



DEXTER[®] SC

FUNGICIDE

Broad spectrum control of plant diseases on a variety of crops

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%

Contains 2.08 lbs of active ingredient per gallon

*IUPAC

EPA Reg. No. 70506-351

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

OPTIONAL REFERRAL STATEMENT FOR COMMERCIAL PACKAGING:
See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

FIRST AID

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything to an unconscious person.

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

HOTLINE NUMBER

FOR EMERGENCY MEDICAL ASSISTANCE, CALL ROCKY MOUNTAIN POISON CONTROL AND DRUG SAFETY **1-866-673-6671**.

FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident, call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.



NET CONTENTS: _____ GALLONS



PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Harmful if absorbed through skin. 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 hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.
- 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

Azoxystrobin is toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine fish and aquatic invertebrates. Azoxystrobin can be persistent for several months or longer.

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

For Terrestrial Uses: Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

GROUNDWATER 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 UPL NA Inc. immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to use of this product.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

The use of DEXTER® SC Fungicide through airblast 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 POOR DISEASE CONTROL OR PLANT INJURY.

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 (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. 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 USE PRECAUTIONS

FAILURE TO FOLLOW DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR DISEASE CONTROL, CROP INJURY, AND/OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

POLLINATOR ADVISORY STATEMENT

This product may adversely impact the forage and habitat of local pollinators, including the monarch butterfly (and its larvae), birds, or bats if it reaches non-target areas. Protect pollinators by following label directions to minimize spray drift.

ATTENTION

DEXTER SC Fungicide is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees (and apple fruit).

DO NOT spray DEXTER SC Fungicide 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 DEXTER SC Fungicide 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.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

DEXTER SC Fungicide is a suspension concentrate (SC) formulation. DEXTER SC Fungicide is a broad spectrum, preventative fungicide with both systemic and curative properties. DEXTER SC Fungicide has positive effects on plant physiology, that may improve yield and/or crop quality when used as directed. The yield and plant health effects may vary according to factors such as crop condition, crop hybrid, or the overall environment during crop growth. DEXTER SC Fungicide 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 label use directions.

Restrictions for Resistance Management Purposes

Greenhouse Use: To help manage fungicide resistance, do not use for commercial transplant production in the greenhouse except where specified on the label.

PRODUCT USE INSTRUCTIONS

Application: Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good disease control. Mix only enough spray solution that 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 DEXTER SC Fungicide 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

DEXTER SC Fungicide should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy whenever the use of a fungicide is required. Cultural practices known to reduce disease development should be followed including: selection of varieties with disease tolerance, removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters, proper timing and placement of irrigation.

Consult your local agricultural authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area. DEXTER SC Fungicide 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. It is not possible, however, to test all tank-mix combinations under all conditions. When possible, 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

DEXTER SC Fungicide (azoxystrobin) is a **Group 11 fungicide**. The mode of action for DEXTER SC Fungicide 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 should 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 season. Responsible resistance management is encouraged to ensure effective long-term control of the diseases on this label. To delay fungicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps;

- Rotate the use of Azoxystrobin or other Group 11 fungicides (strobilurins, including pyraclostrobin and trifloxystrobin) within a growing season sequence with different fungicide groups that control the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicides from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Use at least the minimum application rate as labeled by the manufacturer.
- Adopt an integrated disease management program for fungicide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, and crop rotation, and which considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Where possible, make use of predictive disease models to effectively time fungicide applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance.
- Monitor treated fungal populations for resistance development.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact UPL NA at 1-800-438-6071 or visit the Fungicide Resistance Action Committee (FRAC) on the web at www.frac.info. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

If there are no resistance management directions on the number of applications in the directions for use, then follow the directions in the table below.

Total Number of Planned Fungicide Application per Crop	QoI Fungicide (Group 11) Sprays When QoI is Single Active Ingredient	QoI Fungicide Sprays as Part of a Premix or Tank Mix
1	1	1
2	1	2
3	2	2
4	2	2
5	2	2
6	2	3
7	2	3
8	3	4
9	3	4
10	3	5
11	3	5
12	4	6

In situations that require multiple sprays, develop a season long spray program for Group 11 (QoI) fungicides. In crops where two sequential Group 11 fungicide applications are made, they should 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 thirty-three percent (33%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.
- For QoI mixes in programs containing a QoI fungicide that is part of a premix or tank mix with a different mode of action, the number of QoI containing applications must be no more than fifty percent (50%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.
- 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 fifty percent (50%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.

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.

IN-FURROW APPLICATION RATES

Rate per 1000 Row-Foot		Row Spacing (inches)										
Fl Oz Product	Lb Ai per Fl Oz Product	22	30	32	34	36	38	40	48	60	72	80
		Product per Acre (fl oz)										
0.40	0.0065	9.5	7.0	6.5	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.2	4.4	3.5	2.9	2.6
0.60	0.0098	14.3	10.5	9.8	9.2	8.7	8.3	7.8	6.5	5.2	4.4	3.9
0.80	0.0130		13.9	13.1	12.3	11.6	11.0	10.5	8.7	7.0	5.8	5.2
1.00	0.0163					14.5	13.8	13.1	10.9	8.7	7.3	6.5
1.20	0.0195								13.1	10.5	8.7	7.8
1.38	0.0224								15.0	12.0	10.0	9.0
1.50	0.0244									13.1	10.9	9.8
1.72	0.0280									15.0	12.5	11.2
2.00	0.0325										14.5	13.1
2.07	0.0336										15.0	13.5
2.30	0.0374											15.0

Do not apply more than 15 fl oz/A (0.24 lb ai/A).

CROP ROTATIONAL INTERVAL

The following crops may be planted at specific intervals following an application of DEXTER SC Fungicide:

	Plant Back Interval
Buckwheat and millet	12 months
All other crops with Azoxystrobin registered uses	0 days

SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL

DEXTER SC Fungicide can provide control of many soilborne diseases if applied early in the growing season. Specific applications for soilborne 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. Refer to label directions for crops with specific use directions for soilborne disease control.

Seedling diseases are generally controlled by in-furrow applications while banded applications are more effective against soilborne diseases that develop later in the season. Consult your local expert regarding the best soilborne application type for your crop and location.

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

BANDED

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

IN-FURROW

- Apply DEXTER SC Fungicide as an in-furrow spray in 3 to 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.

Row Spacing (inches)	Row-Feet per Acre
22	23,760
30	17,424
32	16,335
34	15,374
36	14,520
38	13,756
40	13,068
48	10,890
60	8,712
72	7,260
80	6,534

DRIP

Refer to the **APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS (CHEMIGATION)** 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

Aerial Applications:

- When applying aerially to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, the spray boom must be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip or rotor blade vortices. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented, so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- When using ground application equipment, apply with nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Azoxystrobin can affect non-target plant species outside the treatment area. To limit adverse effects to non-target plants, the applicator must avoid making applications when wind can facilitate off-site movement of azoxystrobin in the direction of areas such as forested areas, riparian areas, wetlands and areas that serve as habitat for desirable and protected animal species.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE:

- The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. Applicators should select nozzles that deliver medium to coarse spray droplets in accordance with ASABE Standard S-572.1. **APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS!** See **WIND, TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY**, and **TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS** sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground boom

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure - Use the lower spray pressures advised for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. **WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.**
- Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- Number of Nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. **AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.**
- Nozzle Type - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- Boom Length - Longer booms increase drift potential. Therefore, a shorter boom length is advised.
- Application Height - Application more than 10 feet above the canopy increase the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest referenced height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom must remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. **AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.** Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator needs to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can

also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

ATTENTION

DEXTER SC Fungicide is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees (and apple fruit).

DO NOT spray DEXTER SC Fungicide 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 DEXTER SC Fungicide 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

DEXTER SC Fungicide 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 should 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 should 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 recommendations.

Pump

- Use a pump with capacity to:
 - (1) Maintain 35 to 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 recommendations. For specific local directions and spray schedules, consult the current state agricultural recommendations.

Mixing Instructions

- DEXTER SC Fungicide 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.

DEXTER SC Fungicide Alone (No Tank Mix)

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

DEXTER SC Fungicide + Tank Mixtures: DEXTER SC Fungicide is usually compatible with all tank mix partners listed on this label. To determine physical compatibility of DEXTER SC Fungicide with other tank mix products, use a jar test. Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to 1 quart of water.

- 1) add wettable powders and water dispersible granular products first, then
- 2) liquid flowables, then
- 3) 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.

Some phytotoxic effects have been demonstrated when DEXTER SC Fungicide is 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 DEXTER SC Fungicide to the spray tank.
- Allow DEXTER SC Fungicide to completely disperse.
- Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been sprayed.

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 to 0.25 inch/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 should the need arise.

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

Drip Irrigation: DEXTER SC Fungicide may be applied through drip irrigation systems for soilborne disease control. The soil should 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) should 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 1/2 acre-inch or less during treatment.
- In general, 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 should be injected into no more than the last 20 to 30 minutes of the set.
- **DO NOT** apply when winds are greater than 10 to 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 should 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, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
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 should 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 DEXTER SC Fungicide 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 DEXTER SC Fungicide through irrigation equipment use the lowest obtainable water volume while maintaining uniform distribution. Run the system at 80 to 95% of the manufacturer's rated capacity.
- Using water, determine the injection pump output when operated at normal line pressure.
- Determine the amount of DEXTER SC Fungicide required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system.
- Add the required amount of DEXTER SC Fungicide 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 DEXTER SC Fungicide 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 DEXTER SC Fungicide 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 DEXTER SC Fungicide through irrigation equipment use the lowest obtainable water volume while maintaining uniform distribution.
- Determine the amount of DEXTER SC Fungicide required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system.
- Add the required amount of DEXTER SC Fungicide 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 DEXTER SC Fungicide 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 should 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, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

DEXTER SC Fungicide Rate Conversion Chart

Fl Ounces Product/A	Lb AI/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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions
Alfalfa [See Nongrass Animal Feeds (Forage, Fodder, Straw and Hay) Crop Group 18]			
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 fl oz/A (0.10 - 0.25 lb ai/A)	Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season following the resistance management guidelines. Application Methods: Ground, air or chemigation. Thorough and uniform coverage is essential for disease control. Reduced efficacy has been observed when uniform coverage cannot be obtained. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 15 GPA. When applying by air, apply 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 season.
	Brown Rot Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia laxa</i> , <i>M. fructicola</i>)	12.0 - 15.5 fl oz/A (0.20 - 0.25 lb ai/A)	Blossom Blight: Begin applications at early bloom and continue through petal fall. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER SC Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 2) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- 3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** Do not apply more than 90 fl oz (1.46 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) 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.
- 5) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 28 days

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions
Artichoke, Globe	Ramularia Leaf Spot (<i>Ramularia cynarae</i>)	11.0 - 15.5 fl oz/A (0.18 - 0.25 lb ai/A)	Applications should begin prior to or in the early stages of disease development and continue as needed throughout the season at a 2 to 3 week interval, up to and including the day of harvest. Do not apply at less than 7 day intervals. Application Methods: Ground, air or chemigation. For ground applications, apply in 50 to 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 DEXTER SC Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 2) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- 3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** Do not apply more than 88 fl oz (1.43 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) 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).
- 5) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 0 days

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions
Asparagus	Stemphylium Purple Spot (<i>Stemphylium vesicarium</i>)	6.0 - 15.5 fl oz/A (0.10 - 0.25 lb ai/A)	Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7 to 14 day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Application Methods: 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 a minimum of 3 gallons per acre by air. Do not apply more than one application of DEXTER SC Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 2) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- 3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** Do not apply more than 90 fl oz (1.46 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) 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).
- 5) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 100 days

