz. (0.9 lb. a.i.) per acre per year of **Propiconazole 4L**.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.90 lb. a.i. propiconazole-containing product per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 fl. oz. (0.22 lb. a.i.) per acre per single application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 4 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (8 fl. oz./A) or 8 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (4 fl. oz./A).
- **DO NOT** harvest within the number of days specified. PHI: 60 days
- **DO NOT** graze livestock in treated areas or cut treated cover crop for feed.
- Retreatment Interval: 7 to 14 days

BANANA AND PLANTAIN

Target Diseases	Rate per Acre Fl. Oz. (Lb. A.I.)	Application Instructions
Black Sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis</i>)	3 (0.09)	<p>Make applications before disease symptoms appear at the onset of the rainy season. Apply specified rate of Propiconazole 4L in 10 - 20 gals. of water per acre. Make no more than 2 consecutive applications on a 21- to 25-day schedule before rotating to another labeled product with a different mode of action for at least 2 sprays. A maximum of 8 applications can be made. If possible, it is advised to have at least 2 consecutive months "triazole free" during the period of lower disease pressure.</p> <p>Mixing Procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oil-in-Water Emulsion: Add the crop oil to the spray tank. Add the emulsifier (0.6 fl. oz. per gal. of oil) and Propiconazole 4L to the spray tank and mix thoroughly for 5 minutes. Add water to the spray tank and mix thoroughly for 15 minutes. • Oil Alone: Add crop oil to the spray tank. Add the Propiconazole 4L to the spray tank and mix thoroughly for 5 minutes. • Maintain agitation.
<p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 24 fl. oz. (0.67 lb. a.i.) per acre per year (this includes any pre-harvest sprays) of Propiconazole 4L. • DO NOT apply more than 0.67 lb. a.i. propiconazole-containing product per acre per year. • DO NOT apply more than 3 fl. oz. (0.09 lb. a.i.) per acre per single application. • DO NOT exceed 8 applications per year. • DO NOT apply Propiconazole 4L within 100 yards of non-bagged bananas. • DO NOT apply Propiconazole 4L on bananas unless they are protected by polyethylene bags. • DO NOT apply Propiconazole 4L on plantains if the fruit present are not protected by polyethylene bags. • DO NOT feed whole bananas and plantains to animals. • Retreatment Interval 21 to 25 days. Make no more than 2 consecutive applications on a 21- to 25-day schedule before rotating to another labeled product with a different mode of action for at least 2 sprays. 		

BEET, GARDEN

Propiconazole 4L may be applied by ground, air, or chemigation in sufficient volume to provide thorough coverage. **Propiconazole 4L** is most effective when applied and allowed to dry before a rainfall.

Target Diseases	Rate per Acre Fl. Oz. (Lb. A.I.)	Application Instructions
Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora beticola</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i>)	3 – 4 (0.09 – 0.113)	Begin application at first sign of disease. Make no more than 2 consecutive applications before rotating to another registered fungicide with a different mode of action. If disease levels continue to increase, immediately switch to a fungicide with a different mode of action. Minimum retreatment interval is 14 days.
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 16 fl. oz. (0.45 lb. a.i.) per acre per year of Propiconazole 4L. • DO NOT apply more than 0.45 lb. a.i. propiconazole-containing product per acre per year. • DO NOT apply more than 4 fl. oz. (0.113 lb. a.i.) per acre per single application. • DO NOT exceed 4 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (4 fl. oz./A) or 5 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (3 fl. oz./A). • DO NOT harvest within the number of days specified. PHI: 14 days • Retreatment Interval: 14 days 		

CROP SUBGROUP 13-07A AND 13-07B (CANEBERRY SUBGROUP AND BUSHBERRY SUBGROUP)

Caneberry subgroup: bingleberry; blackberry; boysenberry; dewberry; loganberry; lowberry; marionberry; Olallieberry; raspberry, red and black; wild raspberry; youngberry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Bushberry subgroup: aronia berry; blueberry, highbush; blueberry, lowbush; buffalo currant; Chilean guava; currant, black; currant, red; elderberry; European, barberry; gooseberry; cranberry, highbush; honeysuckle, edible; huckleberry; jostaberry; Juneberry; lingonberry; native currant; salal; sea buckthorn; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

CROP SUBGROUP 13-07G (LOW GROWING BERRY SUBGROUP) - including CRANBERRY and STRAWBERRY. Refer to specific sections on **CRANBERRY** and **STRAWBERRY** for use directions for these specific berries.

Propiconazole 4L may be applied by either ground application in a minimum of 5 gals. per acre or air application in a minimum of 15 gals. per acre in sufficient volume to provide thorough coverage. **Propiconazole 4L** is most effective when applied and allowed to dry before a rainfall.

Target Diseases	Rate per Acre Fl. Oz. (Lb. A.I.)	Application Instructions
Mummyberry Disease (<i>Monilinia vaccinii-corymbosi</i>)	6 (0.169)	Make first application of Propiconazole 4L beginning at green tip and repeat in 7 - 10 days. If conditions are favorable for disease development, additional applications may need to be made at pink bud and repeated every 7 - 10 days through petal-fall.
Leaf Spot and Stem Canker (<i>Septoria allopunctata</i>) Rust (<i>Pucciniastrum vaccinii</i>)	6 (0.169)	Apply when conditions favor disease development. Repeat applications on a 4 week spray interval.
Leaf and Cane Spot (<i>Septoria rubi</i>)	6 (0.169)	Apply as a delayed dormant spray after training in the Spring. Repeat this application in the late-Spring, again at bud break, and again once flowering has begun.
Powdery Mildew (<i>Microsphaera vaccinii</i>)	6 (0.169)	Apply Propiconazole 4L at 5 - 10% bloom. Repeat this application at full bloom and on a 14-day interval while conditions are favorable for disease development.
Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria spp.</i>)	6 (0.169)	Make first application any time prior to bloom and again after petal-fall. If needed, repeat application just after harvest.
Restrictions:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 30 fl. oz. (0.84 lb. a.i.) per acre per year of Propiconazole 4L. • DO NOT apply more than 0.84 lb. a.i. propiconazole-containing product per acre per year. • DO NOT apply more than 6 fl. oz. (0.169 lb. a.i.) per acre per single application. • DO NOT exceed 5 applications per year. • DO NOT harvest within the number of days specified. PHI: 30 days • Retreatment Interval: Refer to and follow the applications instructions in table above by target disease. 		

CARROT

Propiconazole 4L may be applied by ground application in a minimum of 15 gals. per acre or air application in a minimum of 5 gals. per acre, or chemigation in sufficient volume to provide thorough coverage. **Propiconazole 4L** is most effective when applied and allowed to dry before a rainfall.

Target Diseases	Rate per Acre Fl. Oz. (Lb. A.I.)	Application Instructions
Leaf Blights (<i>Cercospora carotae</i>) (suppression of <i>Alternaria dauci</i>)	4 (0.113)	Apply 4 fl. oz. of Propiconazole 4L when conditions favor disease development. Continue applications on a 7- to 10-day interval using the shorter interval when disease conditions are severe. If desired, a spreader-sticker may be used.
Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i>)	2 (0.056) plus chlorothalonil	Apply 2 fl. oz. of Propiconazole 4L with 0.75 lb. a.i. of chlorothalonil per acre. Begin applications when conditions favor disease development. Continue applications on a 7- to 10-day interval.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 16 fl. oz. (0.45 lb. a.i.) per acre per year of **Propiconazole 4L**.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.45 lb. a.i. propiconazole-containing product per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fl. oz. (0.113 lb. a.i.) per acre per single application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 4 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (4 fl. oz./A) or 8 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (2 fl. oz./A).
- **DO NOT** harvest within the number of days specified. PHI: 14 days
- Retreatment Interval: 7 to 10 days

CROP SUBGROUP 4B. LEAF PETIOLES SUBGROUP including Cardoon; celery; celery, Chinese; celtuce; fennel, Florence; rhubarb; Swiss chard.

Propiconazole 4L may be applied by either ground application in a minimum of 10 gals. per acre or air application in a minimum of 5 gals. per acre in sufficient volume to provide thorough coverage. **Propiconazole 4L** is most effective when applied and allowed to dry before a rainfall.

Target Diseases	Rate per Acre Fl. Oz. (Lb. A.I.)	Application Instructions
Early Blight (<i>Cercospora apii</i>) Late Blight (<i>Septoria apicola</i>)	4 (0.113)	Apply Propiconazole 4L on a 7-day schedule either by ground or air. If desired, Propiconazole 4L may be tank mixed with an appropriate spreader-sticker.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 16 fl. oz. (0.45 lb. a.i.) per acre per year of **Propiconazole 4L**.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.45 lb. a.i. propiconazole-containing product per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fl. oz. (0.113 lb. a.i.) per acre per single application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 4 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (4 fl. oz./A) or 8 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (2 fl. oz./A).
- **DO NOT** harvest within the number of days specified. PHI: 14 days
- Retreatment Interval: 7 days

CEREALS - WHEAT (also see next section for Barley, Rye, Triticale, Oats)

Propiconazole 4L may be applied by ground, air, or chemigation in sufficient volume to provide thorough coverage. **Propiconazole 4L** is most effective when applied and allowed to dry before a rainfall.

Target Diseases	Rate per Acre Fl. Oz. (Lb. A.I.)	Application Instructions
Early Season Suppression of: Glume Blotch (<i>Stagonospora nodorum</i>) Leaf Blight (<i>Septoria tritici</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Blumeria</i> spp., <i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Tan Spot (<i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i>)	2 – 4 (0.056 – 0.113)	Apply Propiconazole 4L in the Spring. Make a second application up to Feekes growth stage 10.5 for season long control. Applications may be made no closer than a 14-day interval.

Control of Leaf Diseases: Glume Blotch (<i>Stagonospora nodorum</i>) Helminthosporium Leaf Blight (<i>Drechslera tritici-repentis</i>) Leaf Blight (<i>Septoria tritici</i>) Net Blotch (<i>Pyrenophora teres</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Blumeria spp.</i> , <i>Erysiphe spp.</i>) Rusts (<i>Puccinia spp.</i>) Spot Blotch (<i>Bipolaris sorokiniana</i>) Tan Spot (<i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i>) Foot Rot (<i>Pseudocercospora spp.</i>)	4 (0.113)	Protecting the flag leaf is important for maximizing the potential yield. When Propiconazole 4L is applied at 50% to fully emerged plants, the highest yields are normally obtained. Applications may be made no closer than at 14-day intervals. The use of an oil based adjuvant may improve spray coverage and canopy penetration. Propiconazole 4L can be applied at full head emergence (Feekes growth stage 10.5). DO NOT apply after this stage to avoid possible illegal residues.
Fusarium Head Blight Suppression	4 (0.113)	Apply Propiconazole 4L plus half rates of other EPA- registered fungicides for example thiophanate-methyl. Apply at tillering but before elongation has occurred.
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 8 fl. oz. (0.22 lb. a.i.) per acre per year of Propiconazole 4L. • DO NOT apply more than 0.22 lb. a.i. propiconazole-containing product per acre per year. • DO NOT apply more than 4 fl. oz. (0.113 lb. a.i.) per acre per single application. • DO NOT exceed 2 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (4 fl. oz./A) or 4 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (2 fl. oz./A). • DO NOT harvest within the number of days specified. PHI: 7 days for forage or hay • DO NOT apply after Feekes growth stage 10.5. • Retreatment Interval: 14 days 		

CEREALS - BARLEY, RYE, TRITICALE, OATS

Propiconazole 4L may be applied by ground, air, or chemigation in sufficient volume to provide thorough coverage. **Propiconazole 4L** is most effective when applied and allowed to dry before a rainfall.

Target Diseases	Rate per Acre Fl. Oz. (Lb. A.I.)	Application Instructions
Early Season Suppression of: Glume Blotch (<i>Stagonospora nodorum</i>) Leaf Blight (<i>Septoria tritici</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Blumeria spp.</i> , <i>Erysiphe spp.</i>) Tan Spot (<i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i>)	2 – 4 (0.056 – 0.113)	Apply Propiconazole 4L in the Spring. Make a second application up to Feekes growth stage 10.5 for season long control. Applications may be made no closer than a 14-day interval.

Control of Leaf Diseases: Barley Scald (<i>Rhynchosporium secalis</i>) Barley Stripe (<i>Pyrenophora graminea</i>) Glume Blotch (<i>Stagonospora nodorum</i>) Helminthosporium Leaf Blight (<i>Drechslera tritici-repentis</i>) Leaf Blight (<i>Septoria tritici</i>) Net Blotch (<i>Pyrenophora teres</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Blumeria spp.</i> , <i>Erysiphe spp.</i>) Rusts (<i>Puccinia spp.</i>) Spot Blotch (<i>Bipolaris sorokiniana</i>) Tan Spot (<i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i>)	4 (0.113)	Protecting the flag leaf is important for maximizing the potential yield. When Propiconazole 4L is applied at 50% to fully emerged plants, the highest yields are normally obtained. Applications may be made no closer than at 14-day intervals. The use of an oil based adjuvant may improve spray coverage and canopy penetration. Propiconazole 4L can be applied up to 45 days prior to harvest.
Foot Rot (<i>Pseudocercospora spp.</i>)	4 (0.113)	Apply Propiconazole 4L plus half rates of other EPA-registered fungicides for example thiophanate-methyl. Apply at tillering but before elongation has occurred.
Fusarium Head Blight Suppression	4 (0.113)	Apply Propiconazole 4L at approximately 50% flowering. Addition of a penetrating type of adjuvant may increase Fusarium head blight suppression.
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 8 fl. oz. (0.22 lb. a.i.) per acre per year of Propiconazole 4L. • DO NOT apply more than 0.22 lb. a.i. propiconazole-containing product per acre per year. • DO NOT apply more than 4 fl. oz. (0.113 lb. a.i.) per acre per single application. • DO NOT exceed 2 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (4 fl. oz./A) or 4 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (2 fl. oz./A). • DO NOT harvest within the number of days specified. PHI: 7 days for forage and hay. • DO NOT apply after Feekes 9. • Retreatment Interval: 14 days 		

CROP SUBGROUP 10-10A. ORANGE SUBGROUP (Non-Bearing) – including Calamondin; citron; citrus hybrids; Mediterranean mandarin; orange, sour; orange, sweet; satsuma mandarin; tachibana orange; tangerine (mandarin); tangelo; tango; trifoliolate orange; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

CROP SUBGROUP 10-10B. LEMON/LIME SUBGROUP (Non-Bearing) – including lemon; lime; kumquat; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

CROP SUBGROUP 10-10C. GRAPEFRUIT SUBGROUP (Non-Bearing) – including grapefruit; pummelo; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Propiconazole 4L may be applied by either ground application or air application in a minimum of 15 gals. per acre in sufficient volume to provide thorough coverage. **Propiconazole 4L** is most effective when applied and allowed to dry before a rainfall.

Target Diseases	Rate per Acre Fl. Oz. (Lb. A.I.)	Application Instructions
Greasy Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella citri</i>)	6 – 8 (0.169 – 0.22)	Begin applications in June. Apply at 30-day intervals through August.
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 24 fl. oz. (0.67 lb. a.i.) per acre per year of Propiconazole 4L. • DO NOT apply more than 7.2 lbs. a.i. propiconazole-containing product per acre per year. • DO NOT apply more than 8 fl. oz. (0.22 lb. a.i.) per acre per single application. • DO NOT exceed 3 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (8 fl. oz./A) or 4 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (6 fl. oz./A). • DO NOT apply more than 8 fl. oz. (0.22 lb. a.i.) per acre per application. • DO NOT apply to citrus that will bear harvestable fruit within 12 months. • Retreatment Interval: 30 days 		

CORN - FIELD, SEED, POPCORN, SWEET CORN

Propiconazole 4L may be applied by either ground, air, or chemigation in sufficient volume to provide thorough coverage. **Propiconazole 4L** is most effective when applied and allowed to dry before a rainfall.

Target Diseases	Rate per Acre Fl. Oz. (Lb. A.I.)	Application Instructions
Northern Corn Leaf Blight (<i>Setosphaeria turcica</i>) Northern Corn Leaf Spot (<i>Cochliobolus carbonum</i>) Southern Corn Leaf Blight (<i>Cochliobolus heterostrophus</i>) also known as Helminthosporium Leaf Blight (<i>H. maydis</i> , <i>H. turcicum</i> , and <i>H.</i> <i>carbonum</i>)	2 – 4 (0.056 – 0.113)	Apply Propiconazole 4L for leaf blights when disease first appears and continue on a 7- to 14-day schedule. Use the low rate when disease pressure is low. Under heavy disease pressure or when conditions favor disease, apply the higher rate.
Rusts (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.) Gray Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora zeae-maydis</i>) Eye Spot (<i>Aureobasidium zeae</i>)	4 (0.113)	Apply Propiconazole 4L when disease first appears and continue on a 7- to 14-day schedule when conditions favoring disease persist. For best disease control, early applications at initial disease onset perform better.

Restrictions:**Field Corn, Field Corn Grown for Seed, and Popcorn -**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 16 fl. oz. (0.45 lb. a.i.) per acre per year of **Propiconazole 4L**.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.45 lb. a.i. propiconazole-containing product per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 fl. oz. of **Propiconazole 4L** (0.22 lb. a.i.) on corn harvested for forage.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fl. oz. (0.113 lb. a.i.) per acre per single application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 4 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (4 fl. oz./A) or 8 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (2 fl. oz./A).
- **DO NOT** harvest within the number of days specified. PHI: 30 days for forage, grain, and stover.
- **SWEET CORN: DO NOT** harvest within the number of days specified. PHI: 14 days for ears and forage.
- Retreatment Interval: 7 to 14 days

CRANBERRY (Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin Only)

Propiconazole 4L may be applied by either ground or air application in a minimum of 20 gals. per acre in sufficient volume to provide thorough coverage. **Propiconazole 4L** is most effective when applied and allowed to dry before a rainfall.

Target Diseases	Rate per Acre Fl. Oz. (Lb. A.I.)	Application Instructions
Cottonball (<i>Monilinia oxycocci</i>)	4 – 6 (0.113 – 0.169)	Make the first application at leaf bud break. Make the second application 14 days later. Make the third application at early bloom and repeat again in 14 days. Under severe pressure, use the higher rate for control.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 24 fl. oz. (0.67 lb. a.i.) per acre per year of **Propiconazole 4L**.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.67 lb. a.i. propiconazole-containing product per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 fl. oz. (0.169 lb. a.i.) per acre per single application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 4 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (6 fl. oz./A) or 6 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (4 fl. oz./A).
- **DO NOT** harvest within the number of days specified. PHI: 45 days
- **DO NOT** use cranberry fields used for aquaculture of fish and crustaceans.
- **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.
- **DO NOT** apply to flooded crop.
- **DO NOT** allow release of irrigation or flood water to non-target aquatic habitat for at least 14 days after the last application.
- Retreatment Interval: 14 days

FILBERT (HAZELNUT)

Propiconazole 4L may be applied by either ground or air application in a minimum of 15 gals. per acre. **Propiconazole 4L** is most effective when applied and allowed to dry before a rainfall.

Target Diseases	Rate per Acre Fl. Oz. (Lb. A.I.)	Application Instructions
Eastern Filbert Blight (<i>Anisogramma anomala</i>)	5 – 8 (0.144 – 0.22)	Begin applications when green leaf tissue becomes visible and continue at 14- to 21-day intervals. Under severe disease conditions, use the higher rate and shorter interval. Note: On certain varieties, Propiconazole 4L applications may cause smaller and/or greener leaves. Yields of filberts displaying these characteristics have not been reduced due to Propiconazole 4L treatments.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 32 fl. oz. (0.9 lb. a.i.) per acre per year of **Propiconazole 4L**.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.9 lb. a.i. propiconazole-containing product per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 fl. oz. (0.22 lb. a.i.) per acre per single application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 4 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (8 fl. oz./A) or 6 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (5 fl. oz./A).
- **DO NOT** harvest within the number of days specified. PHI: 60 days
- **DO NOT** graze livestock in treated areas or cut treated crop for feed.
- Retreatment Interval: 14 to 21 days

MINT (PEPPERMINT; SPEARMINT)

Propiconazole 4L may be applied by ground in a minimum of 20 gals. per acre in sufficient volume to provide thorough coverage. **Propiconazole 4L** is most effective when applied and allowed to dry before a rainfall.

Target Diseases	Rate per Acre Fl. Oz. (Lb. A.I.)	Application Instructions
Rusts (<i>Puccinia menthae</i>)	4 (0.113)	Begin applications when plants are 2" - 4" high or when conditions become favorable for disease development. Continue on a 14-day interval as conditions warrant.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 12 fl. oz. (0.34 lb. a.i.) per acre per year of **Propiconazole 4L**.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.34 lb. a.i. propiconazole-containing product per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fl. oz. (0.113 lb. a.i.) per acre per single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications at 4 fl. oz. or 1 application at 8 fl. oz.
- **DO NOT** harvest within the number of days specified. PHI: 90 days
- Retreatment Interval: 14 days

ONION

CROP SUBGROUP 3-07A. ONION, BULB, SUBGROUP – including Daylily, bulb; fritillaria, bulb; garlic, bulb; garlic, great-headed, bulb; garlic, serpent, bulb; lily, bulb; onion, bulb; onion, Chinese, bulb; onion, pear; onion, potato, bulb; shallot, bulb; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

CROP SUBGROUP 3-07B. ONION, GREEN, SUBGROUP – including Chive, fresh leaves; chive, Chinese, fresh leaves; elegans hosta; fritillaria, leaves; kurrat; lady's leek; leek; leek, wild; Onion, Beltsville bunching; onion, fresh; onion, green; onion, macrostem; onion, tree, tops; onion, Welsh, tops; shallot, fresh leaves; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Propiconazole 4L may be applied by ground application in a minimum of 15 gals. per acre or air application in a minimum of 5 gals. per acre in sufficient volume to provide thorough coverage. **Propiconazole 4L** is most effective when applied and allowed to dry before a rainfall.

Target Diseases	Rate per Acre Fl. Oz. (Lb. A.I.)	Application Instructions
Purple Blotch (<i>Alternaria porri</i>) Suppression of Botrytis Leaf Blight (<i>Botrytis squamosa</i>)	4 – 8 (0.113 – 0.22)	Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and continue on a 7- to 10-day interval. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease conditions are severe.
	2 - 4 (0.056 – 0.113) plus tank mix partner	In tank mix, apply 2 - 4 fl. oz. of Propiconazole 4L in combination with another fungicide registered for control of botrytis leaf blight or purple blotch. Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and continue on a 7-day interval or according to the tank mix partner label. Use higher rates when disease conditions are severe. To achieve optimum control use a wetting agent or a spreader-sticker.
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• DO NOT apply more than 16 fl. oz. (0.45 lb. a.i.) per acre per year of Propiconazole 4L.• DO NOT apply more than 0.45 lb. a.i. propiconazole-containing product per acre per year.• DO NOT apply more than 8 fl. oz. (0.22 lb. a.i.) per acre per single application.• DO NOT exceed 2 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (8 fl. oz./A) or 8 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (2 fl. oz./A).• DO NOT harvest within the number of days specified.• PHI: 14 days on bulb onion types.• Retreatment Interval: 0-day re-entry interval for green onion types; 7 to 10 days all other listed onions.		

PARSLEY (FRESH AND DRIED LEAVES) & CILANTRO (CORIANDER) (LEAVES)

Propiconazole 4L may be applied by ground, air, or chemigation in sufficient volume to provide thorough coverage. **Propiconazole 4L** is most effective when applied and allowed to dry before a rainfall.

Target Diseases	Rate per Acre Fl. Oz. (Lb. A.I.)	Application Instructions
Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora spp.</i>) Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria spp.</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe spp.</i>)	3 – 4 (0.09 – 0.113)	Begin applications at first sign of disease and continue on a 14-day interval. Make no more than 2 consecutive applications before rotating to another registered fungicide with a different mode of action. If disease levels continue to increase, immediately switch to a fungicide with a different mode of action.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 16 fl. oz. (0.45 lb. a.i.) per acre per year of **Propiconazole 4L**.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.45 lb. a.i. propiconazole-containing product per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fl. oz. (0.113 lb. a.i.) per acre per single application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 4 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (4 fl. oz./A) or 5 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (3 fl. oz./A).
- **DO NOT** harvest within the number of days specified. PHI: 14 days
- Retreatment Interval: 14 days

PEANUT

Target Diseases	Rate per Acre Fl. Oz. (Lb. A.I.)	Application Instructions
Early Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora arachidicola</i>)	2.5 – 4 (0.7 – 0.113)	Apply Propiconazole 4L beginning 35 - 40 days after planting or at the first appearance of disease, continue applications on a 10- to 14-day schedule. Under heavy disease pressure, use higher specified application rates. Propiconazole 4L also may be used in State Agricultural Extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs which specify application timing based on environmental factors favorable for disease development. Propiconazole 4L may be applied by ground, air, or chemigation.
Late Leaf Spot (<i>Cercosporidium personatum</i>) Rust (<i>Puccinia arachidis</i>) Web Blotch (<i>Phoma arachidicola</i>)	4 (0.113)	
Southern Stem Rot (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)	See Application Instructions for specified rates.	Apply Propiconazole 4L according to one of the following schedules: A. Apply 4 fl. oz. of Propiconazole 4L (0.113 lb. a.i.) per acre to the crown and pegging zones of the plant using chemigation or directed ground application. Begin applications 45 days after planting or at the first appearance of disease, and repeat on a 14-day schedule. B. Apply 8 fl. oz. of Propiconazole 4L (0.22 lb. a.i.) per acre to the crown and pegging zones of the plant using chemigation or directed ground application. Make 2 applications, the first at pegging (approximately 60 days after planting) or at the first appearance of disease, and the second application 3 - 4 weeks later. Irrigation: When applying Propiconazole 4L in irrigation water for Southern stem rot control, use a minimum of 0.25" - 0.5" of irrigation water per acre. Use enough water so that the fungicide penetrates the peanut canopy and reaches the crown of the plant where Southern stem rot is most active. When using Propiconazole 4L via irrigation or directed ground application, additional methods must be used for leaf spot control.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 16 fl. oz. (0.45 lb. a.i.) per acre per year of **Propiconazole 4L**.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.45 lb. a.i. propiconazole-containing product per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 fl. oz. (0.22 lb. a.i.) per acre per single application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 4 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (4 fl. oz./A) or 6 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (2.5 fl. oz./A).
- **DO NOT** harvest within the number of days specified.
- PHI: 14 days when using no more than 4 fl. oz. per acre.
- PHI: 21 days when using 8 fl. oz. per acre.
- **DO NOT** feed hay from treated fields to livestock if the high rate is used (8 fl. oz. per acre).
- Retreatment Interval: Refer to and follow the applications instructions in table above by target disease.

