



DEXTER™ XCEL

FUNGICIDE

A broad spectrum fungicide for control of the listed plant diseases on specified crops.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	BY WEIGHT
Mancozeb: A coordination product of zinc ion and manganese ethylenebisdithiocarbamate	27.25%
in which the ingredients are:	
Manganese++	5.53%
Zinc++	0.70%
Ethylenebisdithiocarbamate ion (C ₄ H ₆ N ₂ S ₄)--	21.02%
Azoxystrobin: methyl €-2-[2-[6-(2-cyanophenoxy) pyrimidin-4-yloxy]phenyl] -3-methoxyacrylate	3.09%
Tebuconazole	2.72%
OTHER INGREDIENTS	66.94%
TOTAL	100.00%

Contains 3.01 lbs ai of mancozeb, 0.34 lb ai azoxystrobin, and 0.30 lb ai tebuconazole per gallon.

EPA Reg. No. 70506-342

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

FIRST AID

IF ON SKIN: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes. Call poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

IF SWALLOWED: Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything to an unconscious person.

IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF INHALED: 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.

Contact the Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center at 1-866-673-6671 for emergency medical treatment information.

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



NET CONTENTS: _____ GALLONS



**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

CAUTION

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are nitrile rubber, natural rubber, or butyl rubber.

Mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt
- Long pants
- Shoes and socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves, made of any waterproof material (except pilots, groundboom applicators, and airblast applicators)

In addition mixers/loaders supporting aerial applications on peppers must wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with any N, R, or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any N, R, or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air-purifying respirator with a HE filter.

See engineering controls for additional 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. Discard clothing or other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS:

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR part 170.240 (d)(4-6)].

Human flagging is prohibited. Flagging to support aerial application is limited to use of the Global Positioning System (GPS) or mechanical flaggers.

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside, then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to mammals, fish and aquatic organisms. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water by disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory

Azoxystrobin, a degradate of azoxystrobin, and tebuconazole are known to leach through soil to groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater 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 run-off of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water via run-off 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 for contamination of water from run-off and sediment. Run-off of this product also will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

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

Physical and Chemical Hazard

Do not mix or allow to come into contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING.

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Failure to follow the use directions and precautions on this label may result in plant injury or poor disease control.

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) 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 24 hours. In sweet corn, do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 19 days.

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
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Applications to lawn grasses, golf courses, industrial (office park), and municipal lawns are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow others to enter treated areas until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT USE INFORMATION

RESTRICTIONS

- DO NOT spray DEXTER XCEL fungicide where spray drift may reach apple trees.
- DO NOT use spray equipment to spray apple trees which has been previously used to apply DEXTER XCEL fungicide. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties.
- Greenhouse use: Do not use for commercial transplant production in the greenhouse unless otherwise specified on the label.
- Foliar Applications
 - Where EBDC Products Used Allow the Same Maximum Poundage of Active Ingredient Per Acre Per Season: If more than one product containing an EBDC active ingredient is used on a crop during the same growing season and the EBDC products used allow the same maximum poundage of active ingredient per acre per season, then the total poundage of all such EBDC products used must not exceed any one of the specified individual EBDC product maximum seasonal poundage of active ingredient allowed per acre.
 - Where EBDC Products Used Allow Different Maximum Poundage of Active Ingredient Per Acre Per Season: If more than one product containing an EBDC active ingredient is used on a crop during the same growing season and the EBDC products used allow different maximum poundage of active ingredient per acre per season, then the total poundage of all such EBDC products used must not exceed the lowest specified individual EBDC product maximum seasonal poundage of active ingredient allowed per acre.
- Use of DEXTER XCEL fungicide through airblast application equipment on grapes in prohibited in the following townships and boroughs of Erie County, Pennsylvania: **Northeast, Harborcreek, Lawrence Park, Erie, Presque Isle, Millcreek, Fairview, Girard, and Springfield.**
- **OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING RESTRICTIONS WHEN SPRAYING IN THE VICINITY OF AQUATIC AREAS SUCH AS LAKES, RESERVOIRS, RIVERS, PERMANENT STREAMS, MARSHES OR NATURAL PONDS AND ESTUARIES.**
 - Apply only during alternate years in fields adjacent to aquatic areas listed above.
 - DO NOT apply by ground or air within 100 feet of aquatic areas listed above.
 - DO NOT cultivate within 10 feet of an aquatic area to allow growth of a vegetative filter strip.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, please note that DEXTER XCEL fungicide contains azoxystrobin (a Group 11 fungicide), mancozeb (a Group M3 fungicide) and tebuconazole (a Group 3 fungicide). Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to DEXTER XCEL fungicide and other Group 11, or Group 3 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of DEXTER XCEL fungicide or other Group 3 or Group 11 fungicides with different modes of actions within a growing season.
- Adopt an integrated disease management program for fungicide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, and crop rotation, 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.

Phytotoxicity

DEXTER XCEL fungicide is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties.

AVOID SPRAY DRIFT.

Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees and apple fruit.

DO NOT spray 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. Consult your State extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

Adjuvants/Fertilizers

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 program is recommended. Do not combine DEXTER XCEL fungicide in the spray tank with surfactants or fertilizers unless compatibility charts or your own prior use has shown that the combination is physically compatible, effective and non-injurious under your conditions of use. If physical compatibility is unknown, the following procedure should be followed: Pour the recommended proportions of the products into a suitable container of water, mix thoroughly and allow to stand at least twenty (20) minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be remixed readily, the mixture is considered physically compatible.

Efficacy

Under certain conditions conducive to extended infection periods, use another registered fungicide for additional applications if maximum amount of DEXTER XCEL 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.

Rotational Crop Restrictions

Treated areas may be replanted with any crop specified on this label as soon as practical after last application. Any crop not specified on this label may be planted into treated area 120 days after last application except buckwheat and millet which has a plant back interval of 365 days (12 months).

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

AS A SPRAY - AGRICULTURAL CROPS (Ground or Aerial Equipment): Apply DEXTER XCEL fungicide at the rate specified; use sufficient water to provide thorough coverage: use 10 - 100 gallons per acre for ground equipment and no less than 3 gallons per acre for aircraft. Add DEXTER XCEL fungicide slowly to water in the spray tank with agitation, or premix thoroughly in separate holding tank for concentrate or aircraft sprayers. Continuous agitation is required to keep the product in suspension. A spreader-sticker spray adjuvant may be used with this product if needed. If tank mixed, follow more restrictive labeling of any tank mix partner. Do not tank mix with any product that contains a prohibition on tank mixing.

AS A SPRAY - NON-AGRICULTURAL USE: DEXTER XCEL fungicide may be applied with all types of spray equipment commonly used for making ground and aerial applications. Do not apply DEXTER XCEL fungicide through any type of ultra low volume (ULV) spray system. Proper adjustments and calibration of spraying equipment to give good canopy penetrations and coverage is essential for good disease control. The higher rates in the rate range and/or shorter spray intervals may be required under conditions of heavy infection

pressure, highly susceptible varieties, or when environmental conditions conducive to disease exist.

For ground applications, apply DEXTER XCEL fungicide in sufficient water volume for adequate coverage and canopy penetration.

SHAKE WELL BEFORE MIXING.

MIXING ORDER: When tank mixing DEXTER XCEL fungicide with other products, introduce the products into the tank in the following order:

1. Products in water soluble bags,
2. wettable powders,
3. water dispersible granules,
4. water-based suspension concentrates,
5. water soluble concentrates,
6. oil-based concentrates,
7. emulsifiable concentrates,
8. adjuvants, surfactants, oils,
9. soluble fertilizers, and
10. drift retardants.

Always allow each product to fully disperse before adding the next product. Do not allow spray mixture to stand overnight or for prolonged periods. Make up on the amount of spray required for immediate use. Sprayers should be thoroughly cleaned immediately after application.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. Test for compatibility of products before mixing. Add a small amount of this product to an equal volume of water in a small container and then add the other pesticide or spray product and mix thoroughly. DO NOT USE MIXTURES THAT CURDLE, PRECIPITATE, OR GREASE. FOR BEST RESULTS, SPRAY MIXTURES SHOULD BE USED IMMEDIATELY AFTER MIXING WITH ADEQUATE AGITATION.

CHEMIGATION

Apply DEXTER XCEL fungicide only through sprinkler systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set or hand move irrigation systems. Do not apply DEXTER XCEL fungicide through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, you 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.

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, backflow 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.

Specific Instructions for Sprinkler Irrigation Systems:

1. 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.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. 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.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. 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.
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.
8. Good agitation is required in the injection tank.
9. In moving systems, apply specified dosage of DEXTER XCEL fungicide as a continuous injection. In non-moving systems inject DEXTER XCEL fungicide for 15 - 30 minutes at end of cycle. Use the least amount of water possible consistent with uniform coverage.
10. Mix the amount of DEXTER XCEL fungicide needed for acreage to be treated into the quantity of water determined during prior calibration. For moving systems inject into the system continuously for one complete revolution of the field. For non-moving systems inject into system for the time established during calibration.
11. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation equipment until all DEXTER XCEL fungicide is flushed from system.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g. wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of application (e.g. ground, aerial, airblast, chemigation) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

Wind Speed

Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph.

Temperature Inversions

If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if a) conditions of temperature inversion exist, or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

Other State and Local Requirements

Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of mancozeb. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Equipment

All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

Additional requirements for aerial applications:

1. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
2. Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety.
3. When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath must be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this displacement at the up and downwind edge of the application area by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Additional requirements for ground boom application:

1. Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

USE RATES AND DIRECTIONS

DEXTER XCEL fungicide Use Rate/Acre	Active Ingredient Per Acre At Various Use Rates		
	Mancozeb AI/Acre	Azoxystrobin AI/Acre	Tebuconazole AI/Acre
32 fl oz/A	0.752 lb ai/A	0.085 lb ai/A	0.075 lb ai/A
36 fl oz/A	0.846 lb ai/A	0.095 lb ai/A	0.084 lb ai/A
40 fl oz/A	0.941 lb ai/A	0.106 lb ai/A	0.093 lb ai/A
48 fl oz/A	1.128 lbs ai/A	0.127 lb ai/A	0.112 lb ai/A
56 fl oz/A	1.316 lbs ai/A	0.148 lb ai/A	0.131 lb ai/A
64 fl oz/A	1.505 lbs ai/A	0.170 lb ai/A	0.150 lb ai/A
72 fl oz/A	1.693 lbs ai/A	0.191 lb ai/A	0.168 lb ai/A
94 fl oz/A	2.210 lbs ai/A	0.249 lb ai/A	0.220 lb ai/A

Crop	Diseases Controlled	Use Rate Fluid Ounces Per Acre	Directions For Use	Restrictions
Asparagus*	Cercospora Leaf Spot Stemphylium-Purple Spot	64 fl oz/A	For rust, start applications when rust first appears and repeat at 10 day intervals.	Apply only on asparagus ferns after spears have been harvested. Do not apply more than 1.5 gallons (192 fl oz) per acre per crop. Do not apply more than one application of DEXTER XCEL fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with fungicide not in Group 11. If tank mixing or sequentially applying other products containing azoxystrobin, do not exceed 1.5 lbs ai per season of azoxystrobin product. Do not make more than 3 foliar applications per season. A 50 foot spray buffer zone is required for all aerial applications. PHI California & Arizona: 120 days PHI all other states: 180 days *Not for use in New York.
	Rust	48 - 64 fl oz/A	For other diseases, application should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7 - 14 day interval. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre by ground, and a minimum of 3 gallons per acre by air.	
Barley	Head Blight (<i>Fusarium</i> spp.) suppression only Helminthosporium Leaf Spot Kernel Blight or Black Point Leaf Rust Powdery Mildew Scab Septoria Glume Blotch Septoria Leaf Spot Tan Spot	48 fl oz/A	For leaf and stem diseases, start application prior to or at onset of disease or when plants are in the tillering to jointing stage. Protecting the flag leaf is important for maximizing disease control. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. A crop oil concentrate adjuvant may be added at 1.0% v/v to optimize efficacy. For <i>Fusarium</i> head blight disease, the optimum timing for suppression is when barley heads on the main stem are fully emerged which is ~ Feekes growth stage 10.51. Good coverage of barley heads is required.	Do not apply more than 48 fl oz per acre per crop. Do not exceed one application per crop. Do not graze livestock in treated areas prior to harvest. Do not apply after Feekes 10.54. PHI: 30 days
Wheat, Triticale	Head Blight* (<i>Fusarium</i> spp.) suppression only Helminthosporium Leaf Spot Leaf Rust Powdery Mildew* Scab Septoria Glume Blotch* Septoria Leaf Spot Stem Rust Stripe Rust Tan Spot	48 fl oz/A	For leaf and stem diseases, start application prior to or at onset of disease or when plants are in the tillering to jointing stage. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. A crop oil concentrate adjuvant may be added at 1.0% v/v to optimize efficacy. For <i>Fusarium</i> head blight disease, the optimum timing for suppression is at early flower which is ~ Feekes growth stage 10.51. Good coverage of wheat heads is required.	Do not apply more than 48 fl oz per acre per crop. Do not exceed one application per crop. Do not graze livestock in treated areas prior to harvest. Do not apply after Feekes 10.54. PHI: 30 days *Not for this use in California.

continued

Crop	Diseases Controlled	Use Rate Fluid Ounces Per Acre	Directions For Use	Restrictions
Corn* (Field, including hybrid seed corn)	Anthrachnose Leaf Blight Eye Spot Gray Leaf Spot Northern Corn Leaf Blight Northern Corn Leaf Spot Rust Southern Corn Leaf Blight	48 fl oz/A	Start applications when disease first appears or when weather is favorable for disease development and repeat at 7 - 14 day intervals. A spreader sticker may be used for better coverage and weatherability. Use sufficient water for thorough coverage. Do not apply more than two sequential application before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.	Do not apply more than 2.25 gallons (288 fl oz) per acre per crop. PHI: 40 days *Not for use in New York.
Corn* (Sweet Corn, Popcorn, including seed production)	Anthrachnose Leaf Blight Eye Spot Gray Leaf Spot Northern Corn Leaf Blight Northern Corn Leaf Spot Rust Southern Corn Leaf Blight	48 fl oz/A	Start applications when disease first appears or when weather is favorable for disease development and repeat at 7 - 14 day intervals. A spreader sticker may be used for better coverage and weatherability. Use sufficient water for thorough coverage. Do not apply more than two sequential application before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.	Do not apply more than 1.88 gallons (240 fl oz) per acre per crop. Do not feed treated forage to livestock. PHI: 7 days - ears and forage PHI: 49 days - fodder REI for sweet corn: 19 days *Not for use in New York.
Cucurbit Crop Group* Cantaloupe Chayote Chinese Wax Gourd Citron Melon Cucumber Gherkin Gourds Honeydew Melon <i>Momordica</i> spp. (Bitter Melon, Balsam Apple) Muskmelon Pumpkin Squash, Summer Squash, Winter Watermelon Zucchini Including cultivars and/or hybrids of these	Powdery Mildew	64 fl oz/A	Start applications when the plants are in the two-leaf stage and repeat at 7 - 10 day intervals. Use sufficient water and direct spray to provide thorough coverage of both upper and lower leaf surfaces. For Belly Rot control, the first application should be made at the 1 - 3 leaf crop stage with a second application just prior to vine tip over or 7 - 10 days later whichever occurs first. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates. DEXTER XCEL fungicide should not be tank mixed with COG, MSO or silicon adjuvants. DEXTER XCEL fungicide should not be tank mixed with products containing Malathion, dicofol, endosulfan, methomyl, chlorpyrifos, insecticidal soap products containing potassium salts of fatty acids, or products containing dicloran. Do not apply more than one application of DEXTER XCEL fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide not in Group 11. Some cantaloupe varieties (i.e. Harvest Queen, Gold Star, Super Star, Sweet and Early, and Saticoy) may be sensitive to DEXTER XCEL fungicide. Consult State Cooperative Extension Service Specialist prior to use.	Do not apply more than 2.25 gallons (288 fl oz) 9.0 quarts per acre per year. Do not exceed 4 applications per acre per year. PHI: 7 days *Not for use in New York.
	Alternaria Blight Alternaria Leaf Spot Anthrachnose Belly Rot Cercospora Leaf Spot Downy Mildew Gummy Stem Blight Myrothecium Canker Plectosporium Blight Scab Target Leaf Spot Ulocladium Leaf Spot	72 fl oz/A		
Onion (Dry Bulb) Garlic Shallot*	Cladosporium Leaf Blotch Neck Rot Powdery Mildew Purple Blotch Rust	48 - 72 fl oz/A	Follow a protective spray schedule starting when diseases are first reported in the area and repeat at 7 - 10 day intervals A spreader sticker may be used for better coverage and weatherability. If applications are made by air, the higher rates should be used for adequate control. Mixtures of DEXTER XCEL fungicide and insecticides and silicone adjuvants must be tested for crop safety before application to the crop.	Do not apply to exposed bulbs. Do not apply more than 1.125 gallons (144 fl oz) per acre per crop. Do not apply more than one application of DEXTER XCEL fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide not in Group 11. Do not allow spray or drift to contact bulbs after lifting from the soil. PHI: 7 days *Not for use in New York.
	Botrytis Leaf Blight Downy Mildew	56 - 72 fl oz/A		

continued

Crop	Diseases Controlled	Use Rate Fluid Ounces Per Acre	Directions For Use	Restrictions
Peanut	Early Leaf Spot Late Leaf Spot Rust Web Blotch	40 - 64 fl oz/A	Start application when disease first appears or is reported in area. Repeat sprays at 7 - 14 day intervals. Use higher specified rates when conditions favor disease.	Do not use more than 2.25 gallons (288 fl oz) per acre per crop. Do not apply more than 2 sequential applications of DEXTER XCEL fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with fungicide not in Group 11. If tank mixing or sequentially applying other products containing azoxystrobin, do not exceed 0.8 lb ai per season of azoxystrobin product. Do not feed treated vines to livestock. Do not feed hay or threshings or allow livestock to graze in treated area. PHI: 14 days
Pepper	Anthracnose Powdery Mildew Early Blight Phomopsis Blight (Fruit Rot)	48 fl oz/A West of the Mississippi River: 64 fl oz/A East of the Mississippi River: 64 - 94 fl oz/A	Begin applications prior to disease development and when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat sprays at 7 - 10 day intervals. Use higher specified rates when conditions favor disease.	Do not apply more than 2.95 gallons (378 fl oz) per acre per crop. Do not apply more than one application of DEXTER XCEL fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with fungicide not in Group 11. If tank mixing or sequentially applying other products containing azoxystrobin, do not exceed 1.0 lb ai per season of azoxystrobin product. Do not apply this product with a U-boom device. PHI: 7 days In addition mixers/loaders supporting aerial applications on peppers must wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with any N, R, or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any N, R, or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air-purifying respirator with a HE filter.
Tomatoes*	Anthracnose Bacterial Speck And Spot Black Mold Buckeye Rot Early Blight Gray Leaf Mold Gray Leaf Spot Late Blight Powdery Mildew Septoria Leaf Spot Target Spot	36 fl oz/A	Begin applications prior to disease development and when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat sprays at 7 - 10 day intervals. Use higher specified rates when conditions favor disease. For control of Bacterial Speck and Spot use a full rate of fixed copper fungicide (such as Cuprofix Ultra fungicide) in a tank mix combination with a half to full rate of DEXTER XCEL fungicide. Follow the application interval on the copper fungicide label. Under certain weather conditions (particularly high temperatures) DEXTER XCEL 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.	Do not apply more than 1.7 gallons (216 fl oz) per acre per crop. On fresh market tomatoes, do not use adjuvants or tank mix DEXTER XCEL fungicide with an emulsifiable concentrate (EC) product. Do not apply more than one application of DEXTER XCEL fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with fungicide not in Group 11. If tank mixing or sequentially applying other products containing azoxystrobin, do not exceed 0.6 lb ai per season of azoxystrobin product. PHI: 7 days *Not for this use in New York or California.

FLOWERS, FOLIAGE PLANTS, AND ORNAMENTALS
INTENDED FOR USE BY PROFESSIONAL APPLICATORS.

Application Use Rate

Apply in the field, nursery or greenhouse as a thorough coverage spray, using 32 - 64 fl oz per acre per application.

Use Rate of DEXTER XCEL fungicide per Acre	Mancozeb AI/Acre	Azoxystrobin AI/Acre	Tebuconazole AI/Acre
32 fl oz/A	0.752 lb ai/A	0.085 lb ai/A	0.075 lb ai/A
48 fl oz/A	1.128 lbs ai/A	0.127 lb ai/A	0.112 lb ai/A
64 fl oz/A	1.505 lbs ai/A	0.170 lb ai/A	0.150 lb ai/A

Plant sensitivities to DEXTER XCEL fungicide have been found to be acceptable in specific genera and species listed on this label, however phytotoxicity may occur. Due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamentals and nursery plants, it is impossible to test each one for sensitivity to DEXTER XCEL fungicide. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not DEXTER XCEL fungicide can be used safely on genera, species, or varieties of ornamental and nursery plants not specified on this label. The user should conduct small scale testing to insure plant safety prior to broad scale commercial use on plant genera and species not listed in this label. The user should determine if DEXTER XCEL fungicide can be used safely prior to commercial use. In a small area, apply the specified rates to the plants in question, i.e. bedding plants, foliage, etc. and observe for 10 to 14 days for symptoms of phytotoxicity prior to commercial use.

Application of Dilute Sprays

Apply as a thorough coverage spray using 32 - 64 fl oz per acre in 100 - 150 gals of water. Begin application at first sign of disease and repeat at 14 day intervals or as needed; use shorter interval during periods of frequent rains or when severe disease conditions persist. DEXTER XCEL fungicide may be used alone or in combination with other fungicides as maintenance spray. Use higher specified rate and shorter specified intervals during periods of excessive wetness and rapid growth.

DEXTER XCEL fungicide is labeled for use on certain flower, foliage and ornamental plants listed in the table below for control of the following diseases and pathogens.

RESTRICTIONS

Do not use in residential greenhouses.

Do not apply greater than 2.00 gallons of DEXTER XCEL fungicide per acre per year.

Do not make more than 4 applications per year at the highest rate.

Do not apply this product to apple or cherry trees (including flowering and ornamental varieties such as Yoshino) due to possible phytotoxicity.

Do not apply to bearing fruit trees or vegetables.

For use on ornamental plants only; not for woodlands or forest management.

Do not use spray equipment that has been used to apply DEXTER XCEL fungicide to spray apple, crabapple and flowering cherry trees. Do not apply this product for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.

PLANT	PATHOGEN CONTROLLED
Andromeda, Japanese	Exobasidium, Rhytisma, Venturia
Arborvitae	Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Coryneum, Lophodermium, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia
Aster	Alternaria, Ascochyta, Botrytis, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Ramularia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Uromyces
Aucuba Japonica	Alternaria, Cercospora, Gloeosporium, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta
Azalea	Alternaria, Botrytis, Cladosporium, Colletotrichum, Cyindrocladium, Ovulinia
Begonia, except Rieger Begonia	Botrytis, Cercospora, Gloeosporium, Rhizoctonia
Birch, River	Cylindrosporium, Gloeosporium, Glomerella, Melampsoridium, Taphrina
Bougainvillea	Colletotrichum
Boxwood	Fusarium, Volutella
Camellia	Botrytis, Cercospora, Elsinoe, Exobasidium, Glomerella, Pestalotia, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta
Carnation	Alternaria, Botrytis, Cladosporium, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Helminthosporium, Septoria, Stemphylium, Uromyces
Cedar, Atlas	Lophodermium, Gymnosporangium
Cedar, Red	Lophodermium, Gymnosporangium
Cedar, Western Red	Lophodermium, Gymnosporangium
Cedar, White	Lophodermium, Gymnosporangium
Chinese Evergreen	Colletotrichum, Gloeosporium
Chrysanthemum	Alternaria, Ascochyta, Bipolaris, Botrytis, Cercospora, Cylindrosporium, Helminthosporium, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Stemphylium
Coleus	Alternaria, Botrytis, Phyllosticta
Cotoneaster, Creeping; Cotoneaster, Variegated Rockspray	Cercospora, Phyllosticta, Venturia

PLANT	PATHOGEN CONTROLLED
Crape Myrtle	Cercospora, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta
Cyclamen	Botrytis, Cladosporium, Fusarium, Glomerella, Phyllosticta, Ramularia
Cypress, Swara; Cypress, Leyland	Coryneum, Fusarium, Gymnosporangium, Lophodermium, Monochaetia, Pestalotia, Phomopsis
Daisy, Gerbera	Botrytis, Cercospora, Whetzelinia
Daisy, Transvaal	Alternaria, Botrytis, Gloeosporium
Dogwood, <i>Cornus</i> spp.	Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Elsinoe, Phyllosticta, Septoria
Euonymus, Dwarf; Winged Euonymus; Euonymus, Evergreen	Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Gloeosporium, Marssonina, Ramularia, Septoria, Whetzelinia
Fatsia, Japanese	Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Phyllosticta
Ficus	Alternaria, Ascochyta, Cephalosporium, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Gloeosporium, Glomerella, Mycosphaerella, Phomopsis, Stemphylium
Fir, Noble	Cephalosporium, Lophodermium, Melampsora, Phomopsis, Sphaeropsis
Fir, Douglas	Phaeocryptopus
Fir, Frasier	Phaeocryptopus
Gardenia	Alternaria, Botrytis, Diaporthe, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Rhizoctonia
Geranium	Alternaria, Ascochyta, Bipolaris, Botrytis, Cercospora, Cylindrosporium, Helminthosporium, Puccinia, Ramularia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Uromyces, Venturia
Hawthorn, Indian	Cercospora, Cylindrosporium, Gloeosporium, Gymnosporangium, Monilinia, Mycosphaerella, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Venturia
Hemlock, Eastern (<i>Tsuga</i>); Hemlock Western (<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>)	Botrytis, Cylindrosporium, Melampsora, Rhizoctonia
Hibiscus	Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Phyllosticta
Holly	Phyllosticta
Hydrangea; Hydrangea, French	Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Phyllosticta, Rhizoctonia, Septoria
Indian Hawthorn	Entomosporium
Iris (Bulbous, Spanish, Dutch); Iris, African; Iris, Butterfly	Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cladosporium, Fusarium, Kabatiella, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia
Ivy, Algerian; Ivy, English; Ivy, Swedish	Cladosporium, Colletotrichum, Glomerella, Phyllosticta, Ramularia, Rhizoctonia, Sphaeropsis
Juniper (<i>Juniperus</i> spp.)	Cercospora, Coryneum, Gymnosporangium, Lophodermium, Pestalotia, Phomopsis, Stigmia
Larkspur	- See <i>Delphinium</i> -
Laurel; Laurel, Australian	Alternaria, Cercospora, Coccomyces, Monilinia, Phyllosticta, Septoria
Laurel, Japanese	Cercospora, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia, Phomopsis, Rhytisma, Septoria
Lilac, California; Lilac, Wild	Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Cylindrocladium, Gloeosporium
Lily, Asiatic; Lily, Peace; Lily - turf	Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Puccinia, Ramularia, Rhizoctonia
Magnolia spp.; Magnolia, Saucer; Magnolia, Southern	Alternaria, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Colletotrichum, Glomerella, Rhizoctonia
Maple, Japanese; Maple, Sugar	Alternaria, Cercospora, Ciborinia, Fusarium, Marssonina, Monochaetia, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Rhizoctonia, Rhytisma, Septoria, Sphaeropsis, Taphrina, Venturia
Oak, Pin; Oak, Red	Cephalosporium, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Cronartium, Elsinoe, Fusarium, Gloeosporium, Gnomonia, Marronina, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Taphrina, Venturia
Palm, Date	Alternaria, Fusarium, Helminthosporium, Pestalotia
Palm, Queen	Glomerella, Septoria
Pear, Bradford's	Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Coryneum, Elsinoe, Fusarium, Glomerella, Gymnosporangium, Helminthosporium, Monilinia, Mycosphaerella, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Venturia
Periwinkle	Alternaria, Botrytis, Cladosporium, Colletotrichum, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria
Petunia	Cercospