

AZOXYSTAR[®]

SPECIMEN LABEL

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Azoxystrobin: methyl (E)-2-[2-[6-(2-cyanophenoxy)pyrimidin-4-yloxy]phenyl]-3-methoxyacrylate* 22.9%

OTHER INGREDIENTS 77.1%

TOTAL 100.0%

*IUPAC

Contains 2.08 lb. of active ingredient per gallon

Suspension Concentration

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION / PRECAUCIÓN

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

Reformulation is prohibited. See individual container labels for repackaging limitations.

**See inside booklet for additional PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS,
complete FIRST AID and DIRECTIONS FOR USE.**

Broad spectrum fungicide for control of plant diseases

Manufactured by:
ALBAUGH, LLC

1525 NE 36th Street, Ankeny, IA 50021

EPA Reg. No. 42750-261
AD040920

 **ALBAUGH[®]**
your alternative

FIRST AID

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:

- Take off contaminated clothing.
- Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For non-emergency exposure information on this product, call 1-888-347-6732 (7 days/week, 24-hr). For medical emergencies, dial 911.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemically resistant to this product are listed below.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants

Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber

Shoes plus socks

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

IMPORTANT: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "applicators and other handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Wash before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- 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 freshwater and estuarine/marine fish and aquatic invertebrates. **DO NOT** apply directly to water except as specified on this label. For terrestrial uses, **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Ground Water Advisory: Azoxystrobin and a degradate of azoxystrobin are known to leach through soil to ground water under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

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

Notify State and/or Federal authorities and Albaugh immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to use of this product.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

DO NOT mix or allow coming into contact with oxidizing agent. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Use of AZOXYSTAR® through air blast application equipment on grapes is prohibited in the following townships and boroughs of Erie County, Pennsylvania: North East, Harborcreek, Lawrence Park, Erie, Presque Isle, Millcreek, Fairview, Girard and Springfield.

This prohibition is intended to help eliminate phytotoxicity problems with apples observed in this geographic location.

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

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), notification to workers, and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber
- 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 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. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

DO NOT treat areas while unprotected humans or domestic animals are present in the treatment areas. Because certain states may require more restrictive reentry intervals, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

DO NOT allow entry into treatment area until area that was treated with this product is dry.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

AZOXYSTAR® is a broad spectrum, preventative fungicide with systemic and curative properties specified for the control of many important plant diseases. These additional benefits are due to positive effects on plant physiology. The effects may vary according to factors including the crop, crop hybrid, or environment. AZOXYSTAR® may be applied as a foliar spray in alternating spray programs or in tank mixes with other registered crop protection products. All applications must be made according to the use directions that follow.

USE RESTRICTIONS

DO NOT spray AZOXYSTAR® where spray drift may reach apple trees.

DO NOT use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply AZOXYSTAR® to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties.

DO NOT graze or feed clippings from treated turf areas to animals.

DO NOT spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application. Conditions which may contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, sprayer nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, etc. Contact your State extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area.

DO NOT use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply AZOXYSTAR® to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties.

USE PRECAUTIONS

AZOXYSTAR® is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties.

AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees (and apple fruit).

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

AZOXYSTAR® may demonstrate some phytotoxic effects when mixed with products that are formulated as ECs. These effects are enhanced if applications are made under cool, cloudy conditions and these conditions remain for several days following application. In addition, adjuvants that contain some form of silicone have also contributed to phytotoxicity.

PRODUCT USE INSTRUCTIONS

Application: Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good disease control. Make no more spray solution than is needed for application. Avoid spray overlap, as crop injury may occur.

Adjuvants: When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, the use of an adjuvant that meets the standards of the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) adjuvant certification is advised.

Efficacy: Under certain conditions conducive to extended infection periods, use another registered fungicide for additional applications if maximum amount of AZOXYSTAR® has been used. If resistant isolates to Group 11 fungicides are present, efficacy can be reduced for certain diseases. The higher rates in the rate range and/or shorter spray intervals may be required under conditions of heavy infection pressure, with highly susceptible varieties, or when environmental conditions are conducive to disease.

INTEGRATED PEST (DISEASE) MANAGEMENT

AZOXYSTAR® must be integrated into an overall disease and pest management strategy whenever the use of a fungicide is required. Cultural practices known to reduce disease development must be followed. This must include selection of varieties with disease tolerance, removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters, and proper timing and placement of irrigation. Consult your local agricultural authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area. AZOXYSTAR® may be used in State Agricultural Extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs which advise application timing based on environmental factors favorable for disease development.

Crop Tolerance: Plant tolerance has been found to be acceptable for all crops on the label, however, not all possible tank-mix combinations have been tested under all conditions. When possible, it is advised to test the combinations on a small portion of the crop to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur as a result of application. See Product Use Precautions for apple phytotoxicity information.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

GROUP 11 FUNGICIDES

AZOXYSTAR® (azoxystrobin) is a Group 11 fungicide. The mode of action for AZOXYSTAR® is the inhibition of the QoI (quinone outside) site within the electron transport system [Group 11]. Fungal pathogens can develop resistance to products with the same mode of action when used repeatedly. Because resistance development cannot be predicted, use of this product must conform to resistance management strategies established for the crop and use area. Consult your local or State agricultural authorities for resistance management strategies that are complementary to those in this label.

Resistance management strategies may include alternating and/or tank-mixing with products having different modes of action or limiting the total number of applications per year. Albaugh encourages responsible resistance management to ensure effective long-term control of the fungal diseases on this label.

Follow the crop specific resistance management specifications in the directions for use.

If no resistance specification on number of applications is specified in the directions for use, follow the specifications in the table below.

| If planned total number of fungicide applications per year is: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|
| Solo QoI fungicide sprays | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| QoI fungicide sprays in mixture (tank-mix or formulated) | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 |

In situations requiring multiple sprays, develop year long spray programs for Group 11 (QoI) fungicides. In crops where two sequential Group 11 fungicide applications are made, they must be alternated with two or more applications of a fungicide that is not in Group 11. If more than 12 applications are made, observe the following guidelines:

- When using a QoI fungicide as a solo product, the number of applications must be no more than 1/3 (33%) of the total number of fungicide applications per year.
- For QoI mixes in programs in which tank mixes or pre mixes of QoI with mixing partners of a different mode of action are utilized, the number of QoI containing applications must be no more than 1/2 (50%) of the total number of fungicide applications per year.
- In programs in which applications of QoI are made with both solo products and mixtures, the number of QoI containing applications must be no more than 1/2 (50%) of the total number of fungicide applications per year.

If a Group 11 fungicide is applied to the seed or soil, **DO NOT** make another application with a Group 11 fungicide for at least 3 weeks.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

The following crops may be planted at the specified interval following application of AZOXYSTAR® fungicide.

Crop Rotational Interval

| | Plant back interval |
|---|---------------------|
| Buckwheat, millet | 12 months |
| All other crops with Azoxystrobin registered uses | 0 days |

SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL

For those crops that have specific use directions for soil borne disease control: AZOXYSTAR® can provide control of many soil borne diseases if applied early in the growing year. Specific applications for soil borne diseases include in-furrow applications and banded applications applied over the row, either shortly after plant emergence or during herbicide applications or cultivation. These applications will provide control of pre- or postemergence damping off and diseases that infect plants at the soil-plant interface.

The use of either type of application depends on the cultural practices in the region. In some locations, one type of application may provide better disease control than the other, depending on the timing of the disease epidemic. Seedling diseases are controlled by in-furrow applications while banded applications are more effective against soil borne diseases that develop later in the season. Consult your local expert to get some guidance regarding application type.

Under cool, wet conditions, crop injury from soil directed applications can occur.

BANDED

- Apply AZOXYSTAR® prior to infection as a directed spray to the soil, using single or multiple nozzles, adjusted to provide thorough coverage of the lower stems and the soil surface surrounding the plants.
- Band width must be limited to 7 inches or less.
- Apply AZOXYSTAR® at a rate of 0.40-0.80 fl. oz. product (0.0065 – 0.013 lb a.i.)/1000 row feet. For banded applications on 22-inch rows, the maximum application rate is 0.70 fl. oz. (0.011 lbs a.i.)/1000 row feet.
- These applications come into contact with the foliage and are counted as foliar applications when considering resistance management.
- They may be applied during cultivation or hilling operations to provide soil incorporation.

IN-FURROW

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

IN-FURROW APPLICATION RATES

| RATE PER 1000 ROW FEET | | PRODUCT PER ACRE (fl. oz.) | | | | | | |
|------------------------|----------|----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| fl. oz. product | oz. a.i. | 22" rows | 30" rows | 32" rows | 34" rows | 36" rows | 38" rows | 40" rows |
| 0.40 | 0.10 | 9.5 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.2 |
| 0.60 | 0.15 | 14.3 | 10.5 | 9.8 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 8.3 | 7.8 |
| 0.80 | 0.20 | | 14.0 | 13.0 | 12.2 | 11.6 | 11.0 | 10.4 |

22" = 23,760 row ft., 30" = 17,424 row ft., 32" = 16,335 row ft., 34" = 15,374 row ft., 36" = 14,520 row ft., 38" = 13,756 row ft., and 40" = 13,068 row ft./Acre

Restriction: DO NOT apply more than 15 fl. oz (0.24 lbs a.i.)/A

DRIP

Refer to the Application Instructions Through Irrigation System section.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

To avoid spray drift, **DO NOT** apply when conditions favor drift beyond the target area. The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR AND THE GROWER.

Mandatory Spray Drift Directions

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 Applications

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground 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 spray 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 aurally 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.

SHEILDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom of 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.

ATTENTION

AZOXYSTAR® is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties.

AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees (and apple fruit).

DO NOT spray AZOXYSTAR® where spray drift may reach apple trees.

DO NOT spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application. Conditions which may contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, sprayer nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, etc. Contact your State extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area.

DO NOT use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply AZOXYSTAR® to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

DO NOT apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitat.

MIXING AND APPLICATION METHODS

Spray Equipment

AZOXYSTAR® may be applied with all types of spray equipment commonly used for making ground and aerial applications. Proper adjustments and calibration of spraying equipment to give good canopy penetration and coverage is essential for good disease control.

Nozzles

- Equip sprayers with nozzles that provide accurate and uniform application.
- Nozzles must be the same size and uniformly spaced across the boom.
- Calibrate sprayer before use.
- It is suggested that screens be used to protect the pump and to prevent nozzles from clogging.
- Screens placed on the suction side of the 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.

Pump

- Use a pump with capacity to:
 1. Maintain 35-40 psi at nozzles
 2. 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 sparge tube for agitation.
- **DO NOT** air sparge.

For more information on spray equipment and calibration, consult sprayer manufacturers and state directions. For specific local directions and spray schedules, consult the current state agricultural recommendations.

Mixing Instructions

- AZOXYSTAR® is a suspension concentrate (SC) formulation.
- 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.

AZOXYSTAR® Alone (No Tank Mix)

- Add 1/2 - 2/3 of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank.
- With the agitator running, add AZOXYSTAR® to the tank.
- Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water.
- Begin application of the spray solution after AZOXYSTAR® has completely dispersed into the mix water.
- Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been sprayed.

AZOXYSTAR® + Tank Mixtures: AZOXYSTAR® is usually compatible with all tank-mix partners listed on this label. To determine the physical compatibility of AZOXYSTAR® 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. 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.

AZOXYSTAR® has demonstrated some phytotoxic effects when mixed with products that are formulated as emulsifiable concentrates (EC). These effects are enhanced if applications are made under cool, cloudy conditions and these conditions remain for several days following application. In addition, adjuvants that contain some form of silicone have also contributed to phytotoxicity.

Mixing in the Spray Tank

- Add 1/2 to 2/3 of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank.
- With the agitator running, add the tank-mix partner(s) into the tank in the same order as described above.
- Allow the material to completely dissolve and disperse into the mix water. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water and AZOXYSTAR® to the spray tank.
- Allow AZOXYSTAR® to completely disperse.
- Spray the mixture with the agitator running.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS (CHEMIGATION)

Application Through Irrigation Systems (Chemigation)

- Use only on crops for which chemigation is specified on this label.
- 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.
- Apply in 0.1-0.25 inches/acre. Excessive water may reduce efficacy.
- If you have questions about calibration, you should 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, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments if the need arise.

Spray Preparation: Chemical tank and injector system must be thoroughly cleaned. Flush system with clean water.

Drip irrigation: AZOXYSTAR® may be applied through drip irrigation systems for soil borne disease control. The soil must have adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application.

Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, subsequent irrigation (water only) must be delayed for at least 24 hours following drip application.

Sprinkler Irrigation

- Apply this product through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side [wheel] roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems.
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any other type of irrigation system except as specified on this label.
- Apply with center pivot or continuous-move equipment distributing ½ acre-inch or less during treatment.
- Use the least amount of water required for proper distribution and coverage.

- If stationary systems (solid set, handlines or wheel lines other than continuous-move) are used, this product must be injected into no more than the last 20-30 minutes of the set.
- **DO NOT** apply when winds are greater than 10-15 mph to avoid drift or wind skips.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
- Plant injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform treated water.
- Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control.
- Good agitation must be maintained during the entire application period.

If you have questions about calibration you should contact State Extension Service specialist, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Operating Instructions

1. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
2. 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.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. 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.
5. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
6. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
7. Systems must use a metering pump, including 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.
8. Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments if the need arise.
9. **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.

Center Pivot Irrigation Equipment

Notes: (1) Use only with drive systems which provide uniform water distribution. (2) **DO NOT** use end guns when chemigating AZOXYSTAR® through center pivot systems because of non-uniform application.

- Determine the size of the area to be treated.
- Determine the time required to apply 1/8 to 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 AZOXYSTAR® 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 AZOXYSTAR® required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system.
- Add the required amount of AZOXYSTAR® and sufficient water to meet the injection time requirements to the solution tank.
- Make sure the system is fully charged with water before starting injection of the AZOXYSTAR® 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.
- Continue to operate the system until the AZOXYSTAR® solution has cleared the sprinkler head.

Solid Set, Hand Move, and Moving Wheel Irrigation Equipment

- Determine the acreage covered by the sprinklers.
- Fill injector solution tank with water and adjust flow rate to use the contents over a 20 to 30-minute interval. When applying AZOXYSTAR® through irrigation equipment use the lowest obtainable water volume while maintaining uniform distribution.
- Determine the amount of AZOXYSTAR® required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system.
- Add the required amount of AZOXYSTAR® into the same quantity of water used to calibrate the injection period.
- Operate the system at the same pressure and time interval established during the calibration.
- Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed. Continue to operate the system until the AZOXYSTAR® solution has cleared the last sprinkler head.

Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems

1. 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.
2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, back-flow preventer (RPZ) 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 outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. The pesticide injection pipeline must 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.
5. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, including 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.
7. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

SPECIFIC CROP USE DIRECTIONS

Alfalfa

(See Nongrass Animal Feeds Forage, Fodder, Straw and Hay)

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|---------|--|---|--|
| Almonds | Alternaria Leaf and Fruit Spot <i>(Alternaria alternata)</i> Anthracnose <i>(Colletotrichum acutatum)</i> Leaf Blight <i>(Seimatosporium lichenicola)</i> Leaf Rust <i>(Tranzschelia discolor)</i> Scab <i>(Cladosporium carpophilum)</i> Shot Hole <i>(Wilsonomyces carpophilus)</i> | 6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25) | AZOXYSTAR® applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. For aerial applications apply in a minimum of 15 GPA. Thorough and uniform coverage is essential for disease control. Reduced efficacy has been observed when uniform coverage cannot be obtained. AZOXYSTAR® may be applied by air only at growth stages prior to and including 5 weeks after petal fall. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Anthracnose, scab and shot hole: Begin applications prior to disease development and continue at 7- to 14-day intervals throughout the year. Blossom blight: Begin applications at early bloom and continue through petal fall. DO NOT apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |
| | Brown Rot Blossom Blight <i>(Monilinia laxa, M. fructicola)</i> | 12.0 - 15.5 (0.20 - 0.25) | |

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. (1.50 lb ai) of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 5 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 15 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A). When applying at 12.0 fl oz/A, **DO NOT** apply more than 7 applications per year.
- 6) **DO NOT** apply within 28 days of harvest (28-day PHI).