PECAN

Propiconazole 4L may be applied by ground or air application in a minimum of 20 gals. per acre in sufficient volume to provide thorough coverage. **Propiconazole 4L** is most effective when applied and allowed to dry before a rainfall.

Propiconazole may have effects on federally listed threatened and endangered species or critical habitat in some counties. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the County Bulletin for the county in which you are making the pesticide application. To determine whether your county has a bulletin, consult <http://www.epa.gov/espp/bulletins.htm>. Bulletins may also be available from local pesticide dealers, extension offices, or State pesticide agencies.

Target Diseases	Rate per Acre Fl. Oz. (Lb. A.I.)	Application Instructions
Downy Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella caryigena</i>) Liver Spot (<i>Gnomonia caryae pv pecanae</i>) Pecan Scab (<i>Cladosporium caryigenum</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Microsphaera penicillata</i>) Vein Spot (<i>Gnomonia nervisecta</i>) Zonate Leaf Spot (<i>Cristulariella moricola</i>)	4 – 8 (0.113 – 0.22)	Pecan Scab: Apply 4 - 8 fl. oz. per acre on a 14-day schedule during bud break and pre-pollination sprays. Apply 6 - 8 fl. oz. per acre during nut formation and cover sprays. Use higher rates when disease pressure is heavier. Other Listed Foliar Diseases: Apply 4 fl. oz. per acre with other registered pecan products labeled for those mid- to late-season foliar diseases. Observe all directions, precautions and limitations for the other products.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 32 fl. oz. (0.9 lb. a.i.) per acre per year of **Propiconazole 4L**.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.90 lb. a.i. propiconazole-containing product per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 fl. oz. (0.22 lb. a.i.) per acre per single application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 4 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (8 fl. oz./A) or 8 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (4 fl. oz./A).
- **DO NOT** apply after shuck split.
- **DO NOT** graze livestock in treated areas or cut treated cover crop for feed.
- Retreatment Interval: 14 days

PINEAPPLE (Hawaii Only)

Target Diseases	Rate per Acre Fl. Oz. (Lb. A.I.)	Application Instructions
Butt Rot (<i>Ceratocystis paradoxa</i>)	0.75 fl. oz. (0.02 lb. a.i.) per 100 gals. of water (1:17,000)	Treatments may be made in either a cold or hot water dip. Dispose of used dip solution according to local, State and Federal regulations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cold Water Dip: Immerse crowns to give thorough wetting, remove, and allow to drain. • Hot Water Dip: Maintain water temperature at 125°F (52°C). Soak crowns for 20 - 30 minutes, remove and allow to drain.
<p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 0.1125 lb. a.i. per year in 500 gals. of water. • DO NOT apply more than 0.75 fl. oz. (0.02 lb. a.i.) per single application in 100 gals. of water. • DO NOT apply more than 1 application per year. • DO NOT use treated crowns for food or feed. • DO NOT graze while plant is growing. • DO NOT graze tops until fruit is harvested. 		

PINEAPPLE - POST-HARVEST USE

Target Diseases	Rate per Acre Fl. Oz. (Lb. A.I.)	Application Instructions
Ceratocystis Butt Rot (<i>C. paradoxa</i>)	3 - 4 fl. oz. (0.09 - 0.113 lb. a.i.) per 100 gals. of water	Apply 3 - 4 fl. oz. in 100 gals. of water or wax water emulsion after harvest. Fruit must be dipped or sprayed for thorough coverage and allowed to drain. Limit dipping time to no more than 3 minutes. Dip solution must be replaced with fresh dip solution after 200,000 lbs. of fruit have been treated. Fruit discarded from fresh fruit packing operations may be used for processing. Cannery wastes may be fed.
<p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 4 fl. oz. (0.113 lb. a.i.)/100 gals. of Propiconazole 4L as a post-harvest treatment. 		

PISTACHIO

Propiconazole 4L may be applied by ground or air application in a minimum of 15 gals. per acre in sufficient volume to provide thorough coverage. **Propiconazole 4L** is most effective when applied and allowed to dry before a rainfall.

Target Diseases	Rate per Acre Fl. Oz. (Lb. A.I.)	Application Instructions
Botryosphaeria Panicle and Shoot Blight (<i>Botryosphaeria dothidea</i>)	5 – 8 (0.144 – 0.22)	Begin applications when green leaf tissue becomes visible and continue on a 14- to 21-day interval. Under severe disease conditions, use the higher rate and the shorter interval. Note: Under certain conditions Propiconazole 4L applications may cause smaller and/or greener leaves. Yields of pistachios displaying these characteristics have not been reduced due to Propiconazole 4L treatments.
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• DO NOT apply more than 32 fl. oz. (0.9 lb. a.i.) per acre per year of Propiconazole 4L.• DO NOT apply more than 0.9 lb. a.i. propiconazole-containing product per acre per year.• DO NOT apply more than 8 fl. oz. (0.22 lb. a.i.) per acre per single application.• DO NOT exceed 4 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (8 fl. oz./A) or 8 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (4 fl. oz./A).• DO NOT harvest within the number of days specified. PHI: 60 days• DO NOT graze livestock in treated areas or cut treated cover crop for feed.• Retreatment Interval: 14 to 21 days		

RICE

Propiconazole 4L must be applied by air only in sufficient volume to provide thorough coverage. **Propiconazole 4L** is most effective when applied and allowed to dry before a rainfall.

Propiconazole may have effects on federally listed threatened and endangered species or critical habitat in some counties. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the County Bulletin for the county in which you are making the pesticide application. To determine whether your county has a bulletin, consult <http://www.epa.gov/esp/bulletins.htm>. Bulletins may also be available from local pesticide dealers, extension offices, or State pesticide agencies.

Target Diseases	Rate per Acre Fl. Oz. (Lb. A.I.)	Application Instructions
Aggregate Sheath Spot (<i>Rhizoctonia oryzae-sativa</i>) Black Sheath Rot (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i>) Brown Leaf Spot (<i>Helminthosporium oryzae</i>) Kernel Smut (<i>Tilletia barclayana</i>) Leaf Smut (<i>Entyloma oryzae</i>) Narrow Brown Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora oryzae</i>) Sheath Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Sheath Spot (<i>Rhizoctonia oryzae</i>) For Disease Suppression of: False Smut (<i>Ustilaginoidea Virens</i>) Stem Rot (<i>Sclerotium oryzae</i>)	6 – 10 (0.169 – 0.28)	The timing of Propiconazole 4L application will depend on disease severity, disease complex, and rice variety and growth stage. Consult local extension experts for local economic thresholds established for various rice varieties and diseases. Apply Propiconazole 4L on either of the following schedules as an aerial spray in 5 - 10 gals. of water per acre: A. 6 fl. oz. per acre at first internode elongation (up to 2-inch panicle) and repeat at swollen boot. Make the second application 14 days after the first application but before the boot splits and head emerges. Propiconazole 4L provides best control of sheath blight when the first application is applied at disease appearance in the field. The first application is advised when 5% or fewer of the tillers are infected. B. 10 fl. oz. per acre at first internode elongation (up to 2-inch panicle). The 10 fl. oz. rate is advised if greater than 10% of the tillers are infected with sheath blight. If disease reappears, use another registered fungicide for the second application. Tank Mix Option: Apply 6 fl. oz. per acre of Propiconazole 4L in a tank mix with registered fungicides for control of diseases of rice.
WILD RICE (Minnesota Only) Helminthosporium Leaf Blight (<i>Helminthosporium spp.</i>) Brown Spot (<i>Bipolaris spp.</i>)	6 – 8 (0.169 – 0.22)	Apply 6 fl. oz. per acre of Propiconazole 4L at both booting and heading, or make a single application of 8 fl. oz. per acre at booting. Minimum reapplication interval is 10 days.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 12 fl. oz. (0.34 lb. a.i.) per acre per year of **Propiconazole 4L**.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.34 lb. a.i. propiconazole-containing product per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 10 fl. oz. (0.28 lb. a.i.) per acre per single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications at 0.1688 lb. a.i. or more than 1 application at 0.2813 lb. a.i. per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** harvest within the number of days specified. PHI: 35 days
- **DO NOT** apply to stubble or ratoon crop rice.
- **DO NOT** use in rice fields where commercial farming of crayfish will be practiced.
- **DO NOT** drain water from treated rice fields into ponds used for commercial fish farming.
- **DO NOT** use water drained from treated fields to irrigate other crops.
- **DO NOT** release flood water within 7 days of an application.
- Retreatment Interval: Refer to and follow the applications instructions in table above by target disease.
- Not for use in the following counties in Arkansas: Cross, Lee, Mississippi, Poinsett, and St. Francis.
- Not for use in California.

SORGHUM

Propiconazole 4L may be applied by ground application in a minimum of 15 gals. per acre or air application in a minimum of 10 gals. per acre in sufficient volume to provide thorough coverage. **Propiconazole 4L** is most effective when applied and allowed to dry before a rainfall.

Target Diseases	Rate per Acre Fl. Oz. (Lb. A.I.)	Application Instructions
Ergot (<i>Claviceps sorghi</i>)	3 – 4 (0.09 – 0.113)	Make first application at or just prior to flowering. Repeat on a 5- to 7-day interval. Apply up to 4 times.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 16 fl. oz. (0.45 lb. a.i.) per acre per year of **Propiconazole 4L**.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.45 lb. a.i. propiconazole-containing product per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fl. oz. (0.113 lb. a.i.) per acre per single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 fl. oz. (0.22 lb. a.i. propiconazole) of **Propiconazole 4L** for sorghum harvested for forage.
- **DO NOT** exceed 4 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** harvest within the number of days specified. PHI: 30 days for forage; 21 days for grain and stover.
- **DO NOT** graze livestock or cut for green chop or silage within 30 days of application.
- Retreatment Interval: 5 to 7 days

SOYBEAN

Applications may be made up to growth stage R6. **Propiconazole 4L** may be applied by ground or air application in sufficient volume to provide thorough coverage. Addition of an oil-based additive is advised for improved coverage and penetration when applying by air. **Propiconazole 4L** is most effective when applied and allowed to dry before a rainfall.

Target Diseases	Rate per Acre Fl. Oz. (Lb. A.I.)	Application Instructions
Aerial Web Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>) Brown Spot (<i>Septoria glycines</i>) Frogeye Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora sojina</i>) Soybean Rust (<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>)	4 – 6 (0.113 – 0.169)	Apply 5 - 6 fl. oz. per acre at the first appearance of aerial web blight and repeat the application 14 - 21 days later. Under severe disease conditions use the higher rate and shorter interval. For control of other foliar diseases, apply 6 fl. oz. per acre at growth stage R3 (early pod set when pods are ¼" long) and 14 - 21 days later at growth stage R5 (pod fill). Apply 4 - 6 fl. oz. per acre at first indication that soybean rust is in the area. For best control, preventative applications work best. Repeat on a 14- to 21-day interval using the higher rate and shorter interval when disease is present in field and incidence is less than 2% (2 plants in 100 infected). If incidence is greater than this or if disease is in mid-canopy, control will not be acceptable. Scouting for rust and/or being aware of the proximity of the disease via monitoring systems will aid in the proper timing to maximize the effectiveness of the fungicide applications. On certain varieties, Propiconazole 4L applications may cause crinkled, smaller and/or greener leaves. Yields of dry beans displaying these characteristics have not been reduced due to Propiconazole 4L treatments.
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• DO NOT apply more than 12 fl. oz. (0.34 lb. a.i.) per acre per year of Propiconazole 4L.• DO NOT apply more than 0.34 lb. a.i. propiconazole-containing product per acre per year.• DO NOT apply more than 6 fl. oz. (0.169 lb. a.i.) per acre per single application.• DO NOT exceed 2 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (6 fl. oz./A) or 3 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (4 fl. oz./A).• Retreatment Interval: 14 to 21 days		

CROP GROUP 12-12: STONE FRUIT GROUP – including apricot, cherry (sweet and tart), nectarine, peach, plum, plumcot, prune, and cultivars and/or hybrids of these.

Propiconazole 4L may be applied by ground or air application in a minimum of 15 gals. per acre in sufficient volume to provide thorough coverage. **Propiconazole 4L** is most effective when applied and allowed to dry before a rainfall. For best control of stone fruit diseases, apply by ground application.

Target Diseases	Rate per Acre Fl. Oz. (Lb. A.I.)	Application Instructions
Brown Rot Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia spp.</i>)	4 (0.113)	Apply Propiconazole 4L at early bloom stage. If disease pressure is low, a second application may be made as needed up through petal-fall. Make a second application if disease pressure is high or for susceptible varieties at 75 - 100% bloom and make a third application at petal-fall.
Fruit Brown Rot (<i>Monilinia spp.</i>)	4 (0.113)	Apply as needed with a maximum of 2 sprays during the pre-harvest period up to the day of harvest (0 days PHI). If high inoculum and severe disease conditions persist, apply another registered fungicide after the second Propiconazole 4L application.
Cherry Leaf Spot (<i>Blumeriella jaapii</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Podosphaera spp.</i>) Rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>)	4 (0.113)	Follow the brown rot blossom blight schedule. Make up to 2 additional applications on a 10- to 14-day interval from the end of petal-fall to harvest.
<p>Precautions: Applications of Propiconazole 4L during bloom to Stanley plums have occasionally caused fruit to be less oval in shape and smaller in size at harvest. To avoid this, DO NOT apply Propiconazole 4L to Stanley plums earlier than 21 days before harvest.</p> <p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 20 fl. oz. (0.56 lb. a.i.) per acre per year of Propiconazole 4L. • DO NOT apply more than 0.56 lb. a.i. propiconazole-containing product per acre per year. • DO NOT apply more than 4 fl. oz. (0.113 lb. a.i.) per acre per single application. • DO NOT exceed 5 applications per year. • DO NOT harvest within the number of days specified. PHI: 0 days • Retreatment Interval: 10 to 14 days 		

STRAWBERRY - including bearberry, bilberry, cloudberry, muntries, partridgeberry

Propiconazole 4L may be applied by ground application in a minimum of 20 gals. per acre or air application in a minimum of 15 gals. per acre in sufficient volume to provide thorough coverage. **Propiconazole 4L** is most effective when applied and allowed to dry before a rainfall.

Target Diseases	Rate per Acre Fl. Oz. (Lb. A.I.)	Application Instructions
Anthraxnose (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>) Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora fragariae</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i>) Leaf Rust (<i>Phragmidium potentillae</i>)	4 (0.113)	Begin applications when disease levels are no more than 5%. Apply 4 fl. oz. per acre of Propiconazole 4L up to 4 times on a 7-day interval. Make no more than 2 consecutive applications before rotating to another registered fungicide with a different mode of action.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 16 fl. oz. (0.45 lb. a.i.) per acre per year of **Propiconazole 4L**.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.45 lb. a.i. propiconazole-containing product per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fl. oz. (0.113 lb. a.i.) per acre per single application
- **DO NOT** exceed 4 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** harvest within the number of days specified. PHI: 0 days
- Retreatment Interval: 7 days

SUGAR BEET

Propiconazole 4L may be applied by ground, air, or chemigation in sufficient volume to provide thorough coverage. **Propiconazole 4L** is most effective when applied and allowed to dry before a rainfall.