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions
Bananas Plantains	Black Sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis</i>) Yellow Sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i>)	5.5 - 8.5 fl oz/A (0.09 - 0.135 lb ai/A)	Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 12 to 14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications Methods: Ground, air, or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER SC Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 2) **Minimum Application Interval:** 12 days
- 3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** Do not apply more than 66 fl oz (1.07 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 1.08 lbs ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) 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).
- 5) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 0 days

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions
Cereals Barley Oats Rye	Kernel Blight or Black Point <i>(Alternaria spp.)</i> <i>(Cochliobolus sativus)</i> Leaf Rust <i>(Puccinia hordei) (P. recondite)</i>	6.0 - 12.0 fl oz/A (0.10 - 0.20 lb ai/A)	Applications should begin 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. Application Methods: 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 to 0.25 inch/A of water. Chemigation with excessive water may lead to a decrease in efficacy. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER SC Fungicide 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 DEXTER SC Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicide per season.
	Barley Stripe <i>(Drechslera graminea = Pyrenophora graminea)</i> Net Blotch <i>(Pyrenophora teres)</i> Scald <i>(Rhynchosporium secalis)</i> Septoria Leaf and Glume Blotch <i>(Septoria spp., Stagonospora spp.)</i> Spot Blotch <i>(Cochliobolus sativus)</i> Stem Rust <i>(Puccinia graminis f. sp. tritici)</i> Stripe Rust <i>(Puccinia striiformis)</i> Tan Spot <i>(Pyrenophora trichostroma)</i>	9.0 - 12.0 fl oz/A (0.15 - 0.20 lb ai/A)	
	Powdery Mildew <i>(Erysiphe graminis f. sp. hordei)</i> Stagonospora Blotch <i>(Stagonospora nodorum)</i>	12.0 fl oz/A (0.20 lb ai/A)	

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 2) Do not apply after Feekes 10.54.
- 3) **Minimum Application Interval:** 14 days
- 4) **Maximum Annual Rate:** Do not apply more than 24 fl oz (0.39 lb ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 0.40 lb ai per acre per 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 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.
- 6) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 7 days for grazing or harvest of forage and hay.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/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 gloeosporioides</i>) Botryosphaeria Canker (<i>Botryosphaeria</i> spp.) Leaf Spot and Blotch (<i>Mycosphaerella</i> spp., <i>Septoria</i> spp.) Mummyberry (<i>Monilinia vaccinii-corymbosi</i>) Phomopsis Leaf Spot, Twig Blight and Stem Canker (<i>Phomopsis vaccinii</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.) Septoria Blight (<i>Septoria</i> spp.) Spur Blight (<i>Didymella</i> spp., <i>Phoma</i> spp.)	6.0 - 15.5 fl oz/A (0.10 - 0.25 lb ai/A)	Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7 to 14 day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Application Methods: Ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER SC Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 2) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- 3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** Do not apply more than 42 fl oz (0.68 lb ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 0.75 lb ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) 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).
- 5) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 0 days

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions
Berries, Caneberry Subgroup 13-07A Blackberry Bingleberry Boysenberry Dewberry Lowberry Marionberry Ollalieberry Youngberry Loganberry Red and Black Raspberry Wild Raspberry Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these	Anthracnose (<i>Sphaceloma necator</i>) (<i>Elsinoe veneta</i>) Botryosphaeria Canker (<i>Botryosphaeria dothidea</i>) Colletotrichum Rot (<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>) Leaf Spot and Blotch (<i>Mycosphaerella</i> spp.) (<i>Septoria rubi</i>) (<i>Sphaerulina rubi</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i>) (<i>Microsphaera</i> spp.) (<i>Oidium</i> spp.) Rosette or Double Blossom of Blackberries (<i>Cercospora rubi</i>) Spur Blight (<i>Didymella applanata</i>)	6.0 - 15.5 fl oz/A (0.10 - 0.25 lb ai/A)	Begin applications at onset of disease and continue as required until harvest. Make applications on a 7 to 14 day schedule. Use a minimum water volume of 10 gallons per acre by ground and a minimum of 3 gallons by air. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER SC Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Blackberry Rust (<i>Phragmidium</i> spp.)	10 - 15.5 fl oz/A (0.16 - 0.25 lb ai/A)	

(continued)

Berries, Caneberry Subgroup 13-07A (continued)

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 2) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- 3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** Do not apply more than 90 fl oz (1.46 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) 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 10.0 fl oz/A, do not apply more than 9 applications per year.
- 5) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 0 days

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions
<p>Berries, Low Growing Subgroup 13-07G (except Cranberry)</p> <p>Bearberry Bilberry Cloudberry Muntries Partridgeberry Strawberry</p> <p>Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these</p>	<p>Anthracnose <i>(Colletotrichum fragariae)</i></p> <p>Leather Rot <i>(Phytophthora cactorum)</i></p> <p>Powdery Mildew <i>(Sphaerotheca macularis)</i></p> <p>Suppression of Botrytis on the Foliage <i>(Botrytis cinerea)</i></p>	<p>6.0 - 15.5 fl oz/A (0.10 - 0.25 lb ai/A)</p>	<p>Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7 to 10 day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines.</p> <p>Application Methods: Ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p> <p>Leather Rot: Apply 2 applications on a 7 day schedule from late bloom through harvest.</p> <p>Field Nurseries: Apply to young plants in field nurseries by ground, drip, or overhead chemigation.</p> <p>If applying through drip irrigation, calculate the rate as a band application with a band width equal to the root zone width. Inject DEXTER SC Fungicide into the irrigation water.</p> <p>For Dip Applications at Transplanting for Commercial Berry Production: For suppression of root and crown rot caused by <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp., mix 5 to 8 fl oz of DEXTER SC Fungicide per 100 gallons of water. Dip plants for 2 to 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 to 3 weeks after transplant.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER SC Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p>
	<p>Soilborne Diseases</p> <p>Seedling Root Rot, Basal Stem Rot <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i></p>	<p>0.40 - 0.80 fl oz/ 1000 row feet</p>	<p>For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.</p>

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 2) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- 3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** Do not apply more than 60 fl oz (0.97 lb ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 1.0 lb ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) 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).
- 5) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 0 days

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions
Berries, Low Growing Subgroup 13-07H (except Strawberry) Bearberry Bilberry Blueberry, lowbush Cloudberry Cranberry Lingonberry Muntries Partridgeberry Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these	Cottonball <i>(Monilinia oxycocci)</i> Fruit Rots <i>(Phylospora vaccinii)</i> <i>(Glomerella cingulata)</i> <i>(Coleophoma empetri)</i> Lophodermium Twig Blight <i>(Lophodermium spp.)</i>	6.0 - 15.5 fl oz/A (0.10 - 0.25 lb ai/A)	Begin applications at 5 to 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. Application Methods: Ground, air or chemigation. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER SC Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Fairy Ring (suppression) <i>(Psilocybe spp.)</i>	15.5 fl oz/A (0.25 lb ai/A)	Make the first application at bud break. Measure the ring diameter and add 10 feet to that diameter. Apply DEXTER SC Fungicide at a rate equivalent to 15.5 fl oz/A in 30 to 100 gallons of water to the affected area. Irrigation (1 to 2 hours) following application is advisable to ensure penetration to the base of the plant. If necessary, make another application 2 to 4 weeks later. For ground applications ensure adequate water volume for thorough canopy penetration.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 2) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- 3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** Do not apply more than 90 fl oz (1.46 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) 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).
- 5) Do not treat cranberry fields used for aquaculture of fish and crustacea.
- 6) Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitat. Use care in making applications near non-target aquatic habitats.
- 7) Do not apply to flooded crop.
- 8) Do not allow release of irrigation of flood water to non-target aquatic habitat for at least 14 days after the last application.
- 9) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 3 days

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions
Brassica, Head and Stem Subgroup 5A Broccoli, Chinese Broccoli (gai lon) Brussels Sprouts Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage (napa) Chinese Mustard Cabbage (gai choy) Cauliflower Cavolo Broccolo Kohlrabi Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these	Alternaria Leaf Spot <i>(Alternaria spp.)</i> Anthracnose <i>(Colletotrichum spp.)</i> Cercospora Leaf Spot <i>(Cercospora brassicicola)</i> Downy Mildew <i>(Peronospora parasitica)</i> Pin Rot <i>(Alternaria spp.)</i> Powdery Mildew <i>(Erysiphe polygoni)</i> Rhizoctonia Blight <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i> Ring Spot <i>(Mycosphaerella brassicicola)</i> White Leaf Spot <i>(Pseudocercospora capsellae)</i> White Rust <i>(Albugo candida)</i>	6.0 - 15.5 fl oz/A (0.10 - 0.25 lb ai/A)	Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7 to 14 day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Application Methods: 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 DEXTER SC Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

(continued)

Brassica, Head and Stem Subgroup 5A (continued)

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 2) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- 3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** Do not apply more than 90 fl oz (1.46 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) 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).
- 5) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 0 days

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions
Brassica, Leafy Greens Subgroup 5B Broccoli Raab Cabbage, Chinese Collards Kale Mizuna Mustard Greens Mustard Spinach Rape Greens Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these	Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Black Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora parasitica</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i>) Ring Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella brassicicola</i>) White Rust (<i>Albugo candida</i>)	6.0 - 15.5 fl oz/A (0.10 - 0.25 lb ai/A)	Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7 to 14 day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Application Methods: Ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than one application of DEXTER SC Fungicide 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	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 2) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- 3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** Do not apply more than 42 fl oz (0.68 lb ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 0.75 lb ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) 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).
- 5) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 0 days

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/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>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Leveillula taurica</i>) Purple Blotch and Leaf Blight (<i>Alternaria porri</i>) (<i>Stemphylium vesicarium</i>) Rust (<i>Puccinia allii</i>)	6.0 - 12.0 fl oz/A (0.10 - 0.20 lb ai/A)	Downy Mildew: Make preventative applications on a 5 to 7 day schedule. For All Other Diseases: applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7 to 14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Application Methods: Ground, air or chemigation. If applications are made by air, the higher rates should be used for adequate control. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.
	Botrytis Leaf Blight (<i>Botrytis aclada</i>) Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora destructor</i>)	9.0 - 15.5 fl oz/A (0.15 - 0.25 lb ai/A)	Do not apply more than one application of DEXTER SC Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Mixtures 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	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section. If the application is an in-furrow application, the spray should 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) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 2) **Minimum Application Interval:** 5 days
- 3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** Do not apply more than 90 fl oz (1.46 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) 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.
- 5) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 0 days

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions
Canola (see Oilseed Crops Crop Group 20 for additional information)	Alternaria Blackspot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Blackleg (<i>Leptosphaeria maculans</i>) Sclerotinia Stem Rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	6.0 - 15.5 fl oz/A (0.10 - 0.25 lb ai/A)	In general, apply 7.0 fl oz of DEXTER SC Fungicide at early bud followed by 14.0 fl oz at about 45 days before harvest. A third application of 7.0 fl oz may be made 30 days before harvest. For Blackleg , applications should be made at the 2 to 4 leaf stage. For Alternaria or Sclerotinia , 9.0 to 15.5 fl oz product/A should be applied at 10 to 25% flowering (3 to 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/A may be applied at pod stage (approximately 95% petal fall). Do not apply more than one application of DEXTER SC Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Application Methods: Ground, air or chemigation. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre for ground applications.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 2) **Minimum Application Interval:** 14 days
- 3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** Do not apply more than 24 fl oz (0.39 lb ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 0.45 lb ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) 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).
- 5) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 30 days