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|------------------|---|---|--|
| Artichoke, Globe | Ramularia Leaf Spot (<i>Ramularia cynarae</i>) | 11.0 - 15.5 (0.18 - 0.25) | Begin applications prior to or in the early stages of disease development and continue as needed throughout the year at a 2-3 week interval, up to and including the day of harvest. DO NOT apply at less than 7-day intervals. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. For ground applications, apply in 50-200 gallons of water per acre to obtain coverage without excessive runoff. For aerial applications, apply in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. DO NOT apply more than one application of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. (1.50 lb ai) of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 5 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 8 applications per year at the lowest use rate (11.0 fl oz/A).
- 6) AZOXYSTAR® may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|-----------|--|---|--|
| Asparagus | Stemphyllium Purple Spot (<i>Stemphyllium vesicarium</i>) | 6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25) | AZOXYSTAR® applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year on a 7- to 14-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre by ground, and minimum of 3 gallons per acre by air. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. DO NOT apply more than one application of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. (1.50 lb ai) of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 5 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 15 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A).
- 6) **DO NOT** apply within 100 days of harvest (100-day PHI)

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|----------------------|---|---|---|
| Bananas Plantains | Black Sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis</i>) Yellow Sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i>). | 5.5 - 8.5 (0.09 - 0.135) | AZOXYSTAR® applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year every 12-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. DO NOT apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 12 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 66.4 fl. oz. (1.07 lb ai) of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 1.08 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 7 applications per year at the highest use rate (8.5 fl oz/A) or 12 applications per year at the lowest use rate (5.5 fl oz/A).
- 6) AZOXYSTAR® may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Cereals Barley Oats Rye | Kernel Blight (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Leaf Rust (<i>Puccinia hordei</i>) | 6.0 - 12.0 (0.10 - 0.20) | AZOXYSTAR® must be applied prior to disease development. Protecting the flag leaf is important for maximizing disease control. For best results, sufficient water volume must be used to provide thorough coverage. AZOXYSTAR® can be applied by ground, air or chemigation. A crop oil concentrate adjuvant may be added at 1.0% v/v to optimize efficacy. For chemigation, apply in 0.1-0.25 inches/A of water. Chemigation with excessive water may lead to a decrease in efficacy. DO NOT apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. DO NOT make more than two (2) applications of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicide per year. |
| | Barley Stripe (<i>Drechslera graminea</i> = <i>Pyrenophora graminea</i>) Net Blotch (<i>Pyrenophora teres</i>) | 9.0 – 12.0 (0.15 – 0.20) | |
| | Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis f. sp. hordei</i>) Stagonospora Blotch (<i>Stagonospora nodorum</i>) | 12.0 (0.20) | |

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) **DO NOT** apply after Feekes 10.54.
- 3) Minimum Application Interval: 14 days
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 24 fl oz (0.39 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 0.40 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 6) **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year at the highest use rate (12.0 fl oz/A) or 4 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A). When applying at 9.0 fl oz/A, **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year
- 7) **DO NOT** apply within 7 days of grazing or harvest (7-day PHI) for forage and hay.

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|---|--|---|---|
| Berries Bushberry Subgroup 13-07B Aronia Berry Blueberry, Highbush Blueberry, Lowbush Buffalo Currant Chilean Guava Cranberry, Highbush Currant, Black Currant, Red Elderberry European Barberry Gooseberry Honeysuckle, Edible Huckleberry Jostaberry Juneberry (Saskatoon Berry) Lingonberry . Native Currant Salal Sea Buckthorn Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these | Alternaria Fruit Rot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose Fruit Rot (<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporoides</i>) Botryosphaeria Canker (Botryosphaeria spp.) Mummyberry (<i>Monilinia vaccinii-corymbosi</i>) Phomopsis Stem Canker (<i>Phomopsis vaccinii</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp) Septoria Blight (<i>Septoria</i> spp.) | 6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25) | AZOXYSTAR® applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year on a 7- to 14-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. DO NOT apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 46 fl. oz. (0.68 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 0.75 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 7 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A).
- 6) AZOXYSTAR® may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|---|---|--|--|
| Berry, Low Growing Subgroup 13-07G (except Cranberry) Strawberry See additional crops below. Bearberry, Bilberry, Cloudberry, Muntries, Partridgeberry including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these. | Anthracnose <i>(Colletotrichum fragariae)</i> Leather Rot <i>(Phytophthora cactorum)</i> Powdery Mildew <i>(Sphaerotheca macularis)</i> Suppression of Botrytis on the Foliage <i>(Botrytis cinerea)</i> | 6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25) | AZOXYSTAR® applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year on a 7- to 10-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. For leather rot control apply 2 applications on a 7-day schedule from late bloom through harvest. For dip applications at transplanting for commercial berry production: For suppression of root and crown rot caused by <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp., mix 5-8 fl. oz. of AZOXYSTAR® per 100 gallons of water. Dip plants for 2-5 minutes. Plant treated plants as quickly as possible. It is advised that transplants be washed to remove excess soil prior to dipping. For continued anthracnose control, follow with foliar applications beginning 2-3 weeks after transplant. DO NOT apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |
| | Soilborne Diseases: Seedling Root Rot, Basal Stem Rot <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i> | 0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet (0.007 – 0.013) | For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section. |
| <p>Specific Use Restrictions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) DO NOT exceed the maximum rated listed in the table. 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days 3) DO NOT apply more than 61.5 fl. oz. (0.97 lbs ai) of product/A/year. 4) DO NOT apply more than 1.0 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 5) DO NOT use in plant propagation nurseries. 6) DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 10 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A). 7) AZOXYSTAR® may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI). | | | |

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|---|--|---|--|
| Brassica Head and Stem Subgroup Broccoli Chinese Broccoli (gai ion) Brussels Sprouts Cabbage Chinese Cabbage (napa) Chinese Mustard Cabbage (gai choy) Cauliflower Cavalo Broccolo Kohlrabi Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these | Alternaria Leaf Spot <i>(Alternaria spp.)</i> Downy Mildew <i>(Peronospora parasitica)</i> Pin Rot <i>(Alternaria spp.)</i> | 6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25) | AZOXYSTAR® applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year on a 7- to 14-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre by ground, and minimum of 3 gallons per acre by air. DO NOT apply more than two applications of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |
| Specific Use Restrictions: 1) DO NOT exceed the maximum rated listed in the table. 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days 3) DO NOT apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. (1.50 lbs ai) of product/A/year. 4) DO NOT apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 5) DO NOT apply more than 5 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 15 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A). 6) AZOXYSTAR® may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI). | | | |

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|---|---|---|--|
| Brassica Leafy Greens Subgroup Broccoli Raab Cabbage, Chinese Collards | Black Spot <i>(Alternaria spp.)</i> Cercospora Leaf Spot <i>(Cercospora spp.)</i> White Rust <i>(Albugo Candida)</i> | 6.0-15.5 (0.10-0.25) | AZOXYSTAR® applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year on a 7- to 14-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. DO NOT apply more than one application of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |
| Kale Mizuna Mustard Greens Mustard Spinach Rape Greens Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these | Soilborne Diseases Seedling Root Rot, Basal Stem Rot <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i> | 0.40-0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet | For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section. |
| Specific Use Restrictions: 1) DO NOT exceed the maximum rated listed in the table. 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days 3) DO NOT apply more than 46 fl. oz. (0.68 lbs ai) of product/A/year. 4) DO NOT apply more than 0.75 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 5) DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 7 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A). 6) AZOXYSTAR® may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI). | | | |

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|--|---|--|--|
| Bulb Vegetables Crop Group 3-07 Garlic Leek Onion, bulb Daylily, bulb Fritillaria, bulb Garlic, bulb Garlic, great-headed, bulb Garlic, serpent, bulb Lily, bulb Onion, bulb Onion, Chinese, bulb Onion, pearl Onion, potato, bulb Shallot, bulb Onion, green 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 Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these | Foliar Diseases Cladosporium Leaf Blotch (<i>Cladosporium allii</i>) Purple Blotch (<i>Alternaria porri</i>) Rust (<i>Puccinia allii</i>) | 6.0 – 12.0 (0.10 - 0.20) | For downy mildew, make preventative applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule. For all other diseases, AZOXYSTAR® applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. If applications are made by air, the higher rates must be used for adequate control. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. DO NOT apply more than one application of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |
| | Botrytis Leaf Blight (<i>Botrytis aclada</i>) Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora destructor</i>) | 9.0 - 15.5 (0.15 - 0.25) | Mixtures of AZOXYSTAR® with insecticides and silicone adjuvants must be tested for crop safety before application to the crop. |
| | Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Damping-Off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) | 0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet (0.007 – 0.013) | For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section. If the application is an in-furrow application, the spray must be made just prior to seed placement so that the majority of the chemical is under the seed. This will reduce the potential for phytotoxicity, especially if fertilizer is added to the application. |

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 5 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 5 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 15 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A). When applying at 9.0 fl oz/A, **DO NOT** apply more than 10 applications per year. When applying at 12.0 fl oz/A, **DO NOT** apply more than 7 applications per year.
- 6) Azoxystrobin 22.9% SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|--|--|---|--|
| Canola (see Oilseed Crops for additional information) | Alternaria Blackspot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Blackleg (<i>Leptosphaeria maculans</i>) Sclerotica Stem Rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>) | 6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25) | Apply 7.0 fl. oz. (0.11 lbs ai) of AZOXYSTAR® at early bud followed by 14.0 fl. oz. (0.23 lbs ai) at about 45 days before harvest. A third application of 7.0 fl. oz. (0.11 lbs ai) may be made 30 days before harvest. Specifically for blackleg, AZOXYSTAR® applications must be made at the 2- to 4-leaf stage. For Alternaria or Sclerotinia, 9.0-15.5 fl. oz. (0.15 – 0.25 lbs ai) product/A must be applied at 10-25% flowering (3-7 days following first flower). Use the higher rate under heavy disease pressure or when conditions are favorable for disease. For control of Alternaria alone, 8.0 fl. oz. product (0.13 lbs ai)/A may be applied at pod stage (approximately 95% petal fall). DO NOT apply more than one application of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre for ground applications. |

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 14 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 27.6 fl. oz. (0.39 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 0.45 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 1 application per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 4 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A).
- 6) **DO NOT** apply within 30 days of harvest (30-day PHI).

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|---------|--|--|---|
| Carrots | Early Blight (<i>Cercospora carotae</i>) Late Blight (<i>Alternaria dauci</i>) White Mold (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) For additional diseases, see Vegetables, Root, Subgroup. | 9.0 - 20.0 (0.15 - 0.33) | AZOXYSTAR® applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year every 7-14 days following the > resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. DO NOT apply more than one application of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |
| | Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) | 0.40 – 0.80 fl. Oz./1000 Row feet (0.007 – 0.013) | For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section. |

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 123 fl. oz. (1.94 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 2.0 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 6 application per year at the highest use rate (20.0 fl oz/A) or 13 applications per year at the lowest use rate (9.0 fl oz/A).
- 6) AZOXYSTAR® may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|--------|--|--|--|
| Celery | Early Blight (<i>Cercospora apii</i>) Late Blight (<i>Septoria apicola</i>) For additional diseases, see Leafy Vegetables. | 9.0 - 15.5 (0.15 - 0.25) | AZOXYSTAR® applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. DO NOT apply more than one application of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |
| | Soilborne Diseases: Rhizoctonia Root Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) | 0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet (0.007 – 0.013) | For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section. |

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. (1.50 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 5 application per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 10 applications per year at the lowest use rate (9.0 fl oz/A).
- 6) AZOXYSTAR® may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|-----------------|--|---|--|
| Christmas Trees | Diplodia Tip Blight (<i>Diplodia pinea</i>) Lophodermium Needlecast (<i>Lophodermium pinastri</i>) Swiss Needlecast (<i>Phaeocryptopus gaumannii</i>) | 6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25) | AZOXYSTAR® applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year at 7- to 21-day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. DO NOT apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than. 123 fl. oz. (1.94 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 2.0 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 7 application per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 20 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A).

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|---|---|---|---|
| Citrus Fruit Crop Group 10-10 Calamondin Citron Grapefruit Kumquat Lemon Lime Mandarin Orange (sour and sweet) Pummelo Satsuma Mandarin Tangerine Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these See complete list of citrus fruit crops below. | Albinism <i>(Alternaria alternata pv citri)</i> Alternaria Leaf and Fruit Spot <i>(Alternaria citri)</i> Cercospora Leaf Spot <i>(Cercospora spp.)</i> Diplodia Stem-End Rot <i>(Diplodia natalensis)</i> Greasy Spot <i>(Mycosphaerella citri)</i> Melanose <i>(Diaporthe citri)</i> Penicillium Decays Green Mold, Whisker Mold, Suppression of Blue Mold <i>(Penicillium spp.)</i> Phomopsis Stem-End Rot <i>(Phomopsis citrii)</i> Post Bloom Fruit Drop (PFD) <i>(Colletotrichum acutatum)</i> Powdery Mildew <i>(Erysiphe spp.)</i> Scab <i>(Elsinoe fawcettii)</i> Sweet Orange Scab <i>(Elsinoe australis)</i> | 12.0 - 15.5 (0.20 - 0.25) | AZOXYSTAR® applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year on 7- to 21-day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Under conditions that favor severe disease epidemics, the higher application rates must be used. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. A horticultural spray oil must be used to improve control of greasy spot. DO NOT apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. DO NOT make more than four (4) applications of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicide per year. |
| Pummelo Citrus Hybrid (Uniq fruit only) | Soilborne Diseases Seedling Root Rot, Basal Stem Rot <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i> | 0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet | For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section. |
| Complete List of Citrus Fruit Crops: Australian Desert Lime (<i>Eremocitrus glauca</i>); Australian Finger Lime (<i>Microcitrus australasica</i>); Australian Round Lime (<i>Microcitrus australis</i>); Brown River Finger Lime (<i>Microcitrus papuana</i>); Calamondin (<i>Citrofortunella microcarpa</i>); Citron (<i>Citrus medica</i>); Citrus Hybrids, <i>Citrus</i> spp., <i>Eremocitrus</i> spp., <i>Fortunella</i> spp., <i>Microcitrus</i> spp., and <i>Poncirus</i> spp.; Grapefruit (<i>Citrus paradise</i>); Japanese Summer Grapefruit (<i>Citrus natsudaidai</i>); Kumquat (<i>Fortunella</i> spp.); Lemon (<i>Citrus limon</i>); Lime (<i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i>); Mediterranean Mandarin (<i>Citrus deliciosa</i>); Mount White Lime (<i>Microcitrus garrowayae</i>); New Guinea Wild Lime (<i>Microcitrus warburgiana</i>); Orange, Sour (<i>Citrus aurantium</i>); Orange, Sweet (<i>Citrus sinensis</i>); Pummelo (<i>Citrus maxima</i>); Russell River Lime (<i>Microcitrus inodora</i>); Satsuma Mandarin (<i>Citrus unshiu</i>); Sweet Lime (<i>Citrus limetta</i>); Tachibana Orange (<i>Citrus tachibana</i>); Tahiti Lime (<i>Citrus latifolia</i>); Tangelo (<i>Citrus x tangelo</i>); Tangerine (Mandarin) (<i>Citrus reticulata</i>); Tangor (<i>Citrus nobilis</i>); Trifoliolate Orange (<i>Poncirus trifoliolate</i>); Uniq Fruit (<i>Citrus aurantium</i> Tangelo group); cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these. | | | |
| Specific Use Restrictions: 1) DO NOT exceed the maximum rated listed in the table. 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days 3) DO NOT apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. (1.50 lbs ai) of product/A/year. 4) DO NOT apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 5) DO NOT apply more than 5 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 10 applications per year at the lowest use rate (9.0 fl oz/A). When applying at 12.0 fl oz/A, DO NOT apply more than 7 applications per year. 6) DO NOT use AZOXYSTAR® in citrus plant propagation nurseries. 7) AZOXYSTAR® may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI). | | | |

Clover (and stands containing Clover)
(See Nongrass Animal Feeds Forage, Fodder, Straw and Hay)

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|--|---|---|---|
| Corn Field Pop Sweet (Includes Seed Production) | Rust (<i>Puccinia sorghi</i>) | 6.0 - 9.0 (0.10 - 0.15) | For gray leaf spot, apply AZOXYSTAR® at the onset of disease. A second application may be required 14 days later if disease pressure persists. |
| | Anthracnose Leaf Blight (<i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i>) Eye Spot (<i>Aureobasidium zeae</i>) Gray Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora sorghi</i>) Northern Corn Leaf Blight (<i>Setosphaeria turcica</i>) Northern Corn Leaf Spot (<i>Cochliobolus carbonum</i>) Southern Corn Leaf Blight (<i>Cochliobolus heterostrophus</i>) | 6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25) | For all other diseases, AZOXYSTAR® applications must begin prior to disease development and may, continue throughout the year every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. DO NOT apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. For field corn and field corn grown for seed, DO NOT make more than two (2) applications per year. |
| | Early Application (V4 - V8) | 6.0 (0.10) | AZOXYSTAR® may be applied early (V4 - V8) for early year disease control and beneficial physiological benefits. If mixing with herbicides, other than solo glyphosate products, Mesotrione, Mesotrione + Atrazine, or S-Metolachlor + Glyphoste + Mesotrione, consult your local Albaugh representative. |
| | Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root and Stalk Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) | 0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet | For soil borne/seedling disease control; see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section. |

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 123 fl. oz. (1.94 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 2.0 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 7 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 20 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A). When applying at 9.0 fl oz/A, **DO NOT** apply more than 13 applications per year.
- 6) **DO NOT** apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI).

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|--|---|--|---|
| Cotton | Anthracnose <i>(Glomerella gossypii)</i> Ascochyta Blight <i>(A. gossypii)</i> Boll Rot <i>(A. gossypii)</i> Cotton Rust <i>(Puccinia schedonnardi)</i> Hardlock <i>(Fusarium verticillioides)</i> Southwestern Cotton Rust <i>(Puccinia cacabata)</i> | 6.0 - 9.0 (0.1 - 0.15) | For optimum disease control, AZOXYSTAR® applications must begin prior to or in the early stages of disease development. Applications may be made by ground, air, or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Minimum application volumes for air and ground are 5 and 10 gallons per acre, respectively. The first AZOXYSTAR® application must be targeted approximately at pinhead square to first bloom to protect the plant from diseases. Subsequent application(s) are specified on a 14- to 21-day schedule. An additional application may be made depending on environmental conditions and the health of the cotton plant. Under poor environmental conditions conducive to seedling disease and poor cotton growth, AZOXYSTAR® may be applied to early year cotton to suppress damping off and other diseases which result in plant stand loss. DO NOT apply more than two foliar applications of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. DO NOT make more than three (3) foliar applications of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides per crop per acre per year. |
| | Pythium Seedling Blight <i>(Pythium aphanidermatum)</i> Rhizoctonia Seedling Blight <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i> | In-Furrow 0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz. product per 1000 row feet (0.10 - 0.20 oz a.i. per 1000 row feet) | AZOXYSTAR® Application Directions: Apply AZOXYSTAR® as an in-furrow spray in 3-7 gallons of water at planting. Mount the spray nozzle so the spray is directed into the furrow just before the seed are covered. Use the higher rate when the weather conditions are expected to be conducive for disease development, if the field has a history of Pythium problems, or if minimum/low till programs are in place. See the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section for table illustrating total fluid ounces per acre with various row spacings. |
| Specific Use Restrictions: 1) DO NOT exceed the maximum rated listed in the table. 2) Minimum Application Interval: 14 days 3) DO NOT apply more than 27 fl. oz. (0.44 lbs ai) of product/crop/year as a foliar spray. 4) DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per year at the highest use rate (9.0 fl oz/A) or 4 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A). 5) DO NOT apply within 45 days of harvest (45-day PHI). | | | |

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate Fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|---|--|---|---|
| Cranberry Subgroup 13-07H (except Strawberry) Bearberry Bilberry Blueberry, Lowbush Cloudberry Lingonberry Muntries Partridgeberry Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these | Cottonball (<i>Monilinia oxycocci</i>) Fruit Rots (<i>Physalospora vaccinii</i>) (<i>Glomerella cingulata</i>) (<i>Coleophoma empetri</i>) Lophodermium Twig Blight (<i>Lophodermium</i> spp.) Fairy Ring (suppression) (<i>Psilocybe</i> spp.) | 6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25) 15.5 (0.25) | Begin applications at 5-10% bloom for fruit rot, cottonball, and twig blight. Continue applications on a 7- to 14-day schedule if conditions are favorable for disease development. Applications may be made by ground, chemigation or air. DO NOT apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Make the first application at bud break. Measure the ring diameter and add 10 feet to that diameter. Apply AZOXYSTAR® at a rate equivalent to 15.5 fl. oz./A in 30-100 gallons of water to the affected area. Irrigation (1-2 hours) following application is advisable to ensure penetration to the base of the plant. If necessary make another application 2-4 weeks later. For ground application ensure adequate water volume for thorough canopy penetration. |
| <p>Specific Use Restrictions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) DO NOT exceed the maximum rated listed in the table. 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days 3) DO NOT apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. (1.50 lbs ai) of product/A/year. 4) DO NOT apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 5) DO NOT apply more than 5 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 15 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A). 6) DO NOT treat cranberry fields used for aquaculture of fish and Crustacea. 7) 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. 8) DO NOT apply to flooded crop. 9) DO NOT allow release of irrigation or flood water to non-target aquatic habitat for at least 14 days after the last application. 10) DO NOT apply within 3 days of harvest (3-day PHI). | | | |

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|---|--|--|---|
| Cucurbits Cantaloupe Chayote Chinese-Waxgourd Cucumber Gourds Honeydew Melons <i>Momordica</i> spp. (bitter melon, balsam apple) Muskmelon Watermelon Pumpkin Squash Zucchini Including cultivars and/or hybrids of these | Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum Lagenarium</i>) Belly Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Downy Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>) Gummy Stem Blight (<i>Didymella bryoniae</i>) Leaf Spots (<i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Myrothecium Canker (<i>Myrothecium roridum</i>) Plectosporium Blight (<i>Plectosporium tabacinum</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca fuliginea</i> , <i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>) Ulocladium Leaf Spot (<i>Ulocladium cucurbitae</i>) | 6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25) | For both downy and powdery mildew, make preventative applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule. For belly rot control, the first application must be made at the 1-3 leaf crop stage with a second application just prior to vine tip over or 10-14 days later whichever occurs first. For all other diseases, AZOXYSTAR® applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. DO NOT tank mix AZOXYSTAR® with crop oil concentrates (COC), methylated spray oil (MSO) or silicon adjuvants. DO NOT tank mix AZOXYSTAR® with Malathion, Dicofol, Endosulfan, Methomyl, Chlorpyrifos, Potassium salts of fatty acids or Dicloran. DO NOT apply more than one application of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. DO NOT make more than four (4) foliar applications of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides per crop per acre per year. |
| | Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) | 0.40-0.80 fl. OZ./1000 row feet (0.007 – 0.013) | For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section. |

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 5 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. (1.50 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 5 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 15 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A).
- 6) **DO NOT** apply within 1 day of harvest (1-day PHI).

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|---|--|--|--|
| Fruiting Vegetables Crop Group 8-10 Pepper Bell Pepper Non-Bell Pepper Sweet Non-Bell Pepper Eggplant Okra Pepino Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these. See specific directions for use for Tomatoes. See complete list of fruiting vegetables below. | Anthracnose <i>(Colletotrichum spp.)</i> Powdery Mildew <i>(Sphaerotheca spp.)</i> | 6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25) | AZOXYSTAR® applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year on a 7- to 14-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. DO NOT apply more than one application of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |
| | Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Seedling Rot <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i> | 0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet (0.007 – 0.013) | For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section. |

Complete List of Fruiting Vegetables: African Eggplant; Bell Pepper; Eggplant; Martynia; Nonbell Pepper; Okra; Pea Eggplant; Pepino; Roselle; Scarlet Eggplant; cultivars, varieties; and/or hybrids of these.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 61.5 fl. oz. (0.97 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 1.0 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 3 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 10 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A).
- 6) AZOXYSTAR® may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|--|---|---|--|
| Grapes and Other Small Fruit Vine Climbing Subgroup 13-07F (except fuzzy kiwifruit) Amur River Grape Kiwifruit, Hardy Maypop Muscadines Schisandra Berry Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these | Black Rot <i>(Guignardia bidwellii)</i> Downy Mildew <i>(Plasmopara viticola)</i> Phomopsis Cane and Leaf Spot <i>(Phomopsis viticola)</i> Powdery Mildew <i>(Uncinula necator)</i> Suppression Only: Botrytis Bunch Rot <i>(Botrytis cinerea)</i> | 10.0 - 15.5 (0.16 - 0.25) | AZOXYSTAR® applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year every 10-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. DO NOT apply more than two sequential foliar applications of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. ATTENTION AZOXYSTAR® is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties. AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees (and apple fruit). DO NOT spray AZOXYSTAR® where spray drift may reach apple trees. DO NOT use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply AZOXYSTAR® to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR. |

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 10 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. (1.50 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 5 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 9 applications per year at the lowest use rate (10.0 fl oz/A).
- 6) **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI).

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|-----------------------------|--|---|--|
| Grasses (grown for seed) | Ergot Stem Diseases Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>) Rust (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.) | 6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25) | AZOXYSTAR® applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year on a 10- to 14-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. DO NOT apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not Group 11. |

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 10 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 49 fl. oz. (0.78 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 0.8 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** feed treated straw, seed, or screenings to livestock.
- 6) **DO NOT** apply more than 3 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 8 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A).
- 7) **DO NOT** apply within 8 days of harvest (swathing) (8-day PHI).

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|---|--|---|--|
| Herbs & Spices (except black pepper) Crop Group 19 Allspice; Angelica; Anise (seed); Anise, star; Annatto; Balm; Basil; Borage; Burnet; Camomile; Caper (buds); Caraway; Caraway, Black; Cardamon; Cassia (buds); Catnip; Celery Seed; Chervil (dried); Chive; Chive, Chinese; Cinnamon; Clary; Clove (buds); Coriander (cilantro or Chinese parsley) (leaf); Coriander (seed); Costmary; Culantro (leaf and seed); Cumin; Curry (leaf); Dill (seed); Dillweed; Fennel, Common; Fennel, Florence (seed); Fenugreek; Grains of Paradise; Horehound; Hyssop; Juniper berry; Lavender; Lemongrass; Lovage (leaf and seed); Mace; Marigold; Marjoram; Mustard (seed), Nasturtium; Nutmeg; Parsley (dried); Pennyroyal; Pepper, White; Poppy Seed; Rosemary; Rue; Saffron; Sage; Savory, Summer and Wnter Sweet Bay; Tansy; Tarragon; Thyme; Vanilla; Wintergreen; Woodruff; Wormwood | Corynespora Blight (<i>Corynespora cassiicola</i>) Dill Blight (<i>Cercosporidium punctum</i>) Phoma Blight (<i>Passalora puncta</i>) | 6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25) | AZOXYSTAR® applications must begin at the onset of disease development and continue throughout the year on a 7-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground only. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Use a minimum of 30 gallons of water per acre. DO NOT apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |
| Wasabi | Fusarium Rhizome and Root Rot (<i>Pythium</i> spp.) | 6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25) | AZOXYSTAR® applications must begin at the onset of disease development and continue throughout the year on a 7-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground or through the irrigation system (chemigation). An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Use a minimum of 30 gallons of water per acre. DO NOT apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with fungicide that is not in Group 11 . |

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. (1.50 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 5 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 15 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A).
- 6) AZOXYSTAR® may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|---|--|--|---|
| Leafy Vegetables (except brassica) Amaranth Arugula Cardoon Celery Celtuce Chervil Chrysanthemum, Edible Corn Salad Cress Dandelion Dock Endive Fennel Lettuce, Head and Leaf Orach Parsley Purslane Radicchio Rhubarb Spinach Swiss Chard Including cultivars and/or hybrids of these | Foliar Diseases Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria sonchi</i> , <i>A. spp.</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Microdochium panattonianum</i> , <i>Colletotrichum dematium</i>) Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora spp.</i>) Septoria Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria petroselini</i>) White Rust (<i>Albugo occidentalis</i>) | 6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25) | For both downy and powdery mildew, make preventative applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule. For all other diseases, AZOXYSTAR® applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. DO NOT apply more than one application of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. ATTENTION: Applications of AZOXYSTAR® to leafy vegetable foliage have contributed to phytotoxicity under certain circumstances. Proceed with caution with regard to tank mixes and adjuvants when treating all leafy vegetables with AZOXYSTAR®. AZOXYSTAR® must not be tank mixed on leaf lettuce with Permethrin, Aluminum tris (o-ethyl phosphonate), Lambda-cyhalothrin, or another product that may increase the penetration of AZOXYSTAR® into the leaf surface, including, but not limited to, silicone wetters. |
| | Downy Mildew (<i>Bremia lactucae</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiph cichoracearum</i>) | 12.0 - 15.5 (0.20 - 0.25) | |
| | Soilborne Diseases Webb Blight, Bottom Rot, Crater Rot, Root Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) | 0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet (0.007 – 0.013) | For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section. |
| Specific Use Restrictions: 1) DO NOT exceed the maximum rated listed in the table. 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days 3) DO NOT apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. (1.50 lbs ai) of product/A/year. 4) DO NOT apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 5) DO NOT apply more than 5 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 15 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A). When applying at 12.0 fl oz/A, DO NOT apply more than 7 applications per year. 6) AZOXYSTAR® may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI). | | | |

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|---|---|--|--|
| Legume Vegetables, Dry and Succulent and Legume Vegetables, Foliage of any Cultivar of Bean (<i>Phaseolus</i> spp.) and Field Pea [<i>Pisum</i> spp.] Bean (<i>Lupinus</i> spp.) (includes grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin) | Bean Rust (<i>Uromyces appendiculatus</i>) | 6.0 (0.10) | AZOXYSTAR® applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Use the higher rates under severe disease pressure. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. For rust, use of a non-ionic surfactant is advised. DO NOT apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |
| Bean (<i>Phaseolus</i> spp.) (includes field bean, kidney bean, lima bean, navy bean, pinto bean, runner bean, snap bean, tepary bean, wax bean) Bean (<i>Vigna</i> spp.) (includes adzuki bean, asparagus bean, blackeyed pea, cowpea, catjang, Chinese longbean, crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd bean, yardlong bean) Bean (Glycine max) Soybean, Immature Seed (edamame) Broad bean (fava bean) (<i>Vicia faba</i>) Chickpea (garbanzo bean) (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>) Guar (<i>Cyamopsis tetragonoloba</i>) Jackbean (<i>Canavalia ensiformis</i>) | Alternaria Blight (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum lindemuthianum</i>) Ascochyta Blight (<i>Mycosphaerella pinodes</i>) Ascochyta Leaf and Pod Spot (<i>Ascochyta</i> spp.) Ascochyta Leaf Spot (<i>Ascochyta phaseolorum</i>) Rust (<i>Phakopsora</i> spp.) Southern Blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) Web Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) | 6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25) | |
| Lablab Bean (hyacinth bean) (<i>Lablab purpureus</i>) Lentil (<i>Lens esculenta</i>) Pea (<i>Pisum</i> spp.) (includes dwarf pea, edible-pod pea, English pea, garden pea, green pea, field pea, snow pea, sugar snap pea) Pigeon Pea (<i>Cajanus cajan</i>) Sword Bean (<i>Canavalia gladiata</i>) | Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) | 0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet (0.007 – 0.013) | For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section. AZOXYSTAR® can be applied to the furrow and covering soil at planting time in a 7-inch band. Avoid a concentrated stream directly on the seed or delayed emergence may occur. If using a narrow spray as an in-furrow spray, adjust the spray stream to hit the soil next to the seed but not hit the seed. NOTE: Conduct a seed safety test with your crop before making in-furrow applications. |

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. (1.50 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 5 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 15 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A).
- 6) **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI) of dry legume vegetables (dry bean and dry pea seeds).
- 7) AZOXYSTAR® may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI) for succulent beans and peas.
- 8) For use on soybeans, please refer to the soybean crop directions for use.

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|---|---|--|--|
| Mint (Fresh or for processing into mint oil) | Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Rust (<i>Puccinia menthae</i>) | 6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25) | AZOXYSTAR® applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year on a 7- to 10-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. DO NOT apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |
| | Soilborne Diseases Seedling Root Rot, Basal Stem Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) | 0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet (0.007 – 0.013) | For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section. |

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 46 fl. oz. (0.68 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 0.75 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 7 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A).
- 6) For processed mint, **DO NOT** apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI).
- 7) For fresh mint, AZOXYSTAR® may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nongrass Animal Feeds Forage, Fodder, Straw and Hay For pure/mixed stands of the following or stands mixed with grasses: Alfalfa (<i>Medicago sativa</i> subsp. <i>sativa</i>) Bean, Velvet (<i>Mucuna pruriens</i> var. <i>utilis</i>) Clover (<i>Trifolium</i> spp., <i>Melilotus</i> spp.) Kudzu (<i>Pueraria lobata</i>) Lespedeza (<i>Lespedeza</i> spp.) Lupin (<i>Lupinus</i> spp.) Sainfoin (<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i>) Trefoil (<i>Lotus</i> spp.) Vetch (<i>Vicia</i> spp.) Vetch, Crown (<i>Coronilla varia</i>) Vetch, Milk (<i>Astragalus</i> spp.) | Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora</i> spp.) Powdery Mildew (<i>Oidium</i> spp., <i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Rust (<i>Phakopsora</i> spp.) | 6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25) | AZOXYSTAR® applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year. Use the higher rates under severe disease pressure. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. Use of an additive including crop oil concentrate or non-ionic surfactant is advised. For management of outbreaks of Asian soybean rust and other Puccinia species on alternate host species including kudzu, lespedeza, trefoil and vetch, apply AZOXYSTAR® to forages grown in the vicinity of soybeans and other legume crops (beans and peas) as a part of an Asian rust disease management strategy. Consult with local experts and university extension agents for the latest advice. DO NOT apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) **DO NOT** apply more than 0.25 lb. a.i./A per cutting.
- 3) Minimum Application Interval: 14 days
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 0.75 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 7 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A). When applying at 10.0 fl oz/A, **DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications per year.
- 6) **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of grazing or harvest (14-day PHI) for forage and hay.
- 7) Not for use on rangeland.

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|--|--|---|---|
| Oilseed Crops Crop Group 20 Crambe Flax Mustard, Indian Mustard, Field Mustard, Black Rapeseed Rapeseed, Indian Safflower Sunflower Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these See complete list of oilseed crops below | Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Downy Mildew (<i>Plasmopora halstedii</i> , <i>Plasmopora helianthi</i>) Pasma (<i>Septoria linicola garass</i>) Sunflower Rust (<i>Puccinia helianthi</i>) | 6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25) | Apply 6.0 fl. oz. of AZOXYSTAR® at early bud followed by 14.0 fl. oz. (0.23 lbs ai) at about 45 days before harvest. A third application of 7.0 fl. oz. (0.11 lbs ai) may be made 30 days before harvest. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre for ground applications. DO NOT apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |

Complete List of Oilseed Crops: Borage; Calendula; Castor Oil Plant; Chinese Tallowtree; Cottonseed; Crambe; Cuphea; Echium; Euphorbia; Evening Primrose; Flax Seed; Gold of Pleasure; Hare's Ear Mustard; Jojoba; Lesquerella; Lunaria; Meadowfoam; Milkweed; Mustard Seed; Niger Seed; Oil Radish; Poppy Seed; Rapeseed; Rose Hip; Safflower; Sesame; Stokes Aster; Sunflower; Sweet Rocket; Tallowwood; Tea Oil Plant; Vernonia; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 14 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 27 fl. oz. (0.39 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 0.45 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 1 application per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 4 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A).
- 6) **DO NOT** apply within 30 days of harvest (30-day PHI).

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|---------|---|---|--|
| Peanuts | Soilborne Diseases - early year (in-furrow application) Aspergillus Crown Rot (<i>Aspergillus niger</i>) Pythium Damping Off (<i>Pythium</i> spp.) Stem Rot/White Mold Suppression (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) | 0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet | Apply AZOXYSTAR® in-furrow at planting for control of various seed/seedling diseases including early year suppression of stem rot. See directions and rates under PRODUCT INFORMATION section. |

(continued)

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|--------------------------|--|---|---|
| Peanuts (<i>cont.</i>) | Soilborne Diseases - mid-late year Rhizoctonia Peg and Pod Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Stem Rot/White Mold (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) Suppression Only: Cylindrocladium Black Rot (<i>Cylindrocladium crotalariae</i>) Pythium Pod Rot (<i>Pythium myriotylum</i>) | 12.0 - 24.5 (0.20 - 0.40) | AZOXYSTAR® must be applied at approximately 60 and 90 days after planting as a foliar application. This application regime may be applied earlier in the year if environmental conditions favor disease development. These two applications of AZOXYSTAR® will provide protection against the soil borne diseases and will also provide control of the foliar diseases listed for a 10- to 14-day period after each spray. Under heavy disease pressure and/or where there is high rainfall and/or irrigation, use 18.5-24.5 fl. oz. (0.30 – 0.40 lbs ai)/A. For light disease pressure and dry environmental conditions (non-irrigated, low rainfall), use 12.0-24.5 fl. oz. (0.20 – 0.40 lbs ai)/A. For control of Pythium, a rate of 24.5 fl. oz. (0.40 lbs ai)/A is required. Additional applications of other fungicides on a leaf spot application schedule will be required to provide year-long disease control of the leaf spot diseases. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. |
| | Foliar Diseases Early Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora arachidicola</i>) Late Leaf Spot (<i>Cercosporidium personatum</i>) Rust (<i>Puccinia arachidis</i>) Web Blotch (<i>Phoma arachidicola</i>) | 6.0 - 18.5 (0.10 - 0.30) | For foliar disease control only, a lower rate of AZOXYSTAR® may be applied on a 10- to 14-day interval. DO NOT apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 10 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 49 fl. oz. (0.79 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 0.8 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year at the highest use rate (24.5 fl oz/A) or 8 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A). When applying at 12.0 fl oz/A, **DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications per year. When applying at 18.5 fl oz/A, **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year.
- 6) **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI)

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|--------|--|---|---|
| Pecans | Anthraxnose (<i>Glomerella cingulata</i>) Scab (<i>Cladosporium caryigenum</i>) | 6.0 - 12.0 (0.10 - 0.20) | AZOXYSTAR® applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year on 7- to 21-day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. DO NOT apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days
- 1) **DO NOT** apply more than 73.8 fl. oz. (1.20 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 2) **DO NOT** apply more than 1.2 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) **DO NOT** apply within 45 days of harvest (45-day PHI).

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|------------|--|---|---|
| Pistachios | Alternaria Late Blight (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Botryosphaeria Panicle and Shoot Blight (<i>Botryosphaeria dothidea</i>) Septoria Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria pistaciarum</i>) | 6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25) | AZOXYSTAR® applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year on 7- to 21-day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. DO NOT apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11 . |

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. (1.50 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 5 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 15 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A).
- 6) **DO NOT** apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI).

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|----------|--|--|--|
| Potatoes | Black Dot (<i>Colletotrichum coccodes</i>) Early Blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>) Late Blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>) | 6.0 - 20.0 (0.10 - 0.33) | Early blight - For a 7-day application schedule, use AZOXYSTAR® 6.2 fl. oz. product/A. For a 14-day application schedule, use the 12.0 fl. oz. product (0.20 lbs ai)/A rate. Late blight - Apply AZOXYSTAR® at 12.0 fl. oz. product/A on a 7-day schedule. Initiate late blight applications in a preventative schedule prior to disease development according to local practices. If late blight symptoms develop or conditions favor disease, switch immediately to a non-Group 11 fungicide, using a 5-day schedule. Addition of a spreader/sticker may improve coverage. For all other diseases, AZOXYSTAR® applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Use the high rate and the shorter interval if disease epidemics are severe. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. DO NOT apply more than one application of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |
| | Soilborne Diseases Black Dot (<i>Colletotrichum coccodes</i>) Black Scurf (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Silver Scurf (<i>Helminthosporium solani</i>) | 0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet (0.007 – 0.013) | For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section. |

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 123 fl. oz. (1.94 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 2.0 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 6 applications per year at the highest use rate (20.0 fl oz/A) or 20 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A).
- 6) **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI).

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|--|--|---|--|
| Rice | Sheath/Stem Diseases Sheath Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) | 6.0 - 18.5 (0.10 - 0.30) | <p>AZOXYSTAR® must be applied prior to disease development. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. For aerial application, volumes must be 5-10 GPA. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. For sheath blight control, application rates may vary from 9.0 to 12.0 fl. Oz (0.15 – 0.20 lbs ai)/A depending on the growth stage of the rice and the severity of the disease. Consult with your local extension personnel or Albaugh representative for information on sheath blight control.</p> <p>For other stem/sheath diseases including stem rot, black sheath rot, aggregate sheath spot and sheath spot, apply when disease is less than 4 inches above water line usually between panicle differentiation (PD) +5 days to PD +10 days or at initial sign of disease. Under heavy disease pressure and conditions favorable for disease development, a second application may be applied.</p> <p>For foliar and panicle diseases, apply AZOXYSTAR® prior to disease development.</p> <p>AZOXYSTAR® must be applied as a preventative treatment for blast control and applied prior to favorable conditions for blast development. For panicle blast, an application must be applied at mid-boot to boot-split but prior to full head emergence. A second application must be applied when panicles are approximately 60-90% emerged from the boot (7-14 days later).</p> <p>When AZOXYSTAR® is being applied for panicle blast on continuous rice acreage (no rotation to other crops), no more than two sequential foliar applications of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides must be made over multiple years before alternating with a fungicide with a different mode of action. DO NOT make more than two foliar applications of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides per acre per year.</p> |
| Aggregate Sheath Spot (<i>Ceratobasidium oryzae-sativae</i> = <i>Rhizoctonia oryzae-sativae</i>) Black Sheath Rot (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>graminis</i>) Sheath Spot (<i>Rhizoctonia oryzae</i>) Stem Rot (<i>Magnaporthe salvinii</i> = <i>Sclerotium oryzae</i> = <i>Nakateae sigmoidea</i>) | 9.0 - 18.5 (0.15 - 0.30) | | |
| Foliar Diseases Brown Leaf Spot (<i>Cochliobolus miyabeanus</i>) Leaf Smut (<i>Entyloma oryzae</i>) Narrow Brown Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora janseana</i> = <i>Cercospora oryzae</i>) | | | |
| Panicle Diseases Kernel Smut (<i>Tilletia barclayana</i> = <i>Neovossia barclayana</i>) Panicle Blast (<i>Pyricularia grisea</i>) | | | |

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) **DO NOT** treat rice fields used for aquaculture of fish and crustaceans.
- 3) **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.
- 4) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 0.70 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 6) **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year at the highest use rate (18.5 fl oz/A) or 7 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A). When applying at 9.0 fl oz/A, **DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications per year.
- 7) **DO NOT** allow release of irrigation or flood water for at least 14 days after the last application.
- 8) **DO NOT** apply within 28 days of harvest (28-day PHI).

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|---------|--|--|--|
| Sorghum | Anthraxnose (<i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i>) Gray Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora sorghi</i>) | 6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25) | AZOXYSTAR® applications must begin prior to disease development. Use the high rates under conditions favorable for severe disease pressure, dense plant canopies, or when susceptible varieties are planted. Contact extension personnel for local economic thresholds and timings for specific diseases in your area. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. DO NOT apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |
| | Soilborne Diseases Damping-Off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> , <i>Pythium aphanadermatum</i>) | 0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet (0.007 – 0.013) | For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section. |

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days
- 3) For grain and stover, **DO NOT** apply more than 42 fl oz (0.68 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 4) For forage, **DO NOT** apply more than 30 fl oz (0.49 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 5) For grain and stover, **DO NOT** apply more than 0.75 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 6) For forage, **DO NOT** apply more than 0.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 7) For grain and stover, **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 7 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A).
- 8) For forage, **DO NOT** apply more than 1 application per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 5 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A).
- 9) **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI)

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|--|--|---|--|
| Soybean Soybean, Immature Seed (edamame) | Aerial Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>) Brown Spot (<i>Septoria glycines</i>) Cercospora Blight and Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora kikuchii</i>) Frogeye Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora sojina</i>) Pod and Stem Blight (<i>Diaporthe phaseolorum</i>) Rust (<i>Phakopsora</i> spp.) | 6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25) | AZOXYSTAR® applications must begin prior to disease development. Use the high rates under conditions favorable for severe disease pressure, dense plant canopies, or when susceptible varieties are planted. Contact Extension personnel for local economic thresholds and timings for specific diseases in your area. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Use of a crop oil concentrate or non-ionic surfactant with the lower use rate is radvised. Soybean rust: AZOXYSTAR® may be used at 4 fl. oz. (0.07 lbs ai)/A when tank mixed with a triazole registered for use on soybean rust. DO NOT apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |

(continued)

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|--|---|--|---|
| Soybean Soybean, Immature Seed (edamame) (cont.) | Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia solani (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Southern blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) | 0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet (0.007 – 0.013) | For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section. |

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 14 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. (1.50 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** make more than one application at 15.5 fl. oz. product/acre or 0.25 lb. a.i./A to soybean forage and hay.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 6) **DO NOT** apply more than 5 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 15 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A).
- 7) **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI) of soybeans (beans).
- 8) AZOXYSTAR® may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI) to soybean forage and hay.

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|--|--|---|--|
| Stone Fruits Apricot Cherry, Sweet Cherry, Tart Nectarine Peach Plum Plumcot Prune | Brown Rot Blossom Blight and Fruit Rot (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i> , <i>M. laxa</i>) | 12.0 - 15.5 (0.20 - 0.25) | For brown rot blossom blight, begin applications at early bloom and continue through petal fall. For brown rot on fruit, AZOXYSTAR® may be applied to fruit up to the day of harvest. For scab, begin applications at petal fall and continue at 7- to 14-day intervals. For all other diseases, begin application at the onset of disease as a protectant fungicide and continue on a 7- to 14-day schedule. For peaches only, 9.0-15.5 fl. oz. (0.15 – 0.25 lbs ai) of AZOXYSTAR® may be used for scab control. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. DO NOT apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |
| | Scab (<i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i>) Alternaria spot and fruit rot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum prunicola</i> , <i>C. gloeosporioides</i>) Leaf rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>) Powdery mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i> , <i>Podosphaera clandestina</i>) Shot hole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>) | 6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25) | |

(continued)

(continued)

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 14 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. (1.50 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 5 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 15 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A). When applying at 12.0 fl oz/A, **DO NOT** apply more than 7 applications per year.
- 6) AZOXYSTAR® may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|-------------|--|--|--|
| Sugar Beets | Foliar Diseases Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>A. alternata</i>) Ascochyta Leaf Spot (<i>Ascochyta cynarae</i>) Rust (<i>Uromyces betae</i> , <i>Puccinia helianthi</i>) White Rust (<i>Albugo tragopogonis</i>) | 6.0 - 20.0 (0.10 - 0.33) | For powdery mildew, make preventative applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule. For all other diseases, AZOXYSTAR® applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. DO NOT apply more than one application of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |
| | Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora betae</i> , <i>C. pastinaceae</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i> , <i>Leveillula taurica</i>) | 9.0 - 15.5 (0.15 - 0.25) | |
| | Soilborne Diseases Circular Spot, Southern Blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) Pythium Root Rot (<i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i>) Rhizoctonia Stem Canker, Crown Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) | 0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet (0.0065-0.013 lb ai/1000 row feet | For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section. Apply 3-7 inch banded applications in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre at the 2- to 8-leaf stage. DO NOT apply as a dribble application over the seed row. Tank mixtures of AZOXYSTAR® with crop oil concentrates (COC) or methylated spray oil (MSO) may result in crop injury. If cool soil conditions are expected after planting which could result in an extended period of plant emergence, AZOXYSTAR® must not be applied in-furrow. If using AZOXYSTAR® at the time of planting, DO NOT use a starter fertilizer with it. |

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 14 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 123 fl. oz. of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 2.0 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) Apply as an in-furrow spray in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre.
- 6) AZOXYSTAR® may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|-----------|---|---|---|
| Sugarcane | Brown Rust (<i>Puccinia melanocephala</i>) Orange Rust (<i>Puccinia kuehnii</i>) | 9.0 - 12.0 (0.15 - 0.20) | AZOXYSTAR® applications must begin prior to rust development, and continue throughout the year every 14-28 days following resistance management guidelines. Scout fields and begin applications at the earliest sign of rust. An adjuvant may be used at specified rates. For ground applications, apply AZOXYSTAR® in sufficient water volume for adequate coverage and canopy penetration. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. DO NOT apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicide, before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. DO NOT make more than four foliar applications of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicide per acre per year. |

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 14 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 48 fl oz (0.78 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 0.80 lb. a.i./A per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications per year at the highest use rate (12.0 fl oz/A) or 5 applications per year at the lowest use rate (9.0 fl oz/A).
- 6) **DO NOT** apply within 30 days of harvest (30-day PHI).
- 7) When applying by air, use no less than 5 gallons spray solution per acre.