Target Diseases	Rate per Acre Fl. Oz. (Lb. A.I.)	Application Instructions
Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora beticola</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i>)	4 (0.113)	Begin applications at first sign of disease and repeat at 10- to 14-day intervals. Make no more than 2 consecutive applications before rotating to another registered fungicide with a different mode of action. If disease levels continue to increase, immediately switch to a fungicide with a different mode of action.
Restrictions:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 12 fl. oz. (0.34 lb. a.i.) per acre per year of Propiconazole 4L. • DO NOT apply more than 0.34 lb. a.i. propiconazole-containing product per acre per year. • DO NOT apply more than 4 fl. oz. (0.113 lb. a.i.) per acre per single application • DO NOT exceed 3 applications per year. • DO NOT harvest within the number of days specified. PHI: 21 days • Retreatment Interval: 10 to 14 days 		

SUGARCANE

Target Diseases	Rate per Acre Fl. Oz. (Lb. A.I.)	Application Instructions
Pineapple Disease (<i>Ceratocystis paradoxa</i>)	0.75 fl. oz. (0.02 lb. a.i.) per 100 gals. of water (1:17,000)	Apply Propiconazole 4L to cut seed pieces. Treatment may be applied in one of the following methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cold Water Dip: Immerse seed pieces to give thorough wetting, remove, and allow to drain. • Hot Water Dip: Maintain water temperature at 125°F (52°C). Soak the seed pieces for 20 - 30 minutes, remove, and allow to drain. • Conveyor Belt Treatment: Treat seed pieces with Propiconazole 4L/water solution using in-line directed spray sufficient to wet cut ends. Dispose of used dip solution according to local, State and Federal regulations.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.1125 lb. a.i. per year in 500 gals. of water.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.67 lb. a.i. propiconazole-containing product per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.75 fl. oz. (0.02 lb. a.i.) per single application in 100 gals. of water.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** harvest within the number of days specified. PHI: 30 days
- **DO NOT** use treated seed pieces for food or feed.

CROP GROUP 14. TREE NUTS GROUP – including almond (see specific directions in **ALMOND** section), beechnut, brazil nut, butternut, cashew, chestnut, chinquapin, filbert (see specific directions in **FILBERT** section), hickory, macadamia, pecan (see specific directions in **PECAN** section), pistachio (see specific directions in **PISTACHIO** section) and walnut.

Propiconazole 4L may be applied by ground or air application in a minimum of 15 gals. per acre in sufficient volume to provide thorough coverage. **Propiconazole 4L** is most effective when applied and allowed to dry before a rainfall. For best control of tree nut diseases, apply by ground application.

Target Diseases	Rate per Acre Fl. Oz. (Lb. A.I.)	Application Instructions
Foliar Diseases	4 – 8 (0.113 – 0.22)	Apply Propiconazole 4L at first sign of disease. Repeat on a 7- to 14-day interval.
Restrictions:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 32 fl. oz. (0.9 lb. a.i.) per acre per year of Propiconazole 4L. • DO NOT apply more than 0.9 lb. a.i. propiconazole-containing product per acre per year. • DO NOT apply more than 8 fl. oz. (0.22 lb. a.i.) per acre per single application. • DO NOT exceed 4 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (8 fl. oz./A) or 8 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (4 fl. oz./A). • DO NOT harvest within the number of days specified. PHI: 60 days, with the exception of pecans (see specific directions in PECANS section of this label). • DO NOT graze livestock in treated areas or cut treated cover crop for feed. • Retreatment Interval: 7 to 14 days 		

GRASS GROWN FOR SEED (Idaho, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, and Washington Only)

Propiconazole 4L may be applied by ground or air application in a minimum of 10 gals. per acre, or by chemigation in sufficient volume to provide thorough coverage. **Propiconazole 4L** is most effective when applied and allowed to dry before a rainfall.

Target Diseases	Rate per Acre Fl. Oz. (Lb. A.I.)	Application Instructions
Rusts (<i>Puccinia spp.</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>) Selenophoma Stem Eye Spot (<i>Selenophoma spp.</i>) Ergot Stem Diseases	4 – 8 (0.113 – 0.22)	Apply Propiconazole 4L when powdery mildew and Selenophoma infections and/or rust pustules are noticeable and increasing in number in late-Spring or early-Summer. Repeat at 14- to 21-day intervals. To maximize control under severe rust pressure, use the higher rate of 8 fl. oz. per acre and make applications at 14-day intervals until the seed is mature. Make the last application at least 20 days before seed matures. For bluegrass, it is important to begin applications early in the growing season.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 32 fl. oz. (0.9 lb. a.i.) per acre per year of **Propiconazole 4L**.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.9 lb. a.i. propiconazole-containing product per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 fl. oz. (0.22 lb. a.i.) per acre per single application
- **DO NOT** exceed 4 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (8 fl. oz./A) or 8 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (4 fl. oz./A).
- **DO NOT** feed hay cut within 20 days of the last application.
- **DO NOT** graze treated areas within 140 days of last application.
- **DO NOT** harvest within the number of days specified. PHI: 20 days
- **DO NOT** apply to Bermudagrass grown for seed.
- Retreatment Interval: 14 to 21 days

TURFGRASS AND ORNAMENTAL USE INSTRUCTIONS

Propiconazole 4L is a systemic fungicide for use on turfgrasses for the control of dollar spot (*Sclerotinia homoeocarpa*), brown patch (*Rhizoctonia solani*), anthracnose (*Colletotrichum graminicola*), red thread (*Laetisaria fuciformis*), pink patch (*Limonomycetes roseipellis*), rust (*Puccinia graminis*), powdery mildew (*Erysiphe graminis*), stripe smut (*Ustilago striiformis* and *Urocystis agropyri*), summer patch (*Magnaporthe poae*), necrotic ring spot (*Leptosphaeria korrae*), spring dead spot (*Leptosphaeria korrae*, *Leptosphaeria narnari*, *Ophiosphaerella herpotricha*, *Gaeumannomyces graminis*), take-all patch (*Gaeumannomyces graminis*), leaf spot (*Bipolaris* spp., *Drechslera* spp.), gray leaf spot (*Pyricularia grisea*), pink snow mold (*Microdochium nivale*), fusarium patch (*Fusarium nivale*), gray snow mold (*Typhula* spp.), yellow patch (*Rhizoctonia cerealis*), and zoysia patch (*Rhizoctonia solani*).

Propiconazole 4L also controls numerous diseases on ornamentals and other landscape and nursery plantings, including powdery mildews, rusts, leaf spots, scabs, and blights. Refer to the appropriate section for specified diseases and plants.

Precaution

- Bermudagrass can be sensitive to **Propiconazole 4L**.

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** exceed 1.44 fl. oz. (0.04 lb. a.i.) per 1,000 sq. ft. every 30 days on any variety of bermudagrass.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.79 lb a.i./A (equivalent to 0.45 gallon of product/A or 1.3 fl. oz./1000 sq ft) per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 7.2 lb a.i./A (equivalent to 1.8 gallons of product/A or 5.3 fl. oz./1000 sq ft) per calendar year.
- **DO NOT** exceed 4 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (63 fl. oz./A) or 32 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (8 fl. oz./A).
- Retreatment Interval: 14 days
- **DO NOT** use this product a tree injection treatment.
- **DO NOT** use this product in greenhouses.
- **DO NOT** graze animals on treated areas.
- **DO NOT** feed clippings from treated areas to livestock or poultry.
- Chemigation: **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Florida: **DO NOT** apply this product to bermudagrass golf course greens when temperatures exceed 90°F.

Mixing Instructions

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.

Fill the spray tank $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ full with water. Add the proper amount of **Propiconazole 4L** and then add the rest of the water. Provide sufficient agitation during mixing and application to maintain a uniform emulsion.

If **Propiconazole 4L** is tank mixed with other products, use the following sequence:

1. Always check the compatibility of the tank mix using a jar test with proportionate amounts of **Propiconazole 4L**, other chemicals to be used, and the water, before mixing in the spray tank.
2. Provide sufficient jet or mechanical agitation during filling and application to keep the tank mix uniformly suspended.
3. Fill tank at least $\frac{1}{2}$ full of clean water.
4. Add wettable powders to the tank first, allowing them to completely suspend in the tank before proceeding. This process can be hastened by premixing the product in water before adding to the tank.
5. Add flowables or suspensions next.
6. Add **Propiconazole 4L** next.
7. Add emulsifiable concentrates last.
8. **DO NOT** leave tank mix combinations in the spray tank for prolonged periods without agitation. Mix and apply them the same day.

Tank Mixtures

For broader spectrum control, **Propiconazole 4L** can be tank mixed with other fungicides. For example, Subdue MAXX® may be tank mixed with **Propiconazole 4L** or used alone when conditions are favorable for Pythium blight. **Propiconazole 4L** is also compatible with numerous herbicides and insecticides. Check compatibility before tank mixing. Add Unite® (3 pints/100 gallons) to tank mixes which are incompatible. Follow the directions under Mixing Instructions for tank mixes. Observe all directions, precautions, and limitations on labeling of all products used in tank mixes. Tank mixtures or other applications of products referenced on this label are permitted only in those states in which the referenced products are registered.

TURFGRASS AND DICHONDRA DISEASE CONTROL

- Use **Propiconazole 4L** in a preventative disease control program.
- Apply in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage.
- Apply after mowing OR allow sprayed area to dry completely before mowing.
- For control of foliar diseases, allow sprayed area to dry completely before irrigation.
- For control of soilborne diseases, **Propiconazole 4L** can be watered in immediately after application.
- Under conditions that are optimum for high disease pressure, use the higher rate and shorter interval.
- For optimum turf quality and disease control, use **Propiconazole 4L** in conjunction with turf management practices that promote good plant health and optimum disease control.
- Evaluate spray additives prior to use. Label directions are based on data obtained with no additives.
- Before using any fungicide, proper diagnosis of the organism causing the disease is important. Using diagnostic kits or other means of identification of the disease organism is essential to determine the best control measures.

TURFGRASS – SPECIFIC DISEASES, RATES AND APPLICATION TIMING

Disease	Fl. Oz./ 1,000 Sq. Ft. (Lb. A.I./1000 Sq. Ft.)	Fl. Oz./Acre (Lb. A.I./A)	Application Interval/Timing (Days)	Application Instructions
Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i>)	0.37 - 0.75 (0.01 – 0.02)	16 – 32 (0.45 – 0.9)	14 - 28	Apply when conditions favor disease development. When disease pressure is high, use a higher rate of Propiconazole 4L and shorter interval. For broad-spectrum control, tank mix with a registered contact fungicide at the label rate. If disease is present, mix 0.75 fl. oz. (0.02 lb. a.i.) of Propiconazole 4L per 1,000 sq. ft. with the label rate of a registered contact fungicide.
Brown Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.37 - 0.75 (0.01 – 0.02)	16 – 32 (0.45 – 0.9)	14 - 21	Begin application in May or June before disease is present. Tank mix with the label rate of a contact fungicide registered for control of brown patch. Under conditions of high temperature and humidity, use a higher rate of Propiconazole 4L and shorter intervals.
Dollar Spot (<i>Sclerotinia homoeocarpa</i>)	0.18 (0.005)	8 (0.22)	14	Apply when conditions favor disease development.
			14	Tank mix with low label rate of a contact fungicide containing chlorothalonil.
	0.37 (0.01)	16 (0.45)	21-28	Tank mix with low label rate of a contact fungicide containing chlorothalonil.
	0.37 - 0.75 (0.01 – 0.02)	16 – 32 (0.45 – 0.9)	14-28	If using the 0.37 - 0.75 fl. oz. (0.01 – 0.02 lb. a.i.)/1,000 sq. ft. rate without tank mixing, make no more than 3 consecutive applications for control of dollar spot before rotating to an alternate EPA-registered fungicide having a different mode of action.
Fusarium Patch (<i>Fusarium nivale</i>)	0.75 - 1.45 (0.02 – 0.04)	32 – 63 (0.9 – 1.82)	Fall to Early-Spring	Apply when conditions favor disease development.

Gray Leaf Spot (<i>Pyricularia grisea</i>) Melting Out, Leaf Spot (<i>Bipolaris spp.</i>) (<i>Drechslera spp.</i>)	0.37 - 0.75 (0.01 – 0.02)	16 – 32 (0.45 – 0.9)	14	Apply when conditions favor disease development. If using 0.37 fl. oz. (0.01 lb. a.i.) /1,000 sq. ft., tank mix with a registered contact fungicide at the label rate.
	0.37 - 1.45 (0.01 – 0.04)	16 – 63 (0.45 – 1.82)		Under light to moderate pressure, apply Propiconazole 4L to reduce the severity of leaf spot and melting. For broad-spectrum disease control, tank mix 0.37 fl. oz. Propiconazole 4L (0.01 lb. a.i.) with a registered contact fungicide at the label rate. Tank mix 0.37 - 0.75 fl. oz. (0.01 – 0.02 lb. a.i.)/1,000 sq. ft. Propiconazole 4L rates with a registered contact fungicide at the label rate.
Necrotic Ring Spot (<i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i>)	1.45 (0.04)	63 (1.82)	Fall or Spring	Apply in Fall and/or the early-Spring depending upon local specifications.
Pink Patch (<i>Limonomyces roseipellis</i>) Red Thread (<i>Laetisaria fuciformis</i>)	0.37 (0.01)	16 (0.45)	14 - 21	Apply when conditions favor disease development.
Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>) Rust (<i>Puccinia graminis</i>)	0.37 - 0.75 (0.01 – 0.02)	16 – 32 (0.45 – 0.9)	14 - 28	Apply when conditions favor disease development. If disease is present, use 0.75 fl. oz. of Propiconazole 4L (0.02 lb. a.i.)/1,000 sq. ft.
Snow Mold, Gray (<i>Typhula spp.</i>) Snow Mold, Pink (<i>Microdochium nivale</i>)	0.75 - 1.45 (0.02 – 0.04)	32 – 63 (0.9 – 1.82)	Late-Fall	Make 1 application in the late-Fall before snow cover. DO NOT apply on top of snow. For optimum disease control, the 0.75 - 1.45 fl. oz. Propiconazole 4L (0.02 – 0.04 lb. a.i.) rates must be tank mixed with chlorothalonil at label rates.
Spring Dead Spot (<i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i>), (<i>Leptosphaeria narmari</i>), (<i>Ophiosphaerella herpotricha</i>), (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i>)	1.45 (0.04)	63 (1.82)	30	Make 1 - 3 applications. If a single application is made, apply in September or October. For multiple applications, begin sprays in August.
Stripe Smut (<i>Ustilago striiformis</i>), (<i>Urocystis agropyri</i>)	0.37 - 0.75 (0.01 – 0.02)	16 – 32 (0.45 – 0.9)	Fall or Spring	Apply once in the Fall after turfgrass becomes dormant or in the early-Spring before turfgrass starts to grow.
Summer Patch Poa Patch (<i>Magnaporthe poae</i>)	0.75 (0.02) 1.45 (0.04)	32 (0.9) 63 (1.82)	14 28	Apply Propiconazole 4L beginning in April. Use the 1.45 fl. oz. (0.04 lb. a.i.)/1,000 sq. ft. rate on 28-day schedule and the 0.75 fl. oz. (0.02 lb. a.i.)/1,000 sq. ft. rate on a 14-day schedule.

Take-All Patch (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i>)	0.75 - 1.45 (0.02 – 0.04)	32 – 63 (0.9 – 1.82)	Spring and Fall	Apply Propiconazole 4L to reduce the severity of take-all patch. Make Fall applications in September and October or when night temperatures drop below 55°F, and Spring applications in April and May, depending on local specifications.
Yellow Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia cerealis</i>)	1.10 - 1.45 (0.03 – 0.04)	48 – 63 (1.38 – 1.82)	Late-Fall	Make 1 application in the late-Fall before snow cover. DO NOT apply on top of snow. If using the 1.10 fl. oz. (0.03 lb. a.i.)/1,000 sq. ft. rate, tank mix with a registered contact fungicide at the label rate.
Zoysia Patch, Large Patch of Zoysia (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	1.10 - 1.45 (0.03 – 0.04)	48 – 63 (1.38 – 1.82)	Early-Fall	Make 1 application in the early-Fall (mid-September to mid-October) prior to development of disease symptoms. Consult local turfgrass extension experts to determine the optimum application timing for your area.

Dichondra – Specific Diseases, Rates and Application Timing

Disease	Fl. Oz./ 1,000 Sq. Ft. (Lb. A.I./1000 Sq. Ft.)	Fl. Oz./Acre (Lb. A.I./A)	Application Interval/Timing (Days)	Application Instructions
Dichondra Rust (<i>Puccinia dichondrae</i>)	0.75 (0.02)	32 (0.9)	14 - 21	Apply when conditions favor disease development.

Establishment of Cool Season Turfgrass

Propiconazole 4L controls many turfgrass diseases; its primary use is as a fungicide for use against the diseases listed on this label. As an additional benefit, **Propiconazole 4L** improves the rate of establishment when it is applied to cool season grass seedlings or sod.

- **New Seedlings:** Apply 0.35 fl. oz. (0.01 lb. a.i.) per 1,000 sq. ft. at the 2- to 3-leaf stage of growth for faster root development and top growth.
- **Sod:** Apply 0.35 fl. oz. (0.01 lb. a.i.) per 1,000 sq. ft. 2 - 6 weeks before cutting for increased sod knitting and faster establishment after laying.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS (NURSERIES AND LANDSCAPE PLANTINGS)

Use **Propiconazole 4L** in a preventative disease control program. To determine the use directions for controlling a disease on an ornamental plant species, select the plant species in Table 1. The number(s) and lowercase letter(s) in parentheses (-) following the listed plant species refers to the disease(s) controlled in Table 2. Find the disease in Table 2. The uppercase letter in braces (-) following the disease refers to the application regime in Table 3.

Ornamental Use - Directions:

- **Propiconazole 4L** may be used at rates of 0.75 - 8.7 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per 100 gals. of water for disease control in ornamentals (see Tables 1, 2, and 3).
- For best control, begin **Propiconazole 4L** applications before disease development.
- For disease control in landscapes, apply 2.2 - 3 fl. oz. (0.06 – 0.09 lb. a.i.) per 100 gals. water every 21 days.
- For outdoor uses, you can apply up to 2 gals. of **Propiconazole 4L** per acre per crop per year.

Ornamental Use - Precautions:

- Plant tolerances to **Propiconazole 4L** have been found acceptable for the specific genera and species of plants listed under the Directions for Use.
- Other plant species may be sensitive to **Propiconazole 4L** and diseases other than those listed may not be controlled.
- Before using **Propiconazole 4L** on plants or for diseases, first test **Propiconazole 4L** on a small-scale basis.
- Apply according to listed rates for a particular disease type, i.e., rust, powdery mildew, etc., and evaluate for phytotoxicity and disease control prior to widespread use.
- Allow spray to dry before applying overhead irrigation.
- Optimum benefit of **Propiconazole 4L** is obtained when used in conjunction with sound disease management practices.

Ornamental Use - Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 7.2 lbs. a.i. propiconazole-containing product per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.79 lbs. a.i. propiconazole-containing product per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply **Propiconazole 4L** to African violets, begonias, Boston fern, or geraniums.
- **DO NOT** exceed 2 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (8.7 fl. oz. (0.25 lb. a.i.)/100 gals. water) or 32 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (0.75 fl. oz. (0.02 lb. a.i.)/100 gals. water).
- To avoid possible illegal residues, **DO NOT** apply to apple, Bartlett pear, cherry citrus, nectarine, peach, pecan, plum, or walnut trees that will bear harvestable fruit within 12 months.
- Retreatment Interval: Refer to and follow use directions Table 3 below for specific retreatment instructions by disease.

Table 1 - Ornamental Plant Species

Number(s) and lowercase letter(s) in parentheses (-) refer to diseases controlled in Table 2.

HERBACEOUS ORNAMENTALS			
calendula (4a) carnation (5f) chrysanthemum (2a) delphinium (4a)	English ivy (3e) gompfhrena (3a) impatiens (3a, 3b, 4a) iris (5d)	marigold (3a) monarda (4c) phlox (4c)	snapdragon (5d) sweet william (3k) (Dianthus barbatus) zinnia (4c)
WOODY ORNAMENTALS			
amelanchier (4d) ash (4c) azalea (2c, 4b) bayberry (3n) camellia (3e) cotoneaster (3i) crabapple (3c, 3q, 4c, 5a) crape myrtle (4a)	dogwood (3h, 4c) douglas fir (5b) elm (4c) euonymus (3e, 4c) hawthorn (5a) holly (3r) juniper (1a) lilac (4c)	linden (3e, 3b, 4b) magnolia (3e, 4b) maple (3e, 4f) oaks (3p) pines (1b, 1c) poplars (5b) pyracantha (3o) red tip photinia (3i)	rhaphiolepis (3e, 3i) rhododendron (2c, 3n) roses (3g, 4e, 5c) (outdoor use only) shasta fir (5e) sweets gum (3b, 3c, 3n) sycamore (3e) tulip tree (3e, 4a) wax myrtle (3e, 4a)
NON-BEARING FRUITS AND NUTS (NURSERIES AND LANDSCAPE PLANTINGS)			
apple (3q, 4d, 5a) bartlett pear (3q, 4c, 5a) cherry (2b, 3d)	citrus (3m) nectarine (2b)	peach (2b) pecan (3b, 3c, 3f, 3i, 3n, 4e)	plum (2b) walnut (3j)

Table 2 - Plant Diseases

Letter in braces {-} refer to application regimes in Table 3.

<p>1. Conifer Blights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>Phomopsis juniperovora</i> (Phomopsis blight) [B] b. <i>Sirococcus strobilinus</i> (Tip blight) [D] c. <i>Sphaeropsis sapinea</i> (Diplodia tip blight) [B] 	<p>4. Powdery Mildew</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>Erysiphe</i> spp. [B] b. <i>Microsphaera</i> spp. [C] c. <i>Oidium</i> spp. [B] d. <i>Podosphaera</i> spp. [B] e. <i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i> [B] f. <i>Phyllactinia</i> spp. [B]
<p>2. Flower Blight</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>Ascochyta chrysanthemi</i> (Ray blight) [C] b. <i>Molinia</i> spp. [A] c. <i>Ovulinia</i> spp. [B] 	<p>5. Rust</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae</i> [A] b. <i>Melampsora occidentalis</i> [D] c. <i>Phragmidium</i> spp. [B] d. <i>Puccinia</i> spp. [B] e. <i>Pucciniastrum goeppertianum</i> [D] f. <i>Uromyces dianthi</i> [B]
<p>3. Leaf Blights/Spots</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>Alternaria</i> spp. [B] b. <i>Cercospora</i> spp. (Brown leaf spot) [C] c. <i>Cladosporium</i> spp. (Scab) [C] d. <i>Coccomyces hiemalis</i> [A] e. <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp. [B] f. <i>Cristulariella</i> spp. (Zonate leaf spot) [C] g. <i>Diplocarpon rosae</i> (Blackspot) [B] h. <i>Discula</i> spp. (Anthracnose) [A] i. <i>Fabraea maculata</i> (syn. <i>Ertomosporium maculata</i>) [B] j. <i>Gnomonia leptostyla</i> (Anthracnose) [C] k. <i>Heterosporium echinulatum</i> [B] l. <i>Mycosphaerella caryigena</i> (Downy spot) [C] m. <i>Mycosphaerella fructicola</i> (Greasy spot) [E] n. <i>Septoria</i> spp. (Leaf scorch) [C] o. <i>Spilocaea pyracanthae</i> [B] p. <i>Tubakia dryina</i> [D] q. <i>Venturia inaequalis</i> (Scab) [A] r. <i>Rhizoctonia</i> web blight [B] 	

Table 3 - Application Regimes

A	Mix 0.75 - 1.5 fl. oz. of Propiconazole 4L (0.02 – 0.04 lb. a.i.) in 100 gals. of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Reapply every 14 - 21 days during the period of primary infection. If disease is present, tank mix with an EPA- registered contact fungicide. For flower blight, apply Propiconazole 4L when there is 5 - 10% bloom and again at 70 - 100% bloom. For dogwoods, apply the 0.75 - 1.5 fl. oz. rate (0.02 – 0.04 lb. a.i.) every 14 days, or apply 3 fl. oz. of Propiconazole 4L (0.09 lb. a.i.) every 28 days.
B	Mix 1.8 - 3 fl. oz. of Propiconazole 4L (0.05 – 0.09 lb. a.i.) in 100 gals. of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Apply as needed, beginning when conditions favor disease development. For blackspot, apply in tank mix with a registered contact fungicide labeled for blackspot. For calendula, apply every 30 days. For diplopedia tip blight, make a total of 3 applications every 14 days prior to the major period of infection. For juniper phomopsis blight, make an initial application as soon as junipers start to grow and reapply every 14 - 21 days during the period of active growth.
C	Mix 3 - 4.5 fl. oz. of Propiconazole 4L (0.09 – 0.13 lb. a.i.) in 100 gals. of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Apply every 30 days, beginning when conditions favor disease development. For pecans, apply the 12 fl. oz. rate (0.34 lb. a.i.). Beginning at bud break, make a total of 3 applications 14 days apart. For walnuts, apply 3 fl. oz. (0.09 lb. a.i.) every 14 - 21 days. For ray blight, apply 4.5 fl. oz. (0.13 lb. a.i.) every 7 days or 7.5 fl. oz. (0.22 lb. a.i.) every 14 days. For impatiens, bayberry, linden, magnolia, sweetgum and wax myrtle, the maximum use rate is 8 fl. oz. (0.22 lb. a.i.).
D	Mix 6 fl. oz. of Propiconazole 4L (0.169 lb. a.i.) in 100 gals. of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Apply every 14 - 28 days beginning when conditions favor disease development. For Douglas fir needle rust, apply once in May. For tip blight, make an initial application in mid- to late-Winter, and 3 additional applications at 2-month intervals.
E	Mix 7.5 - 8.7 fl. oz. of Propiconazole 4L (0.22 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) in 100 gals. of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Apply within the June to August time period.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Store in original container in secured dry storage area. Prevent cross-contamination with other pesticides and fertilizers. For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup and disposal of wastes.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater. 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 at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Containers 5 gallons or less: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Once cleaned, offer for recycling or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. **DO NOT** cut or weld metal containers.

Containers larger than 5 gallons: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip 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. Once cleaned, offer for recycling or reconditioning if appropriate. If recycling is not available, puncture or dispose of in a sanitary-landfill or incineration or if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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