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions
Carrots	Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Early Blight (<i>Cercospora carotae</i>) Late Blight (<i>Alternaria dauci</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) White Mold (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) For additional diseases, see Vegetables, Root, Subgroup.	9.0 - 20.0 fl oz/A (0.15 - 0.33 lb ai/A)	Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7 to 14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Application Methods: Ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than one application of DEXTER SC Fungicide 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	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 2) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- 3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** Do not apply more than 120 fl oz (1.94 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 2.0 lbs ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) Do not apply more than 6 applications 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).
- 5) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 0 days

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/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 fl oz/A (0.15 - 0.25 lb ai/A)	Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7 to 14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Application Methods: Ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than one application of DEXTER SC Fungicide 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	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 2) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- 3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** Do not apply more than 90 fl oz (1.46 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) 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).
- 5) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 0 days

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions
Christmas Trees	Diplodia Tip Blight (<i>Diplodia pinea</i>) Lophodermium Needlecast (<i>Lophodermium pinastri</i>) Swiss Needlecast (<i>Phaeocryptopus gaeumannii</i>)	6.0 - 15.5 fl oz/A (0.10 - 0.25 lb ai/A)	Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at 7 to 21 day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Application Methods: Ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER SC Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 2) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- 3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** Do not apply more than 120 fl oz (1.94 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 2.0 lbs ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) 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).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions
<p>Citrus Fruit Crop Group 10-10</p> <p>Calamondin Citron Grapefruit Kumquat Lemon Lime Mandarin Orange (sour and sweet) Pummelo Satsuma Mandarin Tangerine</p> <p>Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these</p> <p>See complete list of citrus fruit crops below.</p>	<p>Albinism <i>(Alternaria alternata pv citri)</i></p> <p>Alternaria Leaf and Fruit Spot <i>(Alternaria citri)</i></p> <p>Anthracnose <i>(Colletotrichum acutatum, C. gloeosporioides)</i></p> <p>Cercospora Leaf Spot <i>(Cercospora spp.)</i></p> <p>Diplodia Stem-End Rot <i>(Diplodia natalensis)</i></p> <p>Greasy Spot <i>(Mycosphaerella citri)</i></p> <p>Melanose <i>(Diaporthe citri)</i></p> <p>Penicillium Decays Green Mold, Whisker Mold, Suppression of Blue Mold <i>(Penicillium spp.)</i></p> <p>Phomopsis Stem-End Rot <i>(Phomopsis citri)</i></p> <p>Post Bloom Fruit Drop (PFD) <i>(Colletotrichum acutatum)</i></p> <p>Powdery Mildew <i>(Erysiphe spp.)</i></p> <p>Scab <i>(Elsinoe fawcettii)</i></p> <p>Sweet Orange Scab <i>(Elsinoe australis)</i></p> <p>Septoria Spot <i>(Septoria citri)</i></p>	<p>12.0 - 15.5 fl oz/A (0.20 - 0.25 lb ai/A)</p>	<p>Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on 7 to 21 day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Under conditions that favor severe disease epidemics, the higher application rates should be used.</p> <p>Application Methods: Ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. A horticultural spray oil should be used to improve control of greasy spot.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER SC Fungicide 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 DEXTER SC Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicide per season.</p>
<p>Pummelo Citrus Hybrid (Uniq fruit only)</p>	<p>Soilborne Diseases</p> <p>Seedling Root Rot, Basal Stem Rot <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i></p>	<p>0.40 - 0.80 fl oz/ 1000 row feet</p>	<p>For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.</p>
<p>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 trifoliolate</i>); Uniq Fruit (<i>Citrus aurantium</i> Tangelo group); cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.</p>			
<p>Specific Use Restrictions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Maximum Single Application Rate: Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table. 2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days 3) Maximum Annual Rate: Do not apply more than 90 fl oz (1.46 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 4) 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. 5) Do not use DEXTER SC Fungicide in citrus plant propagation nurseries. 6) Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days 			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions	
Clover (and stands containing Clover) [See Nongrass Animal Feeds (Forage, Fodder, Straw and Hay) Crop Group 18]				
Corn Field Pop Sweet (Includes Seed Production)	Rust <i>(Puccinia sorghi)</i>	6.0 - 9.0 fl oz/A (0.10 - 0.15 lb ai/A)	For gray leaf spot , apply at the onset of disease. A second application may be required 14 days later if disease pressure persists. For all other diseases , applications should begin prior to disease development and may continue throughout the season every 7 to 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 DEXTER SC Fungicide 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 season.	
	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> Physoderma Brown Spot <i>(Physoderma maydis)</i> Southern Corn Leaf Blight <i>(Cochliobolus heterostrophus)</i> Southern Rust <i>(Puccinia polyspora)</i>	6.0 - 15.5 fl oz/A (0.10 - 0.25 lb ai/a)		
	Early Application (V4 - V8)	6.0 fl oz/A (0.10 lb ai/A)		DEXTER SC Fungicide may be applied early (V4 to V8) for early season disease control and beneficial physiological benefits.
	Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root and Stalk Rot <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i>	0.40 - 0.80 fl oz/ 1000 row feet		For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 2) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- 3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** Do not apply more than 120 fl oz (1.94 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 2.0 lbs ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) 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.
- 5) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 7 days

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions
Cotton	Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose (<i>Glomerella gossypii</i>) Areolate Mildew (<i>Ramularia gossypii</i>) Ascochyta Blight (<i>A. gossypii</i>) Boll Rot (<i>Ascochyta gossypii</i> , <i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>Diplodia</i> spp., <i>Phoma</i> spp.) Cotton Rust (<i>Puccinia schedonnardi</i>) Diplodia Boll Rot (<i>Diplodia</i> spp.) Hardlock (<i>Fusarium verticillioides</i>) Leaf Spots and Blights (<i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>Ascochyta gossypii</i> , <i>Cercospora</i> spp., <i>Stemphylium</i> spp.) Southwestern Cotton Rust (<i>Puccinia cacabata</i> , <i>Puccinia</i> spp.) Stemphylium Leaf Spot (<i>Stemphylium</i> spp.) Target spot (<i>Corynespora cassiicola</i>)	6.0 - 9.0 fl oz/A (0.10 - 0.15 lb ai/A)	For optimum disease control, applications should begin prior to or in the early stages of disease development. Application Methods: Ground, air, or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Minimum application volumes for ground is 10 gallons per acre. For air, a minimum of 5 gallons per acre. The first application should be targeted at pinhead square to first bloom with subsequent applications on a 14 to 21 day schedule. Additional application(s) 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, applied to early season cotton to suppress damping off and other diseases which result in plant stand loss. Do not apply more than two foliar applications of DEXTER SC Fungicide 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 DEXTER SC Fungicide 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 ai per 1000 row feet)	Apply as an in-furrow spray in 3 to 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) Maximum Single Application Rate: Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table. 2) Minimum Application Interval: 14 days 3) Maximum Annual Rate: Do not apply more than 27 fl oz (0.44 lb ai) per acre per 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) Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 45 days			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions
Cucurbits, Crop Group 9 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	Alternaria Blight <i>(Alternaria cucumerina)</i> Anthracnose <i>(Colletotrichum lagenarium)</i> Belly Rot <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i> Cercospora Leaf Spot <i>(Cercospora citrulina)</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> Target Leaf Spot <i>(Corynespora cassicola)</i> Ulocladium Leaf Spot <i>(Ulocladium cucurbitae)</i>	6.0 - 15.5 fl oz/A (0.10 - 0.25 lb ai/A)	For both downy and powdery mildew , make preventative applications on a 5 to 7 day schedule. For belly rot control, the first application should be made at the 1 to 3 leaf crop stage with a second application just prior to vine tip over or 10 to 14 days later whichever occurs first. For all other diseases , applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7 to 14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Application Methods: Ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not tank mix DEXTER SC Fungicide with crop oil concentrates (COC), methylated spray oil (MSO) or silicon adjuvants. Do not tank mix DEXTER SC Fungicide with malathion, dicofol, endosulfan, methomyl, chlorpyrifos, M-Pede® or dicloran. Do not apply more than one application of DEXTER SC Fungicide 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 DEXTER SC Fungicide 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	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Maximum Single Application Rate: Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table. 2) Minimum Application Interval: 5 days 3) Maximum Annual Rate: Do not apply more than 90 fl oz (1.46 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 4) 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). 5) Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 1 day			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions
Fruiting Vegetables Crop Group 8-10 Pepper Bell Pepper Non-bell Pepper Sweet Non-bell Pepper Eggplant Eggplant, African Eggplant, Pea Eggplant, Scarlet Okra Martynia Pepino Roselle Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these See specific directions for use for Tomatoes.	Anthracnose <i>(Colletotrichum spp.)</i> Powdery Mildew <i>(Sphaerotheca spp.)</i>	6.0 - 15.5 fl oz/A (0.10 - 0.25 lb ai/A)	Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7 to 14 day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Application Methods: Ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than one application of DEXTER SC Fungicide 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	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 2) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- 3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** Do not apply more than 60 fl oz (0.97 lb ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 1.0 lb ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) 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).
- 5) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 0 days

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/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 fl oz/A (0.16 - 0.25 lb ai/A)	Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 10 to 14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Application Methods: Ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential foliar applications of DEXTER SC Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. <p style="text-align: center;">ATTENTION</p> DEXTER SC Fungicide is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees (and apple fruit). DO NOT spray DEXTER SC Fungicide where spray drift may reach apple trees. DO NOT use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply DEXTER SC Fungicide 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) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 2) **Minimum Application Interval:** 10 days
- 3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** Do not apply more than 90 fl oz (1.46 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) 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).
- 5) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 14 days

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/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 fl oz/a (0.10 - 0.25 lb ai/A)	Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 10 to 14 day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Application Methods: Ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER SC Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 2) **Minimum Application Interval:** 10 days
- 3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** Do not apply more than 48 fl oz (0.78 lb ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 0.8 lb ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) 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).
- 5) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 8 days

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions
Herbs & Spices (except black pepper) Crop Group 19 Allspice Fennel, Florence (seed) Angelica Fenugreek Anise (seed) Grains of Paradise Anise, Star Horehound Annatto Hyssop Balm Juniper (berry) Basil Lavender Borage Lemongrass Burnet Lovage (leaf and seed) Camomile Mace Caper (buds) Marigold Caraway Marjoram Caraway, Black Mustard (seed) Cardamom Nasturtium Cassia (buds) Nutmeg Catnip Parsley (dried) Celery Seed Pennyroyal Chervil (dried) Pepper, White Chive Poppy Seed Chive, Chinese Rosemary Cinnamon Rue Clary Saffron Clove (buds) Sage Coriander (cilantro or Savory, Summer and Chinese parsley) (leaf) Winter Coriander (seed) Sweet Bay Costmary Tansy Culantro (leaf and seed) Tarragon Cumin Thyme Curry (leaf) Vanilla Dill (seed) Wintergreen Dillweed Woodruff Fennel, Common Wormwood	Corynespora Blight (<i>Corynespora cassicola</i>) Dill Blight (<i>Cercosporidium punctum</i>) Phoma Blight (<i>Passalora puncta</i>)	6.0 - 15.5 fl oz/A (0.10 - 0.25 lb ai/A)	Applications should begin at the onset of disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7 day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Application Methods: 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 DEXTER SC Fungicide 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 ai/A)	Application Instructions
Herbs & Spices (except black pepper) Crop Group 19 (continued) Wasabi	Fusarium Rhizome and Root Rot <i>(Pythium spp.)</i>	6.2 - 15.4 fl oz/A (0.10 - 0.25 lb ai/A)	Applications should begin at the onset of disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7 day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Application Methods: Ground or 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 DEXTER SC Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 2) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- 3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** Do not apply more than 90 fl oz (1.46 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) 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).
- 5) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 0 days

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions
Leafy Vegetables (except Brassica), Crop Group 4 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, A. spp.)</i> Anthracnose <i>(Microdochium panattonianum, Colletotrichum dematium)</i> Ascochyta Leaf Spot <i>(Ascochyta spp.)</i> Cercospora Leaf Spot <i>(Cercospora spp.)</i> Rust <i>(Puccinia spp., Uromyces spp.)</i> Septoria Leaf Spot <i>(Septoria petroselini)</i> White Rust <i>(Albugo occidentalis)</i>	6.0 - 15.5 fl oz/A (0.10 - 0.25 lb ai/A)	For both downy and powdery mildew , make preventative applications on a 5 to 7 day schedule. For all other diseases , applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7 to 14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Application Methods: Ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than one application of DEXTER SC Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. ATTENTION: Applications to leafy vegetable foliage have contributed to phytotoxicity under certain circumstances. Proceed with caution when tank mixing with adjuvants when treating all leafy vegetables. DEXTER SC Fungicide must not be tank mixed on leaf lettuce with permethrin, lambda-cyhalothrin, aluminum tris or products containing these active ingredients, or another product that may increase the penetration of DEXTER SC Fungicide into the leaf surface, such as, but not limited to, silicone wetters.
	Downy Mildew <i>(Bremia lactucae)</i> Powdery Mildew <i>(Erysiphe cichoracearum)</i>	12.0 - 15.5 fl oz/A (0.20 - 0.25 lb ai/A)	
	Soilborne Diseases Webb Blight, Bottom Rot, Crater Rot, Root Rot <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i>	0.40 - 0.80 fl oz/ 1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 2) **Minimum Application Interval:** 5 days
- 3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** Do not apply more than 90 fl oz (1.46 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) 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.
- 5) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 0 days

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions
<p>Legume Vegetables, Dry and Succulent, Crop Group 6 and Legume Vegetables, Foliage of any Cultivar of Bean (<i>Phaseolus</i> spp.) and Field Pea (<i>Pisum</i> spp.), Crop Group 7</p> <p>Bean (<i>Lupinus</i> spp.) (includes grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin)</p> <p>Bean (<i>Phaseolus</i> spp.) (includes field bean, kidney bean, lima bean, navy bean, pinto bean, runner bean, snap bean, tepary bean, wax bean)</p> <p>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)</p> <p>Bean (<i>Glycine</i> max)</p> <p>Soybean, Immature Seed (edamame)</p> <p>Broad bean (fava bean) (<i>Vicia faba</i>)</p> <p>Chickpea (garbanzo bean) (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)</p> <p>Guar (<i>Cyamopsis tetragonoloba</i>)</p> <p>Jackbean (<i>Canavalia ensiformis</i>)</p> <p>Lablab Bean (hyacinth bean) (<i>Lablab purpureus</i>)</p> <p>Lentil (<i>Lens esculenta</i>)</p> <p>Pea (<i>Pisum</i> spp.) (includes dwarf pea, edible-pod pea, English pea, garden pea, green pea, field pea, snow pea, sugar snap pea)</p> <p>Pigeon Pea (<i>Cajanus cajan</i>)</p> <p>Sword Bean (<i>Canavalia gladiata</i>)</p>	<p>Bean Rust (<i>Uromyces appendiculatus</i>)</p> <p>Alternaria Blight (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.)</p> <p>Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>)</p> <p>Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum lindemuthianum</i>)</p> <p>Ascochyta Blight (<i>Mycosphaerella pinodes</i>)</p> <p>Ascochyta Leaf and Pod Spot (<i>Ascochyta</i> spp.)</p> <p>Ascochyta Leaf Spot (<i>Ascochyta phaseolorum</i>)</p> <p>Rust (<i>Phakopsora</i> spp.)</p> <p>Southern Blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)</p> <p>Web Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p>	<p>6.0 fl oz/A (0.10 lb ai/A)</p> <p>6.0 - 15.5 fl oz/A (0.10 - 0.25 lb ai/A)</p>	<p>Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7 to 14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Use the higher rates under severe disease pressure.</p> <p>Application Methods: Ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. For rust, use of a non-ionic surfactant is advised.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER SC Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p>
	<p>Soilborne Diseases</p> <p>Rhizoctonia Root Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p>	<p>0.40 - 0.80 fl oz/1000 row feet</p>	<p>For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.</p> <p>Apply 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>NOTE: Conduct a seed safety test with your crop before making in-furrow applications.</p>

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 2) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- 3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** Do not apply more than 90 fl oz (1.46 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) 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).
- 5) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 14 days for dry legume vegetables (dry bean and dry pea seeds); 0 days for succulent beans and peas.
- 6) For use on soybeans, please refer to the soybean crop directions for use.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions
Mint (Fresh or for processing into mint oil)	Leaf Spot (<i>Ramularia</i> spp., <i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>Phoma</i> spp.) Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Rust (<i>Puccinia menthae</i>)	6.0 - 15.5 fl oz/A (0.10 - 0.25 lb ai/A)	Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7 to 10 day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Application Methods: Ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER SC Fungicide 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	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 2) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- 3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** Do not apply more than 42 fl oz (0.68 lb ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 0.75 lb ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) 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).
- 5) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 7 days for processed mint; 0 days for fresh mint.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions
<p>Nongrass Animal Feeds (Forage, Fodder, Straw and Hay) Crop Group 18</p> <p>For pure/mixed stands of the following or stands mixed with grasses:</p> <p>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.)</p>	<p>Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum trifolii</i>) Black Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia leguminicola</i>) Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Common Leaf Spot (<i>Pseudopeziza solani</i>) Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora</i> spp.) Leaf Spot (<i>Leptosphaerulina briosiana</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Oidium</i> spp., <i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Rhizoctonia and Stem Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Rust (<i>Phakopsora</i> spp., <i>Uromyces</i> spp.) Spring Black Stem and Leaf Spot (<i>Phoma medicaginis</i>) Stagonospora Leaf Spot (<i>Stagonospora meliloti</i>) Stemphylium Leaf Spot (<i>Stemphylium</i> spp.) Summer Black Stem and Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora medicaginis</i>) Yellow Leaf Blotch (<i>Leptotrichia medicaginis</i>)</p>	<p>6.0 - 15.5 fl oz/A (0.10 - 0.25 lb ai/A)</p>	<p>Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season. Use the higher rates under severe disease pressure.</p> <p>Application Methods: Ground, air or chemigation. Use of an additive such as crop oil concentrate or non-ionic surfactant is advised.</p> <p>For management of outbreaks of Asian soybean rust and other Puccinia species on alternate host species such as kudzu, lespedeza, trefoil and vetch, apply DEXTER SC Fungicide 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.</p> <p>Do not apply more than three sequential applications of DEXTER SC Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p>
	<p>Sclerotinia Crown Rot and Wilt on Clover (<i>Sclerotinia trifoliorum</i>)</p>	<p>10.0 fl oz/A (0.17 lb ai/A)</p>	

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 2) Do not apply more than 0.25 lb ai/A per cutting.
- 3) **Minimum Application Interval:** 14 days
- 4) **Maximum Annual Rate:** Do not apply more than 42 fl oz (0.68 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 0.75 lb ai per acre per 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) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 14 days for grazing or harvest of forage and hay.
- 7) Not for use on rangeland.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/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>Plasmopara halstedii</i> , <i>Plasmopara helianthi</i>) Pasm (<i>Septoria linicola grass</i>) Sunflower Rust (<i>Puccinia helianthi</i>)	6.0 - 15.5 fl oz/A (0.10 - 0.25 lb ai/A)	Apply 6.0 fl oz at early bud followed by 14.0 fl oz at about 45 days before harvest. A third application of 7.0 fl oz may be made 30 days before harvest. Application Methods: 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 DEXTER SC Fungicide 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) Maximum Single Application Rate: Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table. 2) Minimum Application Interval: 14 days 3) Maximum Annual Rate: Do not apply more than 24 fl oz (0.39 lb ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 0.45 lb ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 4) 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). 5) Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 30 days			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions
Peanuts	Soilborne Diseases - early season (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 in-furrow at planting for control of various seed/seedling diseases including early season suppression of stem rot. See directions and rates under PRODUCT INFORMATION section.
	Soilborne Diseases - mid-late season 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 fl oz/A (0.20 - 0.40 lb ai/A)	Apply at approximately 60 and 90 days after planting as a foliar application. Applications may be made earlier in the season if environmental conditions favor disease development. These two applications of DEXTER SC Fungicide will provide protection against the soilborne 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 to 24.5 fl oz/A. For light disease pressure and dry environmental conditions (non-irrigated, low rainfall), use 12.0 to 24.5 fl oz/A. For control of Pythium, a rate of 24.5 fl oz/A is required. Additional applications of other fungicides on a leaf spot application schedule will be required to provide season-long disease control of the leaf spot diseases. Application Methods: 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 fl oz/A (0.10 - 0.30 lb ai/A)	For foliar disease control only, a lower rate may be applied on a 10 to 14 day interval. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER SC Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 2) **Minimum Application Interval:** 10 days
- 3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** Do not apply more than 49 fl oz (0.79 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 0.8 lb ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) 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 18.5 fl oz/A, so not apply more than 2 applications per year.
- 5) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 14 days

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions
Pistachios	<p>Alternaria Late Blight (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>)</p> <p>Botryosphaeria Panicle and Shoot Blight (<i>Botryosphaeria dothidea</i>)</p> <p>Septoria Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria pistaciarum</i>)</p>	6.0 - 15.5 fl oz/A (0.10 - 0.25 lb ai/A)	<p>Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on 7 to 21 day intervals following the resistance management guidelines.</p> <p>Application Methods: Ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER SC Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p>
<p>Specific Use Restrictions:</p> <p>1) Maximum Single Application Rate: Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.</p> <p>2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days</p> <p>3) Maximum Annual Rate: Do not apply more than 90 fl oz (1.46 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.</p> <p>4) 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).</p> <p>5) Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days</p>			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions
Potatoes	<p>Black Dot (<i>Colletotrichum coccodes</i>)</p> <p>Early Blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)</p> <p>Late Blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)</p> <p>Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>)</p>	6.0 - 20.0 fl oz/A (0.10 - 0.33 lb ai/A)	<p>Early Blight: For a 7 day application schedule, apply 6.2 fl oz product/A. For a 14 day application schedule, apply 12.0 fl oz product/A rate.</p> <p>Late Blight: Apply 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.</p> <p>Addition of a spreader/sticker may improve coverage.</p> <p>For all other diseases, applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7 to 14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Use the high rate and the shorter interval if disease epidemics are severe.</p> <p>Application Methods: Ground, air or chemigation.</p> <p>Do not apply more than one application of DEXTER SC Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p>
	<p>Soilborne Diseases</p> <p>Black Dot (<i>Colletotrichum coccodes</i>)</p> <p>Black Scurf (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p> <p>Silver Scurf (<i>Helminthosporium solani</i>)</p>	0.40 - 0.80 fl oz/ 1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.