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|---------|---|---|---|
| Tobacco | Blue Mold (<i>Peronospora tabacina</i>) Frogeye Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora nicotianae</i>) Target Spot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) | 6.0 - 12.0 (0.1 - 0.2) | AZOXYSTAR® applications must begin prior to disease development or at first indication that blue mold is in the area. DO NOT apply AZOXYSTAR® as a curative application. If blue mold is present in the field, initiate applications with Acrobat MZ® prior to an AZOXYSTAR® application. Apply on a 7- to 14-day interval with shorter intervals under conditions conducive to disease development. For ground applications, apply AZOXYSTAR® in sufficient water volume for adequate coverage and canopy penetration. For aerial application, volumes must be 10-15 GPA. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. DO NOT apply AZOXYSTAR® on greenhouse seedlings. DO NOT tank mix with Endosulfan. Tank mixing AZOXYSTAR® with insecticides formulated as emulsifiable concentrates (EC) or containing high amounts of solvents, may cause some crop injury. DO NOT apply more than one application of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. NOTE: AZOXYSTAR® may enhance weather flecking on the leaves of certain tobacco types. This does not affect yield and quality. |

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 32 fl. oz. (0.49 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 0.52 lb. a. i. /A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year at the highest use rate (12.0 fl oz/A) or 5 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A).
- 6) AZOXYSTAR® may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|---|--|---|--|
| Tomatoes, Tomatillos Subgroup 8-10A Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these See complete list of tomato crops below. | Anthracnose <i>(Colletotrichum coccodes)</i> Black Mold <i>(Alternaria alternata)</i> Buckeye Rot <i>(Phytophthora spp.)</i> Early Blight <i>(Alternaria solani)</i> Powdery Mildew <i>(Didiopsis sicula)</i> Septoria Leaf Spot <i>(Septoria lycopersici)</i> Target Spot <i>(Corynespora cassicola)</i> | 5.0 - 6.2 (0.08 - 0.10) | AZOXYSTAR® applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year following the resistance management guidelines. For late blight, AZOXYSTAR® must be applied at 5- to 7-day intervals. For all other tomato diseases, AZOXYSTAR® must be applied on 7- to 21-day intervals. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. DO NOT apply more than one application of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Under certain weather conditions (particularly high temperatures) AZOXYSTAR® in combination with high rates of silicone-based or oil containing (petroleum or crop) additives or adjuvants may cause injury. DO NOT exceed 0.125% adjuvant (v/v). Consult a Albaugh representative for more information concerning additives or adjuvants. A tank mixture with Dimethoate may cause crop injury. On fresh market tomatoes DO NOT use adjuvants or tank mix AZOXYSTAR® with any emulsifiable concentrate (EC) product. |
| | Late Blight <i>(Phytophthora infestans)</i> | 6.2 (0.10) | |
| Complete List of Tomato Crops: Bush Tomato; Cocona; Currant Tomato; Garden Huckleberry; Goji Berry; Groundcherry; Naranjilla; Sunberry; Tomatillo; Tomato; Tree Tomato; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these. | | | |
| Specific Use Restrictions: 1) DO NOT exceed the maximum rated listed in the table. 2) Minimum Application Interval: 5 days 3) DO NOT apply more than 37 fl. oz. (0.57 lbs ai) of product/A/year. 4) DO NOT apply more than 0.6 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 5) DO NOT apply more than 5 applications per year at the highest use rate (6.2 fl oz/A) or 7 applications per year at the lowest use rate (5.0 fl oz/A). 6) AZOXYSTAR® may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI). | | | |

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|--|--|---|---|
| Tree Nuts Beechnut Brazil Nut Butternut Cashew Chestnut Chinquapin Filbert Hickory Macadamia Pecan Walnut Almonds, Pistachios (see specific use instructions) | Alternaria Leaf and Fruit Spot <i>(Alternaria alternata)</i> Anthracnose <i>(Colletotrichum acutatum,</i> <i>Glomerella cingulata)</i> Eastern Filbert Blight <i>(Anisogramma anomale)</i> Late Blight <i>(Alternaria alternata)</i> Scab <i>(Cladosporium carpophilum)</i> Septoria Leaf Spot <i>(Septoria pistaciarum)</i> Shot Hole <i>(Wilsonomyces carpophilus)</i> Blossom Blight <i>(Monilinia laxa,</i> <i>M. fructicola)</i> | 6.0 - 12.0 (0.10 - 0.20) | AZOXYSTAR® applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. For all other diseases begin applications prior to disease development and continue at 7- to 21-day intervals throughout the year. DO NOT apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. For blossom blight, begin applications at early bloom and continue through petal fall. |

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 73.8 fl. oz. (1.17 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 1.2 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 6 applications per year at the highest use rate (12.0 fl oz/A) or 12 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A).
- 6) **DO NOT** apply within 45 days of harvest (45-day PHI)

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|--|---|--|---|
| Tropical Fruit Acerola Atemoya Avocado Biriba Canistel Cherimoya Custard Apple | Anthracnose <i>(Colletotrichum spp.)</i> Cercospora Leaf Spot <i>(Cercospora spp.)</i> Powdery Mildew <i>(Erysiphe spp.)</i> Rust <i>(Puccinia spp.)</i> | 6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25) | AZOXYSTAR® applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year on a 10- to 14-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Follow the resistance management guidelines in the Resistance Management Section. DO NOT apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |
| Dragon Fruit Feijoa Guava Illama Jaboticaba Jackfruit Longan Loquat Lychee Mango Papaya Passionfruit Pawpaw Persimmon Pulasan Rambutan Sapodilla Sapote, Black Sapote, Mamey Sapote, White Soursop Star Apple Starfruit Sugar Apple Spanish Lime Tamarind | Soilborne Diseases Seedling Root Rot, Basal Stem Rot <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i> | 0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz. /1000 row feet | For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section. |

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 10 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. (1.50 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 5 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 15 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A).
- 6) AZOXYSTAR® may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|---|--|---|--|
| Vegetables, Leaves of Root and Tuber Group and Root Subgroup Beet, Garden ^{1,2} Burdock ^{1,2} Carrot ^{1,2} Cassava, Bitter and Sweet ¹ Celeriac (celery root) ^{1,2} Chervil, Turnip-Rooted ^{1,2} Chicory ^{1,2} Dasheen (taro) ¹ Ginseng ² Horseradish ² Parsley, Turnip-Rooted ² Parsnip ^{1,2} Radish ^{1,2} Radish, Oriental (daikon) ^{1,2} Rutabaga ^{1,2} Salsify ² Salsify, Black ^{1,2} Salsify, Spanish ² Skirret ² Sweet Potato ¹ Tanier ¹ Turnip ^{1,2} Yam, True ¹ | Foliar Diseases Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>A. alternata</i>) Ascochyta Leaf Spot (<i>Ascochyta cynarae</i>) Rust (<i>Uromyces betae</i> , <i>Puccinia helianthi</i>) White Rust (<i>Albugo tragopogonis</i>) | 6.0 - 20.0 (0.10 - 0.33) | For powdery mildew, make preventative applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule. For all other diseases, AZOXYSTAR® applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. DO NOT apply more than one application of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |
| | Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora betae</i> , <i>C. pastinaceae</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i> , <i>Leveillula taurica</i>) | 9.0 - 15.5 (0.15 - 0.25) | |
| | Soilborne Diseases Circular Spot, Southern Blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) Pythium Root Rot (<i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i>) Rhizoctonia Stem Canker, Crown Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) | 0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet | For soil borne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section. |

1 = Vegetable leaves of root and tuber subgroup

2 = Root vegetable subgroup

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 5 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 123 fl. oz. (1.94 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 2.0 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 6 applications per year at the highest use rate (20.0 fl oz/A) or 20 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A). When applying at 9.0 fl oz/A, **DO NOT** apply more than 13 applications per year. When applying at 15.5 fl oz/A, **DO NOT** apply more than 7 applications per year.
- 6) Apply as an in-furrow spray in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre.
- 7) 4) AZOXYSTAR® may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|--|--|---|--|
| Vegetables, Tuberous and Corm Subgroup Arracacha Arrowroot Artichoke, Chinese and Jerusalem Canna, Edible Cassava, Edible, Bitter and Sweet Chayote (root) Chufa Dasheen (Taro) Ginger Leren Potato Sweet Potato Tanier Turmeric Yam, Bean Yam, True | Foliar Diseases Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>A. Alternata</i>) Ascochyta Leaf Spot (<i>Ascochyta cynarae</i>) Rust (<i>Uromyces betae</i> , <i>Puccinia helianthi</i>) White Rust (<i>Albugo tragopogonis</i>) | 6.0 - 20.0 (0.10 - 0.33) | For powdery mildew, make preventative applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule. For all other diseases, AZOXYSTAR® applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. DO NOT apply more than one application of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |
| | Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora betae</i> , <i>C. pastinaceae</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i> , <i>Leveillula taurica</i>) | 9.0 - 15.5 (0.15 - 0.25) | |
| | Soilborne Diseases Circular Spot, Southern Blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) Rhizoctonia Stem Canker, Crown Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Pythium Root Rot (<i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i>) | 0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet | |

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 5 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 123 fl. oz. (1.94 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 2.0 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 6 applications per year at the highest use rate (20.0 fl oz/A) or 20 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A). When applying at 9.0 fl oz/A, **DO NOT** apply more than 13 applications per year. When applying at 15.5 fl oz/A, **DO NOT** apply more than 7 applications per year.
- 6) **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI).

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|------------|---|---|--|
| Watercress | Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) | 6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 - 0.25) | AZOXYSTAR® applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year on a 7- to 10-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. DO NOT apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. |

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days
- 3) **DO NOT** apply more than 93.2 fl. oz. of product/A/year.
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 6 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 15 applications per year at the lowest use rate (6.0 fl oz/A).
- 6) **DO NOT** apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI).

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|-------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Cereals Wheat Triticale | Leaf Rust (<i>Puccinia triticina</i> = <i>Puccinia recondita</i> f.sp. <i>tritici</i>) Septoria Leaf and Glume Blotch (<i>Septoria tritici</i> , <i>Septoria nodorum</i>) Stem Rust (<i>Puccinia graminis</i>) Stripe Rust (<i>Puccinia striiformis</i>) Tan Spot (<i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i>) | 4.0 - 12.0 (0.07 - 0.20) | AZOXYSTAR® must be applied prior to disease development. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. A crop oil concentrate adjuvant may be added at 1.0% v/v to optimize efficacy. DO NOT apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicide before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. DO NOT make more than two applications of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicide per year. |
| | Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>) | 7.5 - 11.0 (0.125 - 0.175) | |

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) **DO NOT** apply after Feekes 10.54.
- 3) Minimum Application Interval: 14 days
- 4) **DO NOT** apply more than 24 fl oz (0.39 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 0.40 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 6) **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year at the highest use rate (12.0 fl oz/A) or 6 applications per year at the lowest use rate (4.0 fl oz/A). When applying at 7.5 fl oz/A, **DO NOT** apply more than 3 applications per year. When applying at 11.0 fl oz/A, **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year
- 7) **DO NOT** apply within 7 days (7-day PHI) for forage and hay.
- 8) **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of grazing (14-day PHI).

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|-----------|---|---|--|
| Wild Rice | Brown Spot (<i>Bipolaris oryzae</i> or <i>Bipolaris sorokiana</i>) Also known as <i>Helminthosporium oryzae</i> and <i>H. sativum</i> Stem Rot (<i>Nakataea sigmoidea</i>) | 12.5-15.5 (0.20-0.25) | AZOXYSTAR® must be applied prior to disease development. Applications may be made by ground, air, or chemigation. For aerial application, volumes must be 5-10 GPA. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. For foliar diseases, apply AZOXYSTAR® prior to disease development. Apply during tillering, boot, early heading, or at initial sign of disease. Under heavy disease pressure and conditions favorable for disease development, a second application may be applied. DO NOT apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicide before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. DO NOT make more than two applications of AZOXYSTAR® or other Group 11 fungicide per year. |

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rated listed in the table.
- 2) **DO NOT** treat wild rice fields used for aquaculture of fish and crustaceans.
- 3) **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.
- 4) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days
- 5) **DO NOT** apply more than 37.5 fl oz (0.61 lbs ai) of product/A/year.
- 6) **DO NOT** apply more than 0.70 lb. a.i./A/year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 7) **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year at the highest use rate (15.5 fl oz/A) or 3 applications per year at the lowest use rate (12.5 fl oz/A).
- 8) **DO NOT** allow release of irrigation or flood water for at least 14 days after the last application.
- 9) **DO NOT** apply within 28 days of harvest (28-day PHI).

AZOXYSTAR® Rate Conversion Chart

| Fl. oz. Product/A | Lb. a.i./A | Treated Acres/ Gal. Product |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| 4.0 | 0.07 | 32.0 |
| 5.0 | 0.08 | 25.6 |
| 5.5 | 0.09 | 23.2 |
| 6.0 | 0.10 | 21.3 |
| 6.2 | 0.10 | 21.3 |
| 7.0 | 0.11 | 18.3 |
| 8.5 | 0.14 | 15.4 |
| 9.0 | 0.15 | 14.2 |
| 9.2 | 0.15 | 14.2 |
| 10.0 | 0.16 | 13.0 |
| 11.0 | 0.18 | 11.6 |
| 12.0 | 0.20 | 10.4 |
| 12.3 | 0.20 | 10.4 |
| 13.0 | 0.21 | 9.8 |
| 14.0 | 0.23 | 9.1 |
| 15.4 | 0.25 | 8.3 |
| 15.5 | 0.25 | 8.3 |
| 18.3 | 0.30 | 6.9 |
| 18.5 | 0.30 | 6.9 |
| 20.0 | 0.33 | 6.4 |
| 20.3 | 0.33 | 6.4 |
| 24.5 | 0.40 | 5.2 |

POST HARVEST APPLICATIONS

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate | Application Instructions | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|
| Bananas Plantains | Crown Rot/Crown Mold (<i>Colletotrichum musae</i> , <i>Fusarium pallidoroseum</i> , <i>Acremonium</i> Spp., <i>Ceratocystis paradoxa</i> , <i>Glomerella cingulata</i> , <i>Penicillium</i> spp.) | 200 - 400 ppm solution | <p>Apply AZOXYSTAR® as a single application of a 200 - 400 ppm solution to achieve good coverage. The application may be made as a spray, dip or may be painted onto the cut ends of the bananas. Application of the 200 ppm rate is appropriate for short distance transportation (e.g., within the USA). When a longer time in transport is expected (export), use the 300-400 ppm rate. If alum (1% w/v) is added to the spray solution, stir the suspension frequently as sedimentation and flocculation may occur. Addition of a non-ionic surfactant (0.10% v/v) may improve the compatibility of this mixture.</p> <p>Amount of AZOXYSTAR® to Mix 100 Gallons for Post-Harvest Banana Applications</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">AZOXYSTAR® Use Rate</th> <th style="text-align: center;">100.0 gal. Spray Solution</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">200 ppm</td> <td style="text-align: center;">11 fl. oz.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">300 ppm</td> <td style="text-align: center;">15 fl. oz.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">400 ppm</td> <td style="text-align: center;">21 fl. oz.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | AZOXYSTAR® Use Rate | 100.0 gal. Spray Solution | 200 ppm | 11 fl. oz. | 300 ppm | 15 fl. oz. | 400 ppm | 21 fl. oz. |
| AZOXYSTAR® Use Rate | 100.0 gal. Spray Solution | | | | | | | | | | |
| 200 ppm | 11 fl. oz. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 ppm | 15 fl. oz. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 400 ppm | 21 fl. oz. | | | | | | | | | | |

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **DO NOT** make more than one application to bananas as post-harvest treatment.
- 2) AZOXYSTAR® may be degraded by exposure to direct sunlight.
- 3) **DO NOT** store treated fruit in direct sunlight.

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A) | Application Instructions |
|---|--|---|---|
| Citrus Fruit Crop Group 10-10 Calamondin Citron Citrus Hybrids Grapefruit Kumquat Lemon Lime Mandarin Orange (sour and sweet) Pummelo Satsuma Mandarin Tangerine Uniq Fruit Hybrid Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these. See complete list of citrus fruit crops below. | Penicillium Decays Green Mold, Whisker Mold, Suppression of Blue Mold <i>(Penicillium spp.)</i> Diplodia Stem-End Rot <i>(Diplodia natalensis)</i> Phomopsis Stem-End Rot <i>(Phomopsis citrii)</i> | See Application Instructions | Use AZOXYSTAR® as a dip, drench, flood, or spray for the control of certain post-harvest diseases. For high volume (dilute) applications: Mix 32 – 64 fl. Oz. of AZOXYSTAR® in 25-100 gallons of an appropriate water, wax/oil emulsion, or aqueous dilution of a wax/oil emulsion for the crop being treated. Use T-Jet, flooders, or similar application systems. For low volume (concentrate) applications: Mix 32-64 fl. oz. of AZOXYSTAR® in 7-25 gallons of water, wax/oil emulsion, or aqueous dilution of wax/oil emulsion for the crop being treated. Apply to 250,000 lb. of fruit. Use a controlled-droplet type of applicator or similar system. For dip applications: Mix 32-64 fl. oz. of AZOXYSTAR® in 100 gallons of water, wax/oil emulsion, or aqueous dilution of wax/oil emulsion. Dip for approximately 30 seconds and allow fruit to drain. For maximum decay control, treat citrus fruit once before storage and once after storage, just prior to marketing. |
| Complete List of Citrus Fruit Crops: Australian Desert Lime (<i>Eremocitrus glauca</i>); Australian Finger Lime (<i>Microcitrus australasica</i>); Australian Round Lime (<i>Microcitrus australis</i>); Brown River Finger Lime (<i>Microcitrus papuana</i>); Calamondin (<i>Citrofortunella microcarpa</i>); Citron (<i>Citrus medica</i>); Citrus Hybrids, <i>Citrus</i> spp., <i>Eremocitrus</i> spp., <i>Fortunella</i> spp., <i>Microcitrus</i> spp., and <i>Poncirus</i> spp.; Grapefruit (<i>Citrus paradise</i>); Japanese Summer Grapefruit (<i>Citrus natsudaikai</i>); Kumquat (<i>Fortunella</i> spp.); Lemon (<i>Citrus limon</i>); Lime (<i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i>); Mediterranean Mandarin (<i>Citrus deliciosa</i>); Mount White Lime (<i>Microcitrus garrowayae</i>); New Guinea Wild Lime (<i>Microcitrus warburgiana</i>); Orange, Sour (<i>Citrus aurantium</i>); Orange, Sweet (<i>Citrus sinensis</i>); Pummelo (<i>Citrus maxima</i>); Russell River Lime (<i>Microcitrus inodora</i>); Satsuma Mandarin (<i>Citrus unshiu</i>); Sweet Lime (<i>Citrus limetta</i>); Tachibana Orange (<i>Citrus tachibana</i>); Tahiti Lime (<i>Citrus latifolia</i>); Tangelo (<i>Citrus x tangelo</i>); Tangerine (Mandarin) (<i>Citrus reticulata</i>); Tangor (<i>Citrus nobilis</i>); Trifoliolate Orange (<i>Poncirus trifoliata</i>); Uniq Fruit (<i>Citrus aurantium</i> Tangelo group); cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these. | | | |
| Specific Use Restrictions: 1) DO NOT make more than two applications to citrus fruit as post-harvest treatments. 2) DO NOT store treated fruit in direct sunlight. AZOXYSTAR® may be degraded by exposure to direct sunlight. | | | |

Tuberous and Corm Vegetable Subgroup 1C - Post harvest

(Not For Use in California)

Arracacha; Arrowroot; Artichoke, Chinese; Artichoke, Jerusalem; Canna, Edible; Cassava, Bitter and Sweet; Chayote (root); Chufa; Dasheen; Ginger; Leren; Potato; Sweet Potato; Tanier; Turmeric; Yam Bean; Yam, True.

Use AZOXYSTAR® as a post-harvest spray for the control of certain post-harvest rots caused by Silver Scurf (*Helminthosporium solani*), *Fusarium* species, Late Blight (*Phytophthora infestans*), and Pink Rot (*Phytophthora erythroseptica*).

| Application Method | Disease | Rate (fl. oz.) | Application Instructions |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------|--|
| In-Line Aqueous Spray Application | Silver Scurf Fusarium Dry Rot Late Blight Pink Rot | 0.6 fl. oz./ton of tubers | Ensure proper coverage of the tubers. Tubers must be tumbling as they are treated. Mix the fungicide solution in an appropriate amount of water for the crop being treated. Use T-jet, CDA, or similar application system. |

DO NOT make more than one post-harvest application to the tubers

Specific Use Restrictions:

- DO NOT** use on seed potatoes or seed pieces.
- Ensure the AZOXYSTAR® solution remains in suspension by using agitation.

TURF

Golf course turf not for use in California. Commercial turf farms not for use in California.

AZOXYSTAR® is advised for control of anthracnose, brown patch, cool weather brown patch (yellow patch), Fusarium patch, gray leaf spot, gray snow mold (Typhula blight), leafspot, melting out, necrotic ring spot, pink patch, pink snow mold, Pythium blight, Pythium root rot, red thread, Rhizoctonia large patch, southern blight, spring dead spot, summer patch, take-all patch, and Zoysia patch on golf courses, lawns and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas and athletic fields.

Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:

Sound turf management resulting in healthy, vigorous turf is the foundation of a good IPM program. Cultural practices including proper choice of turf variety, nutrient management, proper cutting height, thatch management, and proper watering, drainage, and moisture stress management must be integrated with the use of fungicides to increase turf vigor and reduce the susceptibility to disease, Immunoassay detection kits and extension service diagnostic services can assist in the early and accurate identification of causal organisms and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

Resistance Management:

Some turf disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to products used repeatedly for their control. AZOXYSTAR® must be applied in a tank mix or alternation program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. **DO NOT** apply more than two sequential AZOXYSTAR® applications for *Pythium* spp. control. For all other diseases when *Pythium* spp. is not present, **DO NOT** apply more than three sequential applications of AZOXYSTAR®.

Application Directions:

AZOXYSTAR® must be applied prior to disease development. Mix AZOXYSTAR® with the required amount of water and apply as a dilute spray application in 2-4 gallons of water per 1000 square feet (87-174 gallons per acre). Repeat applications at specified intervals for as long as required. For spot treatments, use 0.4 fl. oz. (0.007 lbs ai) AZOXYSTAR® per 1 to 2 gallons of water.

Turf Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 9.6 quarts product/acre/year (7.1 fl. oz. (0.12 lbs ai) product/1000 square feet/year).
- Apply by ground only.

Rate Ranges:

Use the shortest specified application interval and/or use the higher specified rate when prolonged favorable disease conditions exist.

Dollar Spot:

Note: AZOXYSTAR® does not control dollar spot. AZOXYSTAR® is compatible in tank mixes with many other fungicides that control dollar spot. Always tank mix AZOXYSTAR® with another fungicide that controls dollar spot when this disease is present.

Follow directions under TANK MIXES/COMPATIBILITY above.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION FOR TURF DISEASES

| Target Diseases | Use Rate (fl. oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.) | Application Interval (days) | Application Instructions * |
|--|--|--------------------------------|---|
| Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i>) | 0.38-0.77 | 14-28 | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. |
| Brown Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) | 0.38-0.77 | 14-28 | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. |
| Cool weather brown patch Yellow patch (<i>Rhizoctonia cerealis</i>) | 0.77 | 28 | Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development. |
| Fairy Ring (<i>Lycoperdon</i> spp., <i>Agrocybe pediades</i> , and <i>Bovistia plumbea</i>) | 0.77 | 28 | Apply as soon as possible after fairy ring symptoms develop. Apply only in 4 gallons water per 1000 square feet (174 gallons/acre). Add the specified rate of a wetting agent to the final spray. Severely damaged or thin turf may require reseeding. Fairy ring symptoms may take 2 to 3 weeks to disappear following application. Reapplication after 28 days may be required in some cases. |
| Fusarium patch (<i>Microdochium nivale</i>) | 0.38-0.77 | 14-28 | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. |

* **DO NOT** apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTAR® for control of *Pythium* spp. For all other diseases, **DO NOT** apply more than four sequential applications of AZOXYSTAR®.

| Target Diseases | Use Rate (fl. oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.) | Application Interval (days) | Application Instructions * |
|---|--|--------------------------------|---|
| Gray Leaf Spot (<i>Pyricularia grisea</i>) | 0.38-0.77 | 14-28 | Begin applications before disease is present and continue applications while conditions are favorable for disease development. |
| Gray snow mold Typhula blight (<i>Typhula incarnata</i> , <i>T. ishikariensis</i>) | 1.35 0.77 | Single application 10-28 | Make a single application of 1.35 fl. oz. or two applications of 0.77 spaced 14 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide may enhance control under severe disease pressure. |
| Leaf Rust Stem Rust Stripe Rust (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.) | 0.38 - 0.77 | 14 - 28 | Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development. |
| Leafspot (<i>Bipolaris sorokiniana</i>) | 0.38-0.77 | 14-21 | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. |
| Melting out (<i>Drechslera poae</i>) | 0.38-0.77 | 14-21 | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. |
| Necrotic ring spot (<i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i>) | 0.77 | 14-28 | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. |
| Pink patch (<i>Limonomyces roseipellis</i>) | 0.38-0.77 | 14-28 | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. |
| Pink snow mold (<i>Microdochium nivale</i>) | 1.35 0.77 | Single application 14 | Make a single application of 1.35 fl. oz. or two applications of 0.77 spaced 14 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide may enhance control under severe disease pressure. |
| Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>) | 0.38 -0.77 | 14 to 28 | Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development. |
| Pythium blight Pythium root rot (<i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i> , <i>Pythium</i> spp.) | 0.77 | 10-14 | Begin applications before disease is present. During periods of prolonged favorable conditions, treat on the 10- day application interval. For use on newly seeded as well as established turf. |
| Red thread (<i>Laetisaria fuciformis</i>) | 0.38-0.77 | 14-28 | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. |
| Rhizoctonia large patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) | 0.38-0.77 | 14-28 | Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development. |
| Southern blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) | 0.38-0.77 | 14-28 | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. |
| Spring dead spot (<i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i>) or (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>graminis</i>) or (<i>Ophiosphaerella herpotricha</i>) | 0.77 | 28 | Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development. |
| Summer patch (<i>Magnaporthe poae</i>) | 0.38-0.77 | 14-28 | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. |

* **DO NOT** apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTAR® for control of *Pythium* spp. For all other diseases, **DO NOT** apply more than four sequential applications of AZOXYSTAR®.

(continued)

| Target Diseases | Use Rate (fl. oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.) | Application Interval (days) | Application Instructions * |
|--|--|--------------------------------|---|
| Take-all patch (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> <i>var. avenae</i>) | 0.77 | 28 | Make two applications 28 days apart in the spring and two applications 28 days apart in the fall. |
| Zoysia patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> and/or <i>Gaeumannomyces incrustana</i>) | 0.38-0.77 | 14-28 | Make one or two applications in late fall before snow cover or when conditions are favorable for disease development. DO NOT apply on top of snow. |

* **DO NOT** apply more than two sequential applications of AZOXYSTAR® for control of *Pythium* spp. For all other diseases, **DO NOT** apply more than four sequential applications of AZOXYSTAR®.

AZOXYSTAR® Rate Conversion Chart for Turf

| Fluid Ounces Product Per 1000 Sq. Ft. | Ounces A.I. Per 1000 Sq. Ft. | Fluid Ounces Product Per Acre | Pints of Product Per Acre |
|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 0.4 | 0.104 | 17.4 | 1.1 |
| 0.5 | 0.130 | 21.8 | 1.4 |
| 0.6 | 0.156 | 26.1 | 1.6 |
| 0.7 | 0.182 | 30.5 | 1.9 |
| 0.77 | 0.200 | 33.5 | 2.1 |
| 1.35 | 0.35 | 58.8 | 3.7 |

Amount of AZOXYSTAR® to Mix 100 Gallons for Turf Applications

| Spray Volume (gallons/1000 square feet) | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| AZOXYSTAR® Use Rate (fl. oz.) | 2.0 gals. (fl. oz.) | 3.0 gals. (fl. oz.) | 4.0 gals. (fl. oz.) |
| 0.4 | 20 | 13 | 10 |
| 0.5 | 25 | 17 | 13 |
| 0.6 | 30 | 20 | 15 |
| 0.7 | 35 | 23 | 18 |
| 0.77 | 38.5 | 25.7 | 19.3 |
| 1.35 | 67.5 | 45 | 33.75 |

ORNAMENTALS

Not For Use In California

AZOXYSTAR® is advised for control of certain pathogens causing foliar, aerial, and root diseases, including leaf, tip, and flower blights, leaf spots, downy mildew, powdery mildew, anthracnose, and rusts of ornamental plants. AZOXYSTAR® may be used to control certain diseases of container, bench, flat, plug, bed or field-grown ornamentals in greenhouses, shade-houses, outdoor nurseries, retail nurseries, and other landscape areas.

INTEGRATED PEST (DISEASE) MANAGEMENT: AZOXYSTAR® must be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management and proper timing and placement of irrigation. Immunoassay detection kits and diagnostic services can assist in the early and accurate identification of causal organisms and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT: Some ornamental disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to fungicides used repeatedly for their control. AZOXYSTAR® must be applied in an alternation or tank mix program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. **DO NOT** make more than three (3) sequential applications of AZOXYSTAR® before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action. A sound resistance management program would include blocks of three AZOXYSTAR® applications separated by blocks of two alternate fungicide applications. **DO NOT** alternate AZOXYSTAR® with other strobilurin fungicides.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS: Apply AZOXYSTAR® as a broadcast or banded spray targeted at the foliage or crown of the plant. Apply to runoff in sufficient water to ensure complete coverage of the target plant. Good coverage and wetting of foliage is necessary for best control. Refer to the label for specific use directions for control of certain diseases. Repeat applications at specified intervals (plus alternations for resistance management) for as long as required. Applications may be made by ground only.

AZOXYSTAR® applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year at specified intervals following resistance management guidelines. AZOXYSTAR® works best when used as part of a preventative disease management program.

Use only surfactants approved for ornamental plants in combination with AZOXYSTAR®. **DO NOT** use silicone based products with AZOXYSTAR® due to possible phytotoxicity. Always test tankmixes on a small group of representative plants prior to broadscale use.

Apply AZOXYSTAR® at use rates of 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai)/100 gallons (0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai)/50 gallons) and every 7-28 days (or as otherwise specified for a specific plant or disease). The addition of a non-silicone based wetter-sticker at the specified use rate may enhance coverage on hard-to-wet plant foliage.

Under most conditions and for most diseases, apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. (0.06 – 0.13 lbs ai)/100 gallons (1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.03 – 0.06 lbs ai)/50 gallons) on a 7-14 day interval.

Under light to moderate disease pressure, use the lower rates (1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.03 – 0.06 lbs ai)/100 gallons, or 0.95 - 1.9 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.03 lbs ai)/50 gallons) on a 7-14 day interval or the higher rates (5.75 - 7.7 fl. oz. (0.09 – 0.13 lbs ai)/100 or 2.85 - 3.85 fl. oz.(0.05 – 0.06 lbs ai)/50 gallons) on a 14-28 day interval.

Under environmental conditions which promote severe disease development, use the higher rates (5.75 - 7.7 oz. (0.09 – 0.13 lbs ai)/100 gallons or 2.85 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.05 – 0.06 lbs ai)/50 gallons) on a 7-14 day interval.

Use of AZOXYSTAR® as a “rescue” (late curative or eradicator) treatment may not always result in satisfactory disease control.

Ornament Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- **DO NOT** exceed 2.4 gallons (5.0 lbs ai) of product/crop acre/year or 8 applications/crop/year.
- **DO NOT** exceed 600 gallons spray volume per acre for foliar applications. For drench and crown applications, **DO NOT** exceed 2 pints volume per square foot.
- **DO NOT** tankmix AZOXYSTAR® with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, adjuvants, etc, unless local experience indicates that the tankmix is safe to ornamental plants.
- **DO NOT** apply AZOXYSTAR® to apple or cherry trees (Flowering, Yoshina variety) due to possible phytotoxicity. **DO NOT** use spray equipment that has applied AZOXYSTAR® for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.
- **DO NOT** apply AZOXYSTAR® to certain apple, crabapple or cherry trees due to possible phytotoxicity. Further, **DO NOT** use spray equipment that has applied AZOXYSTAR® for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.
- **DO NOT** spray AZOXYSTAR® where spray drift may reach ornamental trees.

DRENCH APPLICATION: AZOXYSTAR® may be applied to control soilborne, seedling, and crown diseases of production ornamentals (greenhouses, shadehouse, and container grown) as a preventative, drench treatment prior to infection. Good coverage of the pre-infection area (root zone, root ball, crown, etc.) is necessary for satisfactory control. AZOXYSTAR® may be drench applied to container grown ornamentals using 0.38 - 1.75 fl. oz. (0.006 – 0.028 lbs ai)/100 gallons of water. Apply 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area on a 7-28 day interval. Apply drench prior to infection as healthy roots are necessary to optimize product uptake, systemic translocation and disease protection.

For resistance management **DO NOT** make more than three sequential drench applications of AZOXYSTAR® before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action.

Caution must be taken before making application of AZOXYSTAR® as a drench to small bedding plants in the seedling/plug stage due to possible phytotoxicity. A limited quantity of plants must be tested prior to full-scale application.

DRIP IRRIGATION: AZOXYSTAR® may be applied through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field grown ornamentals for soil-borne disease control. Apply 3.85 - 30.75 fl. oz.(0.06 – 0.50 lbs ai) AZOXYSTAR® per acre as a preventative disease application. The soil or potting media must have adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application.

Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, subsequent irrigation (water only) must be delayed for at least for 24 hours following drip application.

ORNAMENTAL USE PRECAUTIONS

AZOXYSTAR® is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties including ornamental varieties including flowering crab apple.

AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to ornamental apple trees.

AZOXYSTAR® may be applied to certain varieties of crabapple for control of apple scab. AZOXYSTAR® has been shown to be safer when applied to the species and varieties listed in Table 4. However, due to the large number of genera, species, and varieties of crabapple, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to AZOXYSTAR®. The professional user must conduct small scale testing to ensure plant safety prior to broadscale commercial use on plant genera and species label is for registered uses only.

TABLE 1: DISEASES CONTROLLED

When used in accordance with the label directions, AZOXYSTAR® will provide control of the following diseases of ornamental plants:

| DISEASE (Pathogen) | Use Rates and Application Instructions | |
|---|--|--|
| | 8 oz and larger containers (fl. oz. product per 100 gallons) | 4 oz containers (fl. oz. product per 50 gallons) |
| 1. CONIFER BLIGHTS | | |
| a. Phomopsis Blight (Phomopsis juniperovora) | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-28 days | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-28 days |
| b. Tip Blight (Sirococcus strobiliinus) | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-28 days | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-28 days |
| 2. LEAF BLIGHTS/LEAF SPOTS | | |
| a. Aiternaria Leaf Spot (Alternaria spp.) | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-28 days | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-28 days |
| b. Anthracnose (Coiletotnchum spp., Eisinoe spp.) | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-28 days | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-28 days |
| c. Downy Mildew of Rose (iPeronospora sparsa) | Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. (0.06 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection. | Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.03 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection. |
| d. Entomosporium Leaf Spot (Entomosporium mespili) | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-28 days | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-28 days |
| e. Iris Leaf Spot (Mycosphaerella macrospora) | Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. (0.06 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-21 days | Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.03 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-21 days |
| f. Leaf spot [Cladosporium echinulatum) | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-28 days | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-28 days |
| g. Rose Blackspot (Diplocarpon rosea) | Apply 7.7 - 15.4 fl. oz. (0.13 – 0.25 lbs ai) every 7-14 days Apply AZOXYSTAR® on a 7 day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, AZOXYSTAR® may be tankmixed with another rose Blackspot fungicide. DO NOT exceed 46 fl. oz./acre application | Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. (0.06 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-14 days Apply AZOXYSTAR® on a 7 day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, AZOXYSTAR® may be tankmixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. DO NOT exceed 46 fl. oz./acre/application |
| h. Myrothecium leaf spot (Myrothecium spp.) | Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. (0.06 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-21 days | Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.03 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-21 days |
| i. Downy Mildew of bedding plants (Peronospora spp.) | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-28 days | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-28 days |
| j. Scab (Venturia inaequalis) | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 10-28 days. DO NOT apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 4 for tolerant species. | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 10-28 days. DO NOT apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 4 for tolerant species. |
| k, Marrsonina Leaf Spot (Marsonina spp.) | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai)/100 gal every 14-28 days. | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 14-28 days. |
| l. Cercospora Leaf Spot | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai)/100 gal every 7-28 days | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-28 days. |
| 3. POWDERY MILDEW | | |
| Preventative applications only. DO NOT make more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to another class of fungicide. | | |
| a. Erysiphe pannosa. E spp. | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-28 days | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-28 days |
| b. Microspbaera azaleae | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-28 days | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-28 days |
| c. Sphaerotheca pannosa | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-28 days | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-28 days |
| 4. RUSTS | | |
| a. Needle Rust (Melampsora occidentalis) | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-28 days | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-28 days |
| b. Phragmidium spp. | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-28 days | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-28 days |
| c. Puccinia spp. | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-28 days | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-28 days |
| d. Gymnosporagium spp. | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-28 days | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-28 days |

TABLE 1: DISEASES CONTROLLED *(continued)*

When used in accordance with the label directions, AZOXYSTAR® will provide control of the following diseases of ornamental plants:

| DISEASE (Pathogen) | Use Rates and Application Instructions | |
|--|---|---|
| | 8 oz and larger containers (fl. oz. product per 100 gallons) | 4 oz containers (fl. oz. product per 50 gallons) |
| 5. FLOWER BLIGHTS | | |
| a. Anthracnose (Collectotmhum spp Elsinoe spp.) | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-28 days | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-28 days |
| b. Botrytis Slight (Botrytis cinerea) | Apply 7.7 - 15.4 fl. oz. (0.13 – 0.25 lbs ai) every 7-21 days For suppression only. DO NOT exceed 46 fl. oz./acre | Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. (0.06 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-21 days For suppression only. DO NOT exceed 46 fl. oz./acre |
| 6. SHOOT/STEM DISEASES | | |
| a. Aerial/Shoot Blight (Phytophthora spp.) | Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.03 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-28 days | Apply 0.95 - 1.9 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.03 lbs ai) every 7-28 days |
| 7. SOILBORNE DISEASES (Directed Spray) | | |
| a. Rhizoctonia soiani | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-21 days | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-21 days |
| b. Scierotium rolfsil | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-21 days | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-21 days |
| c. Rosarium spp. | Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz (0.03 – 0.13 lbs ai) every 7-21 days | Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.02 – 0.06 lbs ai) every 7-21 days |
| 8. SOILBORNE DISEASES (Drench) | | |
| a. Rhizoctonia soiani | Apply 0.35 - 1.75 fl. oz. (0.006 – 0.028 lbs ai), 1 -2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days | Apply 0.19 - 0.95 fl. oz. (0.003 – 0.015 lbs ai), 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28; days |
| b. Sclerotium rolfsil | Apply 0.35 - 1.75 fl. oz. (0.006 – 0.028 lbs ai), 1 -2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days | Apply 0.19 - 0.95 fl. oz. (0.003 – 0.015 lbs ai), 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28; days |
| c. Fusarium spp. | Apply 0.35 - 1.75 fl. oz. (0.006 – 0.028 lbs ai), 1 -2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days | Apply 0.19 - 0.95 fl. oz. (0.003 – 0.015 lbs ai), 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days |

PLANT SAFETY: AZOXYSTAR® has been shown to be safe when applied to the ornamental plants listed in Tables 2, 3, and 4. However, due to the large number of genera, species and varieties of ornamental and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to AZOXYSTAR®. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not AZOXYSTAR® can be used safely on species or varieties of ornamental and nursery plants not specified on this label. The professional user must conduct small scale testing to insure plant safety prior to broadscale commercial use on plant genera and species label is for registered uses only. In addition, **DO NOT** tankmix AZOXYSTAR® with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizer, adjuvants, etc, unless local experience indicates that the tankmix is safe to ornamental plants.

PRECAUTIONS:

Tolerant Ornamental Plants: AZOXYSTAR® has been found to be safe when applied to the plants listed in Tables 2, 3 and 4 when applied according to specified application methods, rates, and timings:

TABLE 2: Tolerant Plants Listed by Botanical Name:

| BOTANICAL NAME | COMMON NAME | DISEASES |
|---|--|----------|
| Abetia spp. | Abelia | 2 |
| Ahiesiraseri | Fraser fir | 1, 4 |
| Abiesprocera | Noble Fir | 1, 4 |
| Acer-palmatum | Japanese maple | 2 |
| Acer saccharum | Sugar maple | 2 |
| Ageratum spp. | Floss-Flower | 3, 4 |
| Ageratum spp. | Pussy's-Foot | 3, 4 |
| Aglaonema spp. | Chinese-evergreen | 2, 4 |
| Ajuga reptans | Bugle, Bugleweed | 3 |
| Anddirnum spp. | Snap-Dragon | 2i, 3, 4 |
| Apheiandra spp. | Zebra-Plant | 2 |
| Artemisia spp. | Mugwort-Sagebrush | 2 |
| Artemisia spp. | Wormwood | 2 |
| Aster spp. | Aster, Starwort | 4 |
| Aucuba japonica | Japanese aucuba, Japanese laurel | 7 |
| Begonia spp. (except Rieger begonia) | Begonia | 2, 3 |
| Berberis thunbergii | Barberry | 3, 4 |
| Betula nigra | River birch | 3, 4 |
| Bougainvillea spp. | Bougainvillea | 2 |
| Brassaia actinophylla | Rubber-free, Umbrella-tree | 2, 7 |
| Buddleia davidii | Buddleia, Butterfly-bush | 2 |
| Buxus sempervirens | Boxwood | 2, 7a |
| Caladium spp. | Caladium | 7 |
| Camelia Japonica | Camelia | 2 |
| Caryota urens | Sago Palm | 2, 7 |
| Catharanthus roseus | Vinca | 2 |
| Ceanoihus sanguineus | Wild lilac | 3 |
| Ceanothus spp | Ceanothus, California lilac, Snowball | 3 |
| Cedrus Atlantica | Atlas cedar | 2, 4 |
| Cecirus spp. | White cedar | 2, 4 |
| Cercis occidentais | Western redbud | 2 |
| Chamaecyparis spp. | Cypress, Leyland cypress | 1 |
| Chamaecypahspisifera spp. | Sawara cypress | 1 |
| Chamaedora eipgans | Parlor palm | 7 |
| Chrysanthemum spp. | Chrysanthemums | 2, 7c |
| Clethra alnifolia | Clethra, White alder | 2 |
| Cornus spp. | Dogwood, Pink Dogwood, Flowering Dogwood | 2b, 3 |
| Cornus florida | Dogwood | 2b, 3 |

* **DO NOT** exceed 3.85 fl. oz./100 gallons on these species

TABLE 2: Tolerant Plants Listed by Botanical Name: *(continued)*

| BOTANICAL NAME | COMMON NAME | DISEASES |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Cortaderia selloana | Pampas grass | 3 |
| Cotoneaster adpressus | Creeping cotoneaster | 7 |
| Cotoneaster horizontalis | Cotoneaster- variegated rockspray | 7 |
| Cyclamen spp. | Cyclamen | 7c |
| Cyperus spp. | Cyperus | 1 |
| Delphinium spp. | Larkspur | 2 |
| Dianthus caryophyllus | Carnation | 3, 4 |
| Dianthus spp. | Pink | 3, 4 |
| Dieffenbachia spp. | Dumb Cane | 2 |
| Dietes iridoides | African iris, Butterfly iris | 4c j |
| Digitalis spp. | Foxglove | 2, 3 |
| Epipremnum spp. | Pothos | 2 |
| Erica dareyensis | Heather | 2 |
| Euonymus alata | Dwarf winged euonymus | 2 |
| Euonymus alatus | Burning bush | 2 |
| Euonymus japonicus | Evergreen euonymus | 2 |
| Euphorbia spp. | Poinsettia | 2a |
| Fatsia japonica | Japanese fatsia, Paper-plant | 2 |
| Ficus spp. | Fig | 2 |
| Forsythia viridissima | Forsythia | 2 |
| Gaillardia spp. | Blanket-Flower | 2 |
| Gardenia jasminoides | Gardenia | 3 |
| Geranium spp. | Cranesbill | 5b |
| Gerbera jamesonii | Gerber daisy, Transvaal daisy | 3 |
| Hedera algeriensis | Algerian ivy | 2 |
| Hedera helix | English ivy | 2 |
| Hibiscus moscheutos | Hibiscus | 2, 3 |
| Hibiscus rosa-sinensis | Hibiscus | 2, 3 |
| Hibiscus.syriacus | Rose of Sharon | 2, 3 |
| Hosta spp. | Hosta | 2 |
| Hydrangea macrophylla | French hydrangea | 2, 3 |
| Hydrangea spp. | Hydrangea | 2, 3 |
| Ilex spp. | Holly, Winterberry, Yaupon | 3 |
| Impatiens spp. ¹ | Balsam, Impatiens ¹ | 2a, 7a |
| Iris xiphium | Iris (bulbous, Spanish, Dutch) | 2e |
| Itea virginica | Virginia willow | 3,4 |
| Juniperus procumbens | Juniper | 1a, 4 |
| Juniperus scopulorum | Juniper | 1a, 4 |
| Juniperus spp. | Juniper | 1a, 4 |

* **DO NOT** exceed 3.85 fl. oz./100 gallons on these species

TABLE 2: Tolerant Plants Listed by Botanical Name: *(continued)*

| BOTANICAL NAME | COMMON NAME | DISEASES |
|--------------------------------|--|----------|
| <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> | Red cedar | 1a, 4 |
| <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> | Crapemyrtle | 2, 3 |
| <i>Laurus nobilis</i> | Laurel | 3 |
| <i>Lilium</i> spp. | Asiatic Lily | 2 |
| <i>Liriope muscari</i> | Lily-turf | 2 |
| <i>Lobularia maritima</i> | Sweet alyssum | 7 |
| <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> | Southern magnolia | 2 |
| <i>Magnolia soulangiana</i> | Saucer magnolia | 2 |
| <i>Magnolia</i> spp. | Magnolia | 2 |
| <i>Malus</i> spp. | Crabapple (See Table 4 for variety list) | 2i |
| <i>Nandina domestica</i> | Nandina | 2 |
| <i>Nerium oleander</i> | Oleander, Rose-bay | 2 |
| <i>Pelargonium</i> spp. | Geranium | 3, 4, 5b |
| <i>Perisetum alopecuroides</i> | Grass | 2 |
| <i>Peperomia</i> spp. | Baby rubber-plant | 2, 7 |
| <i>Petunia</i> spp. | Petunia | 6a |
| <i>Phelipendula</i> spp. | Dwarf pampas grass | 3 |
| <i>Philodendron</i> spp. | Philodendron | 2j |
| <i>Phlox</i> spp. | Phlox | 3 |
| <i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> | Date palm | 2, 7 |
| <i>Phoenix roebelenii</i> | Roebelin's palm | 2, 7 |
| <i>Photinia glabra</i> | Red tip photinia | 2, 3, 4 |
| <i>Picea abies</i> | Norway spruce | 1 |
| <i>Picea glauca</i> | White spruce | 1 |
| <i>Picea mariana</i> | Blue spruce | 1 |
| <i>Pieris japonica</i> | Japanese andromeda | 2, 7 |
| <i>Pinus muhlenbergii</i> | Muhlenberg pine | 1b, 4 |
| <i>Pinus nigra</i> | Black pine | 1b, 4 |
| <i>Pinus strobus</i> | Scotch pine | 1, 4 |
| <i>Pinus</i> spp. | Pine | 1b, 4 |
| <i>Pinus strobus</i> | Eastern white pine | 1b, 4 |
| <i>Pittosporum</i> spp. | Australian laurel | 3, 4 |
| <i>Poncirus trifoliata</i> | Mock-orange | 3, 4 |
| <i>Plectranthus</i> spp. | Swedish ivy, Coleus | 2 |
| <i>Populus</i> spp. | Poplar | 4 |
| <i>Populus</i> spp. | Aspen Trees | 2 |
| <i>Potentilla</i> spp. | Cinquefoil | 2 |
| <i>Primula</i> spp. | Primrose | 2 |
| <i>Prunella pumila</i> | Cherry | 2, 5 |

* **DO NOT** exceed 3.85 fl. oz./100 gallons on these species

TABLE 2: Tolerant Plants Listed by Botanical Name: *(continued)*

| BOTANICAL NAME | COMMON NAME | DISEASES |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Prunes spp. | Flowering plum, Purple-leaf plum | 2, 5 |
| Pseudotsuga spp. | Douglas fir | 1, 4 |
| Pyres cafleryana | Bradford's pear | 3 |
| Quercus falcata | Red oak | 2, 3 |
| Quercus palustris | Pin oak | 2, 3 |
| Rhaphihapsisindica | Indian hawthorn | 2, 3,4 |
| Rhododendron spp. | Azaleas, Rhododendron | 2b, 3, 6, 7 |
| Rhododendron spp. | Glacier Azalea | 2b, 3, 6, 7 |
| Rosa spp. | Rose | 2a, 2c, 3c, 4b |
| Rosmarinus spp. | Rosemary (prostrate) | 2 |
| Rudbeckiahirta | Black-eyed-susan | 2j |
| Salvia spp. | Sage | 3, 4j |
| Schlumbergera | Holiday cactus | 2, 7 |
| Sedum spp. | Orpine, Stonecrop | 2 |
| Sempervivum spp. | Live-forever, House-Leek | 2 |
| Setaria spp. | Ribbon Grass | 2, 3 |
| Spathiphyllum floribundium | Peace lily | 2, 7 |
| Spirea budalda | Spirea | 3 |
| Spirea japonica | Spirea | 3 |
| Syagrus romanzoffianum | Queen palm | 2 |
| Tagetes spp. | Marigold | 2a |
| Taxus baccata | Spreading yew | 7 |
| Thuja plicata | Western Red Cedar | 4 |
| Thujopsis spp. | Arborvitae | 2 |
| Thymus sagahyifam | Creeping thyme | 2 |
| Tsuga heiarophyllia | Western Hemlock | 4 |
| Tsuga spp. | Hemlock | 4 |
| Verbenas ppyv. | Verbena, Vervain | 3 |
| Vibumunispp; | Viburnum | 2,3,4 |
| Vinca spp. | Periwinkle | 2, 6a |
| Viola spp.* | Viola, Pansy* | 2 |
| Wiegela florida | Pink wiegela | 2 |
| Yucca spp. | Yucca | 7 |
| Zinnia spp. | Zinnia | 2a, 3 |

* **DO NOT** exceed 3.85 fl. oz./100 gallons on these species

TABLE 3 Tolerant Plants Listed by Common Name

| COMMON NAME | BOTANICAL NAME |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Abelia | Abelia spp. |
| Andromeda Japanese | Pieris japonica |
| Arborvitae | Thujiopsis spp. |
| Aspen Trees | Populus spp. |
| Aster | Aster spp. |
| Aucuba, Japanese | Aucuba japonica |
| Azalea, Glacier | Rhododendron spp. |
| Azaleas | Rhododendron spp. |
| Balsam | Impatiens spp. |
| Barberry. | Berberis thunbergii |
| Begonia (except Rieger begonia) | Begonia spp. |
| Birch, River | Betula nigra |
| Black-Eyed-Susan | Rudbeckia hirta |
| Blanket-Flower | Gaillardia spp. |
| Bougainvillea | Bougainvillea spp. |
| Boxwood | Buxus sempervirens |
| Suddleia | Buddleia Pavidii |
| Bugle | Ajuga reptans |
| Bugleweed | Ajuga reptans |
| BumingBush | Euonymus alatus |
| Butterfly Bush | Buddleia davidii |
| Cactus, Holiday | Schlumbergera |
| Caladium | Caladium spp. |
| Camellia | Camellia japonica |
| Carnation | Dianthus caryophyllus |
| Ceanothus | Ceanothus spp. |
| Cedar, Atlas | Cedrus atlantica |
| Cedar, Red | Juniperus virginiana |
| Cedar, Western Red | Thuja plicata |
| Cedar, White | Cedrus spp. |
| Cherry | Prunus pumila |
| Christmas Tree | See Fraser fir, Scotch pine and Douglas fir |
| Chrysanthemum | Chrysanthemum spp. |
| Cinquefoil | Potentilla spp. |
| Clethra | Clethra ainifolia |
| Coleus | Plectranthus spp. |
| Cotoneaster, Creeping | Cotoneaster adpressus |
| Cotoneaster, Wariegated Rockspray | Cotoneaster horizontalis |

* **DO NOT** Exceed 3.85 fl. oz./100 gallons on these species.

(continued)

TABLE 3 Tolerant Plants Listed by Common Name *(continued)*

| COMMON NAME | BOTANICAL NAME |
|--|--------------------------|
| Cranapple (See Table 4 for variety list) | Malus spp. |
| Cranesbill | Geranium spp. |
| Crapemyrtle | Lagerstroemia indica |
| Cyclamen | Cyclamen spp. |
| Cyperus | Cyperasspp. |
| Cypress, Sawara | Chamaecyparis pisifera |
| Cypress, Leyland | Chamaecypans spp. |
| Daisy, Gerber | Gerbera jamesonii |
| Daisy, Transvaal | Gerbera jamesonii |
| Dogwood | Comus spp. |
| Dogwood | Corn us florida |
| Dogwood, Pink | Comus spp. |
| Dumb-Cane | Dieffenbachia spp. |
| Euonymus, Dwarf Winged | Euonymusaiaia |
| Euonymus, Evergreen | Euonymus japonicus |
| Evergreen, Chinese | Aglaotiema spp. |
| Fatsia, Japanese | Fatsia japonica |
| Fig | Ficus spp. |
| Fir, Douglas | Pseudotsuga spp. |
| Fir, Fraser | Abies fraseri |
| Fir, Noble | Abies procera |
| Floss-Flower | Ageratum spp. |
| Forsythia | Forsythia viridissima |
| Foxglove | Digitalis spp. |
| Gardenia | Gardenia jasminoides |
| Geranium | Pelargonium spp. |
| Grass | Pennisetum alopecuroides |
| Grass, Dwarf Pampas | Phalaris spp. |
| Grass, Pampas | Cortaderia seiioana |
| Hawthorn, Indian | Rhaphiolepis indica |
| Heather | Erica dareyensis |
| Hemlock | Tsuga spp. |
| Hemlock, Western | Tsuga heterophylla |
| Hibiscus | Hibiscus moscheutos |
| Hibiscus | Hibiscus rosa-sinensis |
| Holly | Hex spp. |
| Hosta | Hosta spp. |
| House-Leek | Sempervivum spp. |

* **DO NOT** Exceed 3.85 fl. oz./100 gallons on these species.

(continued)

TABLE 3 Tolerant Plants Listed by Common Name *(continued)*

| COMMON NAME | BOTANICAL NAME |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Hydrangea | Hydrangea spp. |
| Hydrangea, French | Hydrangea macrophylla |
| Impatiensl | impatiens spp. 1 |
| iris (Bulbous, Spanish, Dutch) | iris xiphium |
| Iris, African | Dietes iridiodes |
| Iris, Butterfly | Dietes iridiodes |
| ivy, Algerian | Hedera aigeriensis |
| Ivy, English | Hedera helix |
| Ivy, Swedish | Plectranthus spp. |
| Juniper | Juniperus procumbens |
| Juniper | Juniperus scopulorum |
| Juniper | juniperus spp. |
| Larkspur | Delphinium spp. |
| Laurel | Laurus nobilis |
| Laurel, Australian | Pittosporum spp. |
| Laurel, Japanese | Aucuba japonica |
| Lilac, California | Ceanothus spp. |
| Lilac, Wild | Ceanothus sanguineus |
| Lily, Asiatic | Lilium spp. |
| Lily, Peace | Spathiphyllum floribundium |
| Lily-Turf | Uriope muscari. |
| Live-Forever | Sempervivum spp. |
| Magnolia | Magnolia spp, |
| Magnolia, Saucer | Magnolia soutangiana |
| Magnolia, Southern | Magnolia grandiflora |
| Maple, Japanese | Acerpafmatum |
| Maple Sugar | Acer saccharum |
| Marigold | Tagetes spp. |
| Mock-Orange | Pittospomm iobira |
| Mugwort | Artemisia app. |
| Nandina | Nandina domestics |
| Oak, Pin | Quercuspatustris |
| Oak, Red | Quercus fafcata |
| Oleander | Nerium oleander |
| Orpine | Sedum spp. |
| Palm, Date | Phoenix dactyifera |
| Palm, Parlor | Ohamaedora iegans |
| Palm, Queen | Syagnis romanzoffianum |

* **DO NOT** Exceed 3.85 fl. oz./100 galons on these species.

(continued)

TABLE 3 Tolerant Plants Listed by Common Name *(continued)*

| COMMON NAME | BOTANICAL NAME |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Palm, Roebelin's | Phoenix roebelenii |
| Palm, Sago | Cycas urens |
| Pansy* | Viola spp. * |
| Paper Plant | Fatsia japonica |
| Pear Bradford's | Pyrus calleryana |
| Periwinkle | Vinca spp. |
| Petunia | Petunia spp. |
| Philodendron | Philodendron spp. |
| Phlox | Phlox spp. |
| Photinia, Red-Tip | Photinia glabra |
| Pine | Pinus spp. |
| Pine, Black | Pinus nigra |
| Pine, Eastern White | Pinus strobus |
| Pine, Muhgo | Pinus Muhgo |
| Pine Scotch | Pinus Sylvestris |
| Pink | Dianthus spp. |
| Plum, Flowering | Prunus spp. |
| Plum, Purple-Leaf | Prunus spp. |
| Poinsettia | Euphorbia spp. |
| Poplar | Populus trichocarpa |
| Pothos | Epipremnum spp. |
| Primrose | Primula spp. |
| Pussy's-Foot | Ageratum spp. |
| Redbud, Western | Cercis occidentalis |
| Rhododendron | Rhododendron spp. |
| Ribbon-Grass | Setaria spp. |
| Rose of Sharon | Hibiscus syriacus |
| Rose | Rosa spp. |
| Rose-Bay | Nerium oleander |
| Rosemary (Prostrate) | Rosmarinus spp. |
| Rubber-Plant, Baby | Peperomia spp. |
| Rubber Tree | Brassaia actinophylla |
| Sage | Salvia spp. |
| Sagebrush | Artemisia spp. |
| Snap-Dragon | Antirrhinum spp. |
| Snowball | Ceanothus spp. |
| Spirea | Spirea buxifolia |
| Spirea | Spirea japonica |

* **DO NOT** Exceed 3.85 fl. oz./100 gallons on these species.

(continued)

TABLE 3 Tolerant Plants Listed by Common Name (*continued*)

| COMMON NAME | BOTANICAL NAME |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| Spruce, Blue | <i>Picea pungens</i> |
| Spruce, Norway | <i>Picea abies</i> |
| Spruce, White | <i>Picea glauca</i> |
| Starwort | <i>Aster</i> spp. |
| Stonecrop | <i>Sedum</i> spp. |
| Sweet Alyssum | <i>Lobulana maritima</i> |
| Thymes Creeping | <i>Thymus serpyllum</i> |
| Umbrella-Tree | <i>Brassamactinophylla</i> |
| Verbena | <i>Verbena</i> spp. |
| Vervain | <i>Verbena</i> spp. |
| Viburnum | <i>Viburnum</i> spp. |
| Vinca | <i>Catharanthus roseus</i> : |
| Viola | <i>Viola</i> spp. |
| White alder | <i>Alnus</i> spp. |
| Wiegela, Pink | <i>Wiegela florida</i> |
| Willow, Virginia | <i>Itea virginica</i> |
| Winterberry | <i>Llex</i> spp. |
| Wormwood | <i>Artemisia</i> spp. |
| Yaupon | <i>Llex</i> spp. |
| Yew, Spreading | <i>Taxus baccata</i> |
| Yucca | <i>Yucca</i> spp. |
| Zebra-Plant | <i>Aphelandra</i> spp. |
| Zinnia | <i>Xinnia</i> spp. |

* **DO NOT** Exceed 3.85 fl. oz./100 gallons on these species.

TABLE 4. Tolerant Varieties of Crabapple Species (Genus *Malus*) Tolerant Varieties of *Malus*

| | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Arkansas Black | Eleyi | Mary Potter | seiboldii |
| atrosanguinea | Enterprise | Molten Lava | Selkirk |
| baccata | Evereste | New Centennial | Sentinel |
| baccata var. jackii | Eyeiynn | Ormiston Roy | Silver Moon |
| baccata var. mandshurica | floribunda | Pink Satin | Siiverdrift |
| Callaway | Gloriosa | Prairie Maid | Sinai Fire |
| Candymint Sargent | Golden Delicious | Prairifire | spectabfis |
| Christmas Holly | Golden Raindrops | Profusion | Sugar Tyme |
| coronaria | Hopa | pumila | Van Eseltine |
| David | Indian Magic | Ralph Shay | White Angel |
| Dolgo | Island | Red Jade | Williams Pride |
| Donald Wyman | Katherine | Red Baron | Winter Gold |
| Dorothea | Lancelot | Sargent | Yellow Delicious |
| Doubleblooms | Louisa | sargentii | zumi Calocarpa |

TABLE 5. Intolerant Plants (DO NOT apply AZOXYSTAR® to these species or varieties)

| COMMON NAME | BOTANICAL NAME |
|--|---|
| Apple | Malus domestics |
| Crabapple - Flame variety | Malus spp. |
| Crabapple - Brandywine variety | Mals spp. |
| Crabapple - Novamac variety | Malus spp. |
| Cherry, Flowering - Yoshina variety | Prunus yedoensis |
| Leatherleaf Fern and Other Ferns for cut foliage | Rumohra adianformis and other species for cut foliage |
| Privet | Ligustrum spp. |

CONIFERS INCLUDING CHRISTMAS TREES, COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION ROSES

Not For Use In California

AZOXYSTAR® may be used to control certain diseases on conifers in production (indoor and outdoor) and landscape situations.

Specific Use Restrictions: **DO NOT** apply more than 123 fluid ounces of product/acre/year (2.0 lb. ai/A).

Please see the Ornamental Section above for more detailed directions for use in landscape situations.

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate fl. oz. product/Acre (lb ai/A) | Application Instructions |
|------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Conifers including Christmas Trees | Diplodia tip blight (<i>Diplodia pinea</i>) Lophodermium Needlecast (<i>Lophodermium pinastr</i>) Swiss Needlecast (<i>Phaeocryptopus gaumannf</i>) | 6.1 - 15.3 (0.10 - 0.25) | Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: AZOXYSTAR® must be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance and removal of plant debris in which inoculum may overwinter. Resistance Management: DO NOT apply more than four sequential applications of AZOXYSTAR® before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. DO NOT make more than eight applications of AZOXYSTAR® per acre per year. Application Directions: AZOXYSTAR® applications must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year at 7-21 day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. |
| Roses (Commercial Rose Production) | Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora sparsa</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i>) Rust (<i>Phragmidium mucronatum</i> , <i>P. tuberculatum</i> , and other <i>Phragmidium</i> spp.) Septoria Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria rosea</i>) Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) | 3.0 - 15.3 (0.05 - 0.25) | Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: AZOXYSTAR® must be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management and proper timing and placement of irrigation. Resistance Management: DO NOT make more than four sequential application of AZOXYSTAR® before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. DO NOT make more than eight applications per acre per year. Application Directions: AZOXYSTAR® application must begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the year on 7-21 day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Plant Safety: AZOXYSTAR® has been shown to be safe when applied to roses. However, all varieties of roses have not been evaluated for safety. Small scale variety safety testing must be conducted to insure plant safety prior to large scale application, in addition, DO NOT tank mix AZOXYSTAR® with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizer, etc. unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to roses. |

Specific Use Restrictions: DO NOT apply more than 123 fl oz (2.0 lbs ai) of product/Acre/year.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE

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

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

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

CONTAINER HANDLING [less than or equal to 5 gallons]

Non-refillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 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 and disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

CONTAINER HANDLING [Bulk/Mini-Bulk]

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse the container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Non-refillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

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

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of ALBAUGH, LLC or Seller. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Buyer and User agree to hold ALBAUGH, LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

ALBAUGH, LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. To the extent permitted by applicable law: (1) this warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or ALBAUGH, LLC, and, (2) Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, ALBAUGH, LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS WARRANTED BY THIS LABEL.

To the extent permitted by applicable law, in no event shall ALBAUGH, LLC be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF ALBAUGH, LLC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF ALBAUGH, LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

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