<p>Specific Use Restrictions:</p> <p>1) Maximum Single Application Rate: Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.</p> <p>2) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days</p> <p>3) Maximum Annual Rate: Do not apply more than 120 fl oz (1.94 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 2.0 lbs ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.</p> <p>4) 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).</p> <p>5) Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days</p>			
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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions
Quinoa	Leaf Spot (<i>Ascochyta hyalospora</i>) Stalk Rot (<i>Phoma exigua</i>)	12 fl oz/A (0.20 lb ai/A)	Apply prior to disease development. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Application Methods: Ground, air or chemigation.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 2) **Minimum Application Interval:** 14 days
- 3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** Do not apply more than 24 fl oz (0.39 lb ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 0.40 lb ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) When applying at 12.0 fl oz/A, do not apply more than 2 applications per year.
- 5) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 7 days for forage and hay; 14 days for grazing; 30 days for harvest.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions
Rice	Sheath/Stem Diseases Sheath Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	6.0 - 18.5 fl oz/A (0.10 - 0.30 lb ai/A)	Applications should begin prior to disease development. Application Methods: Ground, air or chemigation. For aerial application, use a minimum of 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre.
	Aggregate Sheath Spot (<i>Ceratobasidium oryzae-sativae</i> = <i>Rhizoctonia oryzae-sativae</i>)	9.0 - 18.5 fl oz/A (0.15 - 0.30 lb ai/A)	An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. For sheath blight control , apply from 9.0 to 12.0 fl oz/A depending on the growth stage of the rice and the severity of the disease.
	Black Sheath Rot (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>graminis</i>)		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.
	Sheath Spot (<i>Rhizoctonia oryzae</i>)		For foliar and panicle diseases , apply prior to disease development. DEXTER SC Fungicide must be applied as a preventative treatment for blast control and applied prior to favorable conditions for blast development. For panicle blast, an application should be applied at mid-boot to boot-split but prior to full head emergence. A second application should be applied when panicles are approximately 60 to 90% emerged from the boot (7 to 14 days later).
	Stem Rot (<i>Magnaporthe salvinii</i> = <i>Sclerotium oryzae</i> = <i>Nakateae sigmoidea</i>)		When applying for panicle blast on continuous rice acreage (no rotation to other crops), no more than two sequential foliar applications of DEXTER SC Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides should 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 DEXTER SC Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides per acre per season.
Rice	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>)		
Rice	Panicle Diseases Kernel Smut (<i>Tilletia barclayana</i> = <i>Neovossia barclayana</i>)		
	Panicle Blast (<i>Pyricularia grisea</i>)		

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate 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. Use care in making applications near non-targeted aquatic habitats.
- 4) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- 5) **Maximum Annual Rate:** Do not apply more than 42 fl oz (0.68 lb ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 0.7 lb ai per acre per 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) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 28 days

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions
Sorghum	Anthrachnose (<i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i>) Gray Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora sorghi</i>)	6.0 - 15.5 fl oz/A (0.10 - 0.25 lb ai/A)	Applications should begin prior to disease development. Use higher 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. Application Methods: Ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER SC Fungicide 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 aphanidermatum</i>)	0.40 - 0.80 fl oz/ 1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 2) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- 3) **Maximum Annual Rate:**
 - a. For grain and stover, do not apply more than 42 fl oz (0.68 lb ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 0.75 lb ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
 - b. For forage, do not apply more than 30 fl oz (0.49 lb ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 0.5 lbs ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) 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).
- 5) 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).
- 6) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 14 days

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions
Soybeans Soybean, Immature Seed (edamame)	Aerial Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthrachnose (<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>) Brown Spot (<i>Septoria glycines</i>) Cercospora Blight and Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora kikuchii</i>) Frogeye Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora soja</i>) Pod and Stem Blight (<i>Diaporthe phaseolorum</i>) Rust (<i>Phakopsora</i> spp.)	6.0 - 15.5 fl oz/A (0.10 - 0.25 lb ai/A)	Applications should begin prior to disease development. Use higher 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. Application Methods: 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 advised. Soybean Rust: DEXTER SC Fungicide may be used at 4 fl oz/A when tank mixed with a triazole registered for use on soybean rust. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER SC Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia solani (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Southern blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)	0.40 - 0.80 fl oz/ 1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.

(continued)

Soybeans - Soybean, Immature Seed (edamame) (continued)

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 2) **Minimum Application Interval:** 14 days
- 3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** Do not apply more than 90 fl oz (1.46 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) Do not apply more than 1 application at 15.5 fl oz (0.25 lb ai) per acre per year to soybean forage and hay.
- 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) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 14 days for soybeans (beans); 0 days for soybean forage and hay.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions
Stone Fruits, Crop Group 12-12 Apricot Cherry, Sweet Cherry, Tart Nectarine Peach Plum Plumcot Prune See complete list of stone fruit crops below.	Brown Rot Blossom Blight and Fruit Rot <i>(Monilinia fructicola, M. laxa)</i>	12.0 - 15.5 fl oz/A (0.20 - 0.25 lb ai/A)	For brown rot blossom blight , begin applications at early bloom and continue through petal fall. For brown rot on fruit , DEXTER SC Fungicide may be applied to fruit up to the day of harvest.
	Scab <i>(Cladosporium carpophilum)</i> Alternaria Spot and Fruit Rot <i>(Alternaria alternata)</i> Anthracnose <i>(Colletotrichum prunicola, C. gloeosporioides)</i> Leaf Rust <i>(Tranzschelia discolor)</i> Powdery Mildew <i>(Sphaerotheca pannosa, Podosphaera clandestina)</i> Shot Hole <i>(Wilsonomyces carpophilus)</i>	6.0 - 15.5 fl oz/A (0.10 - 0.25 lb ai/A)	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 to 15.5 fl oz may be used for scab control. Application Methods: Ground, air or chemigation. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER SC Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

Complete List of Stone Fruit Crops: Apricot; Apricot, Japanese; Capulin; Cherry, Black; Cherry, Nanking; Cherry, Sweet; Cherry, Tart; Jujube, Chinese; Nectarine; Peach; Plum; Plum, American; Plum, Beach; Plum, Canada; Plum, Cherry; Plum, Chickasaw; Plum, Damson; Plum, Japanese; Plum, Klamath; Plum, Prune; Plumcot; Sloe; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 2) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- 3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** Do not apply more than 90 fl oz (1.46 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) 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.
- 5) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 0 days

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions
Sugarcane	Brown Rust (<i>Puccinia melanocephala</i>) Orange Rust (<i>Puccinia kuehnii</i>)	9.0 - 12.0 fl oz/A (0.15 - 0.20 lb ai/A)	Scout fields and begin applications at the earliest sign of rust. Applications should begin prior to rust development and continue every 14 to 28 days following resistance management guidelines. An adjuvant may be used at specified rates. Apply in sufficient water volume for adequate coverage and canopy penetration. Application Methods: Ground, air or chemigation. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER SC Fungicide 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 DEXTER SC Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicide per acre per year.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 2) **Minimum Application Interval:** 14 days
- 3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** Do not apply more than 48 fl oz (0.78 lb ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 0.8 lb ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) 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).
- 5) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 30 days
- 6) When applying by air, use no less than 5 gallons spray solution per acre.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions
Ti Palm, Leaves and Roots	Foliar Diseases Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>A. alternata</i>) Ascochyta Leaf Spot (<i>Ascochyta cynarae</i>) Phyllosticta Leaf Spot (<i>Phyllosticta</i> spp.) Rust (<i>Uromyces betae</i> , <i>Puccinia helianthi</i>) White Rust (<i>Albugo tragopogonis</i>)	6.0 - 20.0 fl oz/A (0.10 - 0.33 lb ai/A)	For powdery mildew , make preventative applications on a 5 to 7 day schedule. For all other diseases , applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7 to 14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Application Methods: Ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than one application of DEXTER SC Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not apply more than six applications of DEXTER SC Fungicide per year for <i>Phyllosticta</i> spp.
	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 fl oz/A (0.15 - 0.25 lb ai/A)	Do not apply more than eight applications of DEXTER SC Fungicide per year for <i>Cercospora</i> spp.
	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 soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.

(continued)

Ti Palm, Leaves and Roots (continued)

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 2) **Minimum Application Interval:** 5 days
- 3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** Do not apply more than 120 fl oz (1.94 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 2.0 lbs ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) 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.
- 5) Apply as an in-furrow spray in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre.
- 6) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 0 days

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/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 fl oz/A (0.10 - 0.20 lb ai/A)	Applications should begin prior to disease development, or at first indication that blue mold is in the area. Do not apply as a curative application. If blue mold is present in the field, initiate applications of mancozeb plus dimethomorph prior to a DEXTER SC Fungicide application. Apply on a 7 to 14 day interval with shorter intervals under conditions conducive to disease development. For ground applications, apply in sufficient water volume for adequate coverage and canopy penetration. For aerial application, volumes should be 10 to 15 gallons per acre. Application Methods: Ground, air or chemigation. Do not apply on greenhouse seedlings. Do not tank mix with endosulfan. Tank mixing 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 DEXTER SC Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. NOTE: DEXTER SC Fungicide may enhance weather flecking on the leaves of certain tobacco types. This does not affect yield and quality.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 2) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- 3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** Do not apply more than 30 fl oz (0.49 lb ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 0.52 lb ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) 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).
- 5) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 21 days

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions
Tobacco Transplants in Greenhouse GA, KY, IN, MD, MO, NC, OH, PA, SC, TN and VA only	Target Spot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	6.0 fl oz/A (0.10 lb ai/A)	Apply 6 fl oz/A or 0.14 fl oz (4 mL)/1000 sq ft in enough water for thorough coverage (5 gal/1000 sq ft advised). Make only one application prior to transplanting.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 2) **Maximum Annual Rate:** Do not apply more than 6 fl oz (0.10 lb ai) per acre per year in the greenhouse. Do not apply more than 0.52 lb ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) Make only one application in the greenhouse prior to transplanting.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions
Tomatoes Tomatillos Subgroup 8-10A Bush Tomato Cocona Currant Tomato Garden Huckleberry Goji Berry Groundcherry Naranjilla Sunberry Tomatillo Tomato Tree Tomato Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these	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>(Oidiopsis sicula)</i> Septoria Leaf Spot <i>(Septoria lycopersici)</i> Target Spot <i>(Corynespora cassiicola)</i>	5.0 - 6.2 fl oz/A (0.08 - 0.10 lb ai/A)	Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season following the resistance management guidelines. For late blight , apply at 5 to 7 day intervals. For all other tomato diseases , apply on 7 to 21 day intervals. Application Methods: Ground, air or chemigation. Do not apply more than one application of DEXTER SC Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Under certain weather conditions (particularly high temperatures) DEXTER SC Fungicide 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). A tank mixture with Dimethoate may cause crop injury.
	Late Blight <i>(Phytophthora infestans)</i>	6.2 fl oz/A (0.10 lb ai/A)	On fresh market tomatoes do not use adjuvants or tank mix with any emulsifiable concentrate (EC) product.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 2) **Minimum Application Interval:** 5 days
- 3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** Do not apply more than 35 fl oz (0.57 lb ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 0.6 lb ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) 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).
- 5) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 0 days

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions
Tree Nuts, Crop Group 14-12 (except Pistachios) Almonds Beechnut Brazil Nut Butternut Cashew Chestnut Chinquapin Filbert (hazelnut) Hickory Macadamia Pecan Walnut Pistachios (see specific use instructions) See complete list of tree nut crops below.	Alternaria Leaf and Fruit Spot <i>(Alternaria alternata)</i> Anthracnose <i>(Colletotrichum acutatum, Glomerella cingulata)</i> Eastern Filbert Blight <i>(Anisogramma anomala)</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, M. fructicola)</i>	6.0 - 12.0 fl oz/A (0.10 - 0.20 lb ai/A)	Begin applications prior to disease development and continue at 7 to 21 day intervals throughout the season. Follow resistance management guidelines. For blossom blight , begin applications at early bloom and continue through petal fall. Application Methods: Ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER SC Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

Complete List of Tree Nut Crops: African Nut-tree; Almond; Beechnut; Brazil Nut; Brazilian Pine; Bunya; Bur Oak; Butternut; Cajou Nut; Candlenut; Cashew; Chestnut; Chinquapin; Coconut; Coquito Nut; Dika Nut; Ginkgo; Guiana Chestnut; Hazelnut (Filbert); Heartnut; Hickory Nut; Japanese Horse-chestnut; Macadamia Nut; Mongongo Nut; Monkey-pot; Monkey Puzzle Nut; Okari Nut; Pachira Nut; Peach Palm Nut; Pecan; Pequi; Pili Nut; Pine Nut; Pistachio; Sapucaia Nut; Tropical Almond; Walnut, Black; Walnut, English; Yellowhorn; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 2) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- 3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** Do not apply more than 72 fl oz (1.17 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 1.2 lbs ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) 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).
- 5) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 45 days

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions
Tropical Fruit Acerola Atemoya Avocado Biriba Canistel Cherimoya Custard Apple Dragon Fruit Feijoa Guava Ilama 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	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Rust (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.)	6.0 - 15.5 fl oz/A (0.10 - 0.25 lb ai/A)	Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 10 to 14 day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Application Methods: Ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER SC Fungicide 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	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 2) **Minimum Application Interval:** 10 days
- 3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** Do not apply more than 90 fl oz (1.46 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) 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).
- 5) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 0 days

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions
Vegetables, Leaves of Root and Tuber Group and Root Subgroup Beet, Garden and Sugar ^{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>) Soilborne Diseases Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora betae</i> , <i>C. pastinaceae</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i> , <i>Leveillula taurica</i>) Circular Spot, Southern Blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) Pythium Root Rot (<i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i>) Rhizoctonia Stem Canker, Crown Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	6.0 - 20.0 fl oz/A (0.10 - 0.33 lb ai/A) 9.0 - 15.5 fl oz/A (0.15 - 0.25 lb ai/A) 0.40 - 0.80 fl oz/1000 row feet	For powdery mildew , make preventative applications on a 5 to 7 day schedule. For all other diseases , applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7 to 14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Application Methods: Ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than one application of DEXTER SC Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section. For sugar beets , apply 3 to 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 DEXTER SC Fungicide 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, DEXTER SC Fungicide should not be applied in-furrow. If using DEXTER SC Fungicide at the time of planting, do not use a starter fertilizer with it.
1 = Leaves of Root and Tuber Vegetables, Crop Group 2 2 = Root Vegetable, Crop Subgroup 1A			
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Maximum Single Application Rate: Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table. 2) Minimum Application Interval: 5 days 3) Maximum Annual Rate: Do not apply more than 120 fl oz (1.94 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 2.0 lbs ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products. 4) 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. 5) Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions
Vegetables, Tuberos and Corm Subgroup 1C 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 spp., A. alternata)</i> Ascochyta Leaf Spot <i>(Ascochyta cynarae)</i> Rust <i>(Uromyces betae, Puccinia helianthi)</i> White Rust <i>(Albugo tragopogonis)</i>	6.0 - 20.0 fl oz/A (0.10 - 0.33 lb ai/A)	For powdery mildew , make preventative applications on a 5 to 7 day schedule. For all other diseases , applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7 to 14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Application Methods: Ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than one application of DEXTER SC Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Cercospora Leaf Spot <i>(Cercospora betae, C. pastinaceae)</i> Powdery Mildew <i>(Erysiphe polygoni, Leveillula taurica)</i>	9.0 - 15.5 fl oz/A (0.15 - 0.25 lb ai/A)	
	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	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 2) **Minimum Application Interval:** 5 days
- 3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** Do not apply more than 120 fl oz (1.94 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 2.0 lbs ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) 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.
- 5) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 14 days

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions
Watercress	Cercospora Leaf Spot <i>(Cercospora spp.)</i>	6.0 - 15.5 fl oz/A (0.10 - 0.25 lb ai/A)	Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7 to 10 day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Application Methods: Ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER SC Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 2) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- 3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** Do not apply more than 93 fl oz (1.5 lbs ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) 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).
- 5) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 7 days

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions
Cereals Wheat Triticale	Leaf Rust (<i>Puccinia triticina</i> = <i>Puccinia recondita</i> f. sp. <i>tritici</i>)	4.0 - 12.0 fl oz/A (0.07 - 0.20 lb ai/A)	Applied prior to disease development. Application Methods: 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 DEXTER SC Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicide before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than two applications of DEXTER SC Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicide per season.
	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>)		
	Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>)	7.5 - 11.0 fl oz/A (0.125 - 0.175 lb ai/A)	

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate listed in the table.
- 2) Do not apply after Feekes 10.54.
- 3) **Minimum Application Interval:** 14 days
- 4) **Maximum Annual Rate:** Do not apply more than 24 fl oz (0.39 lb ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 0.4 lb ai per acre per 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 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.
- 6) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 7 days for forage and hay; 14 days for grazing.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl Oz Product/A (lb ai/A)	Application Instructions
Wild Rice	Brown Spot (<i>Bipolaris oryzae</i> or <i>Bipolaris sorokiniana</i>) Also known as <i>Helminthosporium oryzae</i> and <i>H. sativum</i>	12.5 - 15.5 fl oz/A (0.20 - 0.25 lb ai/A)	Apply 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. Application Methods: Ground, air, or chemigation. For aerial application, volumes should be 5 to 10 gallons per acre. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER SC Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicide before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than two applications of DEXTER SC Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicide per season.
	Stem Rot (<i>Nakataea sigmoidea</i>)		

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum rate 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. Use care in making applications near non-target aquatic habitats.
- 4) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- 5) **Maximum Annual Rate:** Do not apply more than 37.5 fl oz (0.61 lb ai) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 0.7 lb ai per acre per year of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 6) 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).
- 7) Do not allow release of irrigation or flood water for at least 14 days after the last application.
- 8) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 28 days

TURF

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION FOR TURF DISEASES

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl oz product per 1,000 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>)	0.38 - 0.77	28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Fusarium patch (<i>Microdochium nivale</i>)	0.38 - 0.77	14 - 28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
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 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.
Leaf spot (<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>)	0.38 - 0.77	14 - 28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink patch (<i>limonomyces roseicollis</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 sever disease pressure.
Pythium blight Pythium root rot (<i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i> , <i>Pythium</i> spp.)	0.38 - 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	28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease.
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>)	0.38 - 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.
Take-all patch (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>avenae</i>)	0.38 - 0.77	28	Make two applications 28 days apart in the spring and two applications 28 days apart in the fall.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION FOR TURF DISEASES (continued)

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl oz product per 1,000 sq. ft)	Application Interval (days)	Application Instructions
Zoysia patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> and/or <i>Gaeumannomyces in crustans</i>)	0.38 - 0.77	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.
Special Use Restrictions:			
1) Do not apply more than two (2) sequential applications of DEXTER SC Fungicide for control of <i>Phythium</i> spp.			
2) For all other diseases, do not apply more than four (4) sequential applications of DEXTER SC Fungicide.			

Fl oz of DEXTER SC Fungicide per 1,000 Sq Ft	Ai per Fl Oz per 1,000 Sq Ft	Fl Oz of DEXTER SC Fungicide per Acre	Pints of DEXTER SC Fungicide per Acre
0.40	0.104	17.4 fl oz/A	1.1 pts/A
0.50	0.130	21.8 fl oz/A	1.4 pts/A
0.60	0.156	26.1 fl oz/A	1.6 pts/A
0.70	0.182	30.5 fl oz/A	1.9 pts/A
0.77	0.200	33.5 fl oz/A	2.1 pts/A
1.35	0.350	58.8 fl oz/A	3.7 pts/A

Amount of DEXTER SC Fungicide to Mix 100 Gallons for Turf Applications

Spray Volume (gallons/1,000 sq. ft)			
Use Rate (fl oz) per 1,000 Sq Ft	2.0 Gals Spray Volume per 1,000 Sq Ft (fl oz)	3.0 Gals Spray Volume per 1,000 Sq Ft (fl oz)	4.0 Gals Spray Volume per 1,000 Sq Ft (fl oz)
0.40	20 fl oz	13 fl oz	10 fl oz
0.50	25 fl oz	17 fl oz	13 fl oz
0.60	30 fl oz	20 fl oz	15 fl oz
0.70	35 fl oz	23 fl oz	18 fl oz
0.77	38.5 fl oz	25.7 fl oz	19.3 fl oz
1.35	67.5 fl oz	45 fl oz	33.75 fl oz

ORNAMENTALS

DEXTER SC Fungicide controls 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. DEXTER SC Fungicide controls certain disease 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

Integrate DEXTER SC Fungicide 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 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. Apply DEXTER SC Fungicide in an alternation or tank mix program with other EPA 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 DEXTER SC Fungicide before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action. A sound resistance management program includes blocks of three DEXTER SC Fungicide applications separated by blocks of two alternate fungicide applications. Do not alternate DEXTER SC Fungicide with other strobilurin fungicides.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Apply DEXTER SC Fungicide 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.

Make DEXTER SC Fungicide applications prior to disease development and continue throughout the year at specified intervals following resistance management guidelines. DEXTER SC Fungicide works best when used as apart of a preventative disease management program.

Use only with surfactants approved for ornamental plants in combination with DEXTER SC Fungicide. Do not use silicone based products with DEXTER SC Fungicide due to the possibility of phytotoxicity. Always test tank mixes on a small group of representative plants prior to broadscale use.

Apply 1.9 to 7.7 fl oz/100 gallons (0.95 to 3.85 fl oz/50 gallons) of DEXTER SC Fungicide every 7 to 28 days (or as specified for a specific disease or plant). 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 diseases, apply 3.85 to 7.7 fl oz/100 gallons (1.9 to 3.85 fl oz/50 gallons) on a 7 to 14 day interval.

Under light to moderate disease pressure, apply the lower specified rate range (1.9 to 3.85 fl oz/100 gallons or 0.95 to 1.95 fl oz/50 gallons) on a 7 to 14 day interval or the higher specified rate range (5.75 to 7.7 fl oz/100 gallons or 2.85 to 3.85 fl oz/50 gallons) on a 14 to 28 day interval.

Under environmental conditions which promote severe disease development, use the higher specified rates range (5.75 to 7.7 fl oz/100 gallons or 2.85 to 3.85 fl oz/50 gallons) on a 7 to 14 day interval.

Application of DEXTER SC Fungicide as a late curative or eradicator treatment will not always result in satisfactory disease control.

DRENCH APPLICATION

Apply DEXTER SC Fungicide to control soilborne, seedling, and crown diseases of production ornamentals (greenhouse, 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. Drench apply DEXTER SC Fungicide to container grown ornamentals using 0.38 to 1.75 fl oz/100 gallons of water. Apply 1 to 2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area on a 7 to 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 DEXTER SC Fungicide before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action.

Caution must be taken before making application of DEXTER SC Fungicide 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

Apply DEXTER SC Fungicide through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field grown ornamentals for soil-borne disease control. Apply 3.85 to 30.75 fl oz DEXTER SC Fungicide 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 RESTRICTIONS

- Do not exceed 2.4 gallons 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 tank mix DEXTER SC Fungicide with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, adjuvants, etc., unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to ornamental plants.
- Do not apply DEXTER SC Fungicide to apple or cherry trees (Flowering, Yoshino variety) due to possible phytotoxicity.
- Do not use spray equipment that has applied DEXTER SC Fungicide for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.

Apply DEXTER SC Fungicide to certain varieties of crabapple for control of apple scab. DEXTER SC Fungicide is 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 DEXTER SC Fungicide. The professional user must conduct small scale testing to insure plant safety prior to broadscale commercial use on plant genera and species.

TABLE 1: DISEASES CONTROLLED

When used in accordance with the label directions, DEXTER SC Fungicide will provide control of the following diseases of ornamental plants:

Disease (Pathogen)	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 (<i>Phomopsis juniperovora</i>)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl oz every 7 - 28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl oz every 7 - 28 days.
b. Tip Blight (<i>Sirococcus strobilinus</i>)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl oz every 7 - 28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl oz every 7 - 28 days.
2. Leaf Blights/Leaf Spots		
a. Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl oz every 7 - 28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl oz every 7 - 28 days.
b. Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp., <i>Elsinoe</i> spp.)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl oz every 7 - 28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl oz every 7 - 28 days.
c. Downy Mildew of Rose (<i>Peronospora sparsa</i>)	Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl oz every 7 - 21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.	Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl oz every 7 - 21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.
d. Entomosporium Leaf Spot (<i>Entomosporium mespili</i>)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl oz every 7 - 28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl oz every 7 - 28 days.
e. Iris Leaf Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella macrospora</i>)	Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl oz every 7 - 21 days.	Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl oz every 7 - 21 days.
f. Leaf Spot (<i>Cladosporium echinulatum</i>)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl oz every 7 - 28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl oz every 7 - 28 days.
g. Rose Blackspot (<i>Diplocarpon rosae</i>)	Apply 7.7 - 15.4 fl oz every 7 - 14 days. Apply DEXTER SC Fungicide on a 7 day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, DEXTER SC Fungicide may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. Do not exceed 46 fl oz/acre application.	Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl oz every 7 - 14 days. Apply DEXTER SC Fungicide on a 7 day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, DEXTER SC Fungicide may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. Do not exceed 46 fl oz/acre/application.
h. Myrothecium Leaf Spot (<i>Myrothecium</i> spp.)	Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl oz every 7 - 21 days.	Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl oz every 7 - 21 days.
i. Downy Mildew of bedding plants (<i>Peronospora</i> spp.)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl oz every 7 - 28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl oz every 7 - 28 days.
j. Scab (<i>Venturia inaequalis</i>)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl oz every 10 - 28 days. Do not apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 4 for sensitive species.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl oz every 10 - 28 days. Do not apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 4 for sensitive species.
k. Marssonina Leaf Spot (<i>Marssonina</i> spp.)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl oz/100 gals every 14 - 28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl oz every 14 - 28 days.
l. Cercospora Leaf Spot	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl oz/100 gals every 7 - 28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl oz 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. <i>Erysiphe pannosa</i> , <i>E. spp.</i>	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl oz every 7 - 28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl oz every 7 - 28 days.
b. <i>Microsphaera azalea</i>	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl oz every 7 - 28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl oz every 7 - 28 days.
c. <i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i>	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl oz every 7 - 28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl oz every 7 - 28 days.

TABLE 1: DISEASES CONTROLLED (continued)

Disease (Pathogen)	Application Instructions	
	8 oz and Larger Containers (fl oz product per 100 gallons)	4 oz Containers (fl oz product per 50 gallons)
4. Rusts		
a. Needle Rust (<i>Melampsora occidentalis</i>)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl oz every 7 - 28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl oz every 7 - 28 days.
b. <i>Phragmidium</i> spp.	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl oz every 7 - 28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl oz every 7 - 28 days.
c. <i>Puccinia</i> spp.	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl oz every 7 - 28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl oz every 7 - 28 days.
d. <i>Gymnosporangium</i> spp.	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl oz every 7 - 28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl oz every 7 - 28 days.
5. Flower Blights		
a. Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp., <i>Elsinoe</i> spp.)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl oz every 7 - 28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl oz every 7 - 28 days.
b. Botrytis Slight (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	Apply 7.7 - 15.4 fl oz every 7 - 21 days. For suppression only. Do not exceed 46 fl oz/acre.	Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl oz every 7 - 21 days. For suppression only. Do not exceed 46 fl oz/acre.
6. Shoot/Stem Diseases		
a. Aerial/Shoot Blight (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl oz every 7 - 28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 1.9 fl oz every 7 - 28 days.
7. Soilborne Diseases (Directed Spray)		
a. <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl oz every 7 - 21 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl oz every 7 - 21 days.
b. <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl oz every 7 - 21 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl oz every 7 - 21 days.
c. <i>Rosarium</i> spp.	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl oz every 7 - 21 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl oz every 7 - 21 days.
8. Soilborne Diseases (Drench)		
a. <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>	Apply 0.35 - 1.75 fl oz, 1 - 2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7 - 28 days.	Apply 0.19 - 0.95 fl oz, 1 - 2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7 - 28 days.
b. <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>	Apply 0.35 - 1.75 fl oz, 1 - 2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7 - 28 days.	Apply 0.19 - 0.95 fl oz, 1 - 2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7 - 28 days.
c. <i>Fusarium</i> spp.	Apply 0.35 - 1.75 fl oz, 1 - 2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7 - 28 days.	Apply 0.19 - 0.95 fl oz, 1 - 2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7 - 28 days.

PLANT SAFETY

DEXTER SC Fungicide is 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 sensitivity to DEXTER SC Fungicide. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not DEXTER SC Fungicide can be used safely on genera, 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.

Do not tank mix DEXTER SC Fungicide with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizer, adjuvants, etc., unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to ornamental plants.

Do not apply DEXTER SC Fungicide to certain apple, crabapple or cherry trees due to possible phytotoxicity. Further, do not use spray equipment that has applied DEXTER SC Fungicide for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.

Tolerant Ornamental Plants

DEXTER SC Fungicide is 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
<i>Abelia</i> spp.	Abelia	2
<i>Abies fraseri</i>	Fraser Fir	1, 4
<i>Abies procera</i>	Noble Fir	1, 4
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese Maple	2
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	2
<i>Ageratum</i> spp.	Floss-flower	3, 4
<i>Ageratum</i> spp.	Pussy's-foot	3, 4
<i>Aglaonema</i> spp.	Chinese Evergreen	2, 4
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle, Bugleweed	3
<i>Antirrhinum</i> spp.	Snap-dragon	2i, 3, 4
<i>Antirrhinum</i> spp.	Zebra-plant	2
<i>Artemisia</i> spp.	Mugwort, Sagebrush	2
<i>Artemisia</i> spp.	Wormwood	2
<i>Aster</i> spp.	Aster, Starwort	4
<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Japanese Aucuba, Japanese Laurel	7
<i>Begonia</i> spp. (except <i>Rieger begonia</i>)	Begonia	2, 3
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Barberry	3, 4
<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3, 4
<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.	Bougainvillea	2
<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>	Rubber-free, Umbrella-tree	2, 7
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Buddleia, Butterfly Bush	2
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Boxwood	2, 7a
<i>Caladium</i> spp.	Caladium	7
<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Camellia	2
<i>Caryota urens</i>	Sago Palm	2, 7
<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Vinca	2
<i>Ceanothus sanguineus</i>	Wild Lilac	3
<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.	Ceanothus, California Lilac, Snowball	3
<i>Cedrus Atlantica</i>	Atlas Cedar	2, 4
<i>Cedrus</i> spp.	White Cedar	2, 4
<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	Western Redbud	2
<i>Chamaecyparis</i> spp.	Cypress, Leyland Cypress	1
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> spp.	Sawara Cypress	1
<i>Chamaedorea elegans</i>	Parlor Palm	7
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.	Chrysanthemums	2, 7c
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Clethra, White Alder	2
<i>Cornus</i> spp.	Dogwood, Pink Dogwood, Flowering Dogwood	2b, 3
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Dogwood	2b, 3
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas Grass	3
<i>Cotoneaster adpressus</i>	Creeping Cotoneaster	7

Botanical Name	Common Name	Diseases
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Cotoneaster - Variegated Rockspray	7
<i>Cyclamen</i> spp.	Cyclamen	7c
<i>Cyperus</i> spp.	Cyperus	1
<i>Delphinium</i> spp.	Larkspur	2
<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	Carnation	3, 4
<i>Dianthus</i> spp.	Pink	3, 4
<i>Dieffenbachia</i> spp.	Dumb-cane	2
<i>Diets iridioides</i>	African Iris, Butterfly Iris	4c
<i>Digitalis</i> spp.	Foxglove	2, 3
<i>Epipremnum</i> spp.	Pothos	2
<i>Erica darleyensis</i>	Heather	2
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Dwarf Winged Euonymus	2
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Burning Bush	2
<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>	Evergreen Euonymus	2
<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	Poinsettia	2a
<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	Japanese Fatsia, Paper-plant	2
<i>Ficus</i> spp.	Fig	2
<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>	Forsythia	2
<i>Gaillardia</i> spp.	Blanket Flower	2
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Gardenia	3
<i>Geranium</i> spp.	Cranesbill	5b
<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>	Gerber Daisy, Transvaal Daisy	3
<i>Hedera Algeriensis</i>	Algerian Ivy	2
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy	2
<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>	Hibiscus	2, 3
<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Hibiscus	2, 3
<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Rose of Sharon	2, 3
<i>Hosta</i> spp.	Hosta	2
<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	French Hydrangea	2, 3
<i>Hydrangea</i> spp.	Hydrangea	2, 3
<i>Ilex</i> spp.	Holly, Winterberry, Yaupon	3
<i>Impatiens</i> spp. ¹	Balsam, Impatiens ¹	2a, 7a
<i>Iris xiphium</i>	Iris (Bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	2e
<i>Itea virginica</i>	Virginia Willow	3, 4
<i>Juniperus procumbens</i>	Juniper	1a, 4
<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	Juniper	1a, 4
<i>Juniperus</i> spp.	Juniper	1a, 4
<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

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

Botanical Name	Common Name	Diseases
<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Sweet Alyssum	7
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	2
<i>Magnolia soulangeana</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>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>	Grass	2
<i>Peperomia</i> spp.	Baby Rubber-plant	2, 7
<i>Petunia</i> spp.	Petunia	6a
<i>Phalaris</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 pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	1
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Japanese Andromeda	2, 7
<i>Pinus mugo</i>	Muhgo Pine	1b, 4
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Black Pine	1b, 4
<i>Pinus sylvestris</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>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Mock-orange	3, 4
<i>Plectranthus</i> spp.	Swedish Ivy, Coleus	2
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Poplar	4
<i>Populus</i> spp.	Aspen Trees	2
<i>Potentilla</i> spp.	Cinquefoil	2
<i>Primula</i> spp.	Primrose	2
<i>Prunus pumila</i>	Cherry	2, 5
<i>Prunus</i> spp.	Flowering Plum, Purple-leaf Plum	2, 5
<i>Pseudotsuga</i> spp.	Douglas Fir	1, 4
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Bradford's Pear	3
<i>Quercus falcata</i>	Red Oak	2, 3
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak	2, 3
<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>	Indian Hawthorn	2, 3, 4
<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	Azaleas, Rhododendron	2b, 3, 6, 7
<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	Glacier Azalea	2b, 3, 6, 7

Botanical Name	Common Name	Diseases
<i>Rosa</i> spp.	Rose	2a, 2c, 3c, 4b
<i>Rosmarinus</i> spp.	Rosemary (Prostrate)	2
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Black-eyed Susan	2j
<i>Salvia</i> spp.	Sage	3, 4j
<i>Schlumbergera</i>	Holiday Cactus	2, 7
<i>Sedum</i> spp.	Orpine, Stonecrop	2
<i>Sempervivum</i> spp.	Live-forever, House-leek	2
<i>Setaria</i> spp.	Ribbon Grass	2, 3
<i>Spathiphyllum floribundum</i>	Peace Lily	2, 7
<i>Spiraea bumalda</i>	Spirea	3
<i>Spiraea japonica</i>	Spirea	3
<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Queen Palm	2
<i>Tagetes</i> spp.	Marigold	2a
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Spreading Yew	7
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western Red Cedar	4
<i>Thujopsis</i> spp.	Arborvitae	2
<i>Thymus serpyllum</i>	Creeping Thyme	2
<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Western Hemlock	4
<i>Tsuga</i> spp.	Hemlock	4
<i>Verbena</i> spp.	Verbena, Vervain	3
<i>Viburnum</i> spp.	Viburnum	2, 3, 4
<i>Vinca</i> spp.	Periwinkle	2, 6a
<i>Viola</i> spp. ¹	Viola, Pansy ¹	2
<i>Weigela Florida</i>	Pink Weigela	2
<i>Yucca</i> spp.	Yucca	7
<i>Zinnia</i> spp.	Zinnia	2a, 3

¹ 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	<i>Abelia</i> spp.
Andromeda Japanese	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
Arborvitae	<i>Thujopsis</i> spp.
Aspen Trees	<i>Populus</i> spp.
Aster	<i>Aster</i> spp.
Aucuba, Japanese	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Azalea, Glacier	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Azaleas	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Balsam	<i>Impatiens</i> spp.
Barberry	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
Begonia (except Rieger begonia)	<i>Begonia</i> spp.
Birch, River	<i>Betula nigra</i>
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>

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

Common Name	Botanical Name
Blanket Flower	<i>Gaillardia</i> spp.
Bougainvillea	<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.
Boxwood	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
Buddleia	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>
Bugle	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Bugleweed	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Burning Bush	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>
Butterfly Bush	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>
Cactus, Holiday	<i>Schlumbergera</i>
Caladium	<i>Caladium</i> spp.
Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i>
Carnation	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>
Ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Cedar, Atlas	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>
Cedar, Red	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Cedar, Western Red	<i>Thuja plicata</i>
Cedar, White	<i>Cedrus</i> spp.
Cherry	<i>Prunus pumila</i>
Christmas Tree	See Fraser fir, Scotch pine, and Douglas fir
Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.
Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla</i> spp.
Clethra	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>
Coleus	<i>Plectranthus</i> spp.
Cotoneaster, Creeping	<i>Cotoneaster adpressus</i>
Cotoneaster, Variegated Rockspray	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>
Crabapple (See Table 4 for variety list)	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Cranesbill	<i>Geranium</i> spp.
Crapemyrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Cyclamen	<i>Cyclamen</i> spp.
Cyperus	<i>Cyperus</i> spp.
Cypress, Sawara	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Chamaecyparis</i> spp.
Daisy, Gerber	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>
Daisy, Transvaal	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>
Dogwood	<i>Cornus</i> spp.
Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Dogwood, Pink	<i>Cornus</i> spp.
Dumb-cane	<i>Dieffenbachia</i> spp.
Euonymus, Dwarf Winged	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>
Euonymus, Evergreen	<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>
Evergreen, Chinese	<i>Aglaonema</i> spp.
Fatsia, Japanese	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>

Common Name	Botanical Name
Fig	<i>Ficus</i> spp.
Fir, Douglas	<i>Pseudotsuga</i> spp.
Fir, Fraser	<i>Abies fraseri</i>
Fir, Noble	<i>Abies procera</i>
Floss-flower	<i>Ageratum</i> spp.
Forsythia	<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis</i> spp.
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
Geranium	<i>Pelargonium</i> spp.
Grass	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>
Grass, Dwarf Pampas	<i>Phalaris</i> spp.
Grass, Pampas	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
Hawthorn, Indian	<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>
Heather	<i>Erica darleyensis</i>
Hemlock	<i>Tsuga</i> spp.
Hemlock, Western	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex</i> spp.
Hosta	<i>Hosta</i> spp.
House-leek	<i>Sempervivum</i> spp.
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea</i> spp.
Hydrangea, French	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>
Impatiens ¹	<i>Impatiens</i> spp. ¹
Iris (Bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	<i>Iris xiphium</i>
Iris, African	<i>Diets iridioides</i>
Iris, Butterfly	<i>Diets iridioides</i>
Ivy, Algerian	<i>Hedera algeriensis</i>
Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Ivy, Swedish	<i>Plectranthus</i> spp.
Juniper	<i>Juniperus procumbens</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.
Larkspur	<i>Delphinium</i> spp.
Laurel	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>
Laurel, Australian	<i>Pittosporum</i> spp.
Laurel, Japanese	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Lilac, California	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Lilac, Wild	<i>Ceanothus sanguineus</i>
Lily, Asiatic	<i>Lilium</i> spp.
Lily, Peace	<i>Spathiphyllum floribundum</i>
Lily-turf	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Live-forever	<i>Sempervivum</i> spp.

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

Common Name	Botanical Name
Magnolia	<i>Magnolia</i> spp.
Magnolia, Saucer	<i>Magnolia soulangeana</i>
Magnolia, Southern	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Maple, Japanese	<i>Acer palmatum</i>
Maple Sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
Marigold	<i>Tagetes</i> spp.
Mock-orange	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Mugwort	<i>Artemisia</i> spp.
Nandina	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Oak, Pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>
Oak, Red	<i>Quercus falcata</i>
Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Orpine	<i>Sedum</i> spp.
Palm, Date	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>
Palm, Parlor	<i>Chamaedorea elegans</i>
Palm, Queen	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>
Palm, Roebelin's	<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>
Palm, Sago	<i>Caryota urens</i>
Pansy ¹	<i>Viola</i> spp. ¹
Paper Plant	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>
Pear Bradford's	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>
Periwinkle	<i>Vinca</i> spp.
Petunia	<i>Petunia</i> spp.
Philodendron	<i>Philodendron</i> spp.
Phlox	<i>Phlox</i> spp.
Photinia, Red-tip	<i>Photinia glabra</i>
Pine	<i>Pinus</i> spp.
Pine, Black	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
Pine, Eastern White	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Pine, Muhgo	<i>Pinus mugo</i>
Pine Scotch	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Pink	<i>Dianthus</i> spp.
Plum, Flowering	<i>Prunus</i> spp.
Plum, Purple-leaf	<i>Prunus</i> spp.
Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.
Poplar	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>
Pothos	<i>Epipremnum</i> spp.
Primrose	<i>Primula</i> spp.
Pussy's-foot	<i>Ageratum</i> spp.
Redbud, Western	<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Ribbon-grass	<i>Setaria</i> spp.
Rose of Sharon	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>

Common Name	Botanical Name
Rose	<i>Rosa</i> spp.
Rose-bay	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Rosemary (Prostrate)	<i>Rosmarinus</i> spp.
Rubber-plant, Baby	<i>Peperomia</i> spp.
Rubber Tree	<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>
Sage	<i>Salvia</i> spp.
Sagebrush	<i>Artemisia</i> spp.
Snap-dragon	<i>Antirrhinum</i> spp.
Snowball	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Spirea	<i>Spiraea bumalda</i>
Spirea	<i>Spiraea japonica</i>
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>Lobularia maritima</i>
Thymes Creeping	<i>Thymus serpyllum</i>
Umbrella-tree	<i>Brassaia actinophylla</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>Clethra</i> spp.
Weigela, Pink	<i>Weigela Florida</i>
Willow, Virginia	<i>Itea virginica</i>
Winterberry	<i>Ilex</i> spp.
Wormwood	<i>Artemisia</i> spp.
Yaupon	<i>Ilex</i> spp.
Yew, Spreading	<i>Taxus baccata</i>
Yucca	<i>Yucca</i> spp.
Zebra-Plant	<i>Aphelandra</i> spp.
Zinnia	<i>Zinnia</i> spp.

¹ 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	Mary Potter
<i>atrosanguinea</i>	Molten Lava
<i>baccata</i>	New Centennial
<i>baccata</i> var. <i>jackii</i>	Ormiston Roy
<i>baccata</i> var. <i>mandshurica</i>	Pink Satin
Callaway	Prairie Maid
Candymint Sargent	Prairifire
Christmas Holly	Profusion
<i>coronaria</i>	<i>pumila</i>
David	Ralph Shay
Dolgo	Red Jade
Donald Wyman	Red Baron
Dorothea	Sargent
Doublings	<i>sargentii</i>
Eleyi	<i>sieboldii</i>
Enterprise	Selkirk
Evereste	Sentinel
Eyelynn	Silver Moon
<i>floribunda</i>	Sliver Drift
Gloriosa	Sinai Fire
Golden Delicious	<i>spectabilis</i>
Golden Raindrops	Sugar Tyme
Hopa	Van Eseltine
Indian Magic	White Angel
Island	Williams Pride
Katherine	Winter Gold
Lancelot	Yellow Delicious
Louisa	<i>zumi</i> Calocarpa

TABLE 5. Intolerant Plants (DO NOT apply DEXTER SC Fungicide to these species or varieties)

Common Name	Botanical Name
Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>
Crabapple - Flame variety	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Crabapple - Brandywine variety	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Crabapple - Novamac variety	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Cherry, Flowering - Yoshino variety	<i>Prunus yedoensis</i>
Leatherleaf Fern and Other Ferns for cut foliage	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i> and other species for cut foliage
Privet	<i>Ligustrum</i> spp.

CONIFERS AND COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION ROSES

DEXTER SC Fungicide controls certain diseases on conifers in production (indoor and outdoor) and landscape situations. 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	Diplodia tip blight <i>(Diplodia pinea)</i> Lophodermium Needlecast <i>(Lophodermium pinastri)</i> Swiss Needlecast <i>(Phaeocryptopus gaeumannii)</i>	6.1 - 15.3 fl oz/A (0.10 - 0.25 lb ai/A)	<p>Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: Integrate DEXTER SC Fungicide into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance and removal of plant debris in which inoculum may overwinter.</p> <p>Resistance Management: Do not apply more than four sequential applications of DEXTER SC Fungicide before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than eight applications of DEXTER SC Fungicide per acre per year.</p> <p>Application Directions: Begin DEXTER SC Fungicide applications prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at 7 to 21 day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Make applications by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p>
Roses (Commercial Rose Production)	Downy Mildew <i>(Peronospora sparsa)</i> Powdery Mildew <i>(Sphaerotheca pannosa)</i> Rust <i>(Phragmidium mucronatum, P. tuberculatum, and other Phragmidium spp.)</i> Septoria Leaf Spot <i>(Septoria rosea)</i> Alternaria Leaf Spot <i>(Alternaria alternata)</i>	3.0 - 15.3 fl oz/A (0.05 - 0.25 lb ai/A)	<p>Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: Integrate DEXTER SC Fungicide 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.</p> <p>Resistance Management: Do not make more than four sequential applications of DEXTER SC Fungicide before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than eight applications per acre per year.</p> <p>Application Directions: Begin DEXTER SC Fungicide application prior to disease development and continue throughout the year on 7 to 21 day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Make applications by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p> <p>Plant Safety: DEXTER SC Fungicide is 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 DEXTER SC Fungicide with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizer, etc. unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to roses.</p>
<p>Specific Use Restrictions: Do not apply more than 123 fluid ounces of product/acre/year (2.0 lbs ai/A).</p>			

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or 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 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use and disposal. Drain 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 [greater than 5 gallons]

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

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 1/4 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.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION READ BEFORE USING PRODUCT

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 reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests, and must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks 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 UPL NA Inc. or Seller. Handling, storage, and use of the product by Buyer or User are beyond the control of UPL NA Inc. and Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold UPL NA Inc. and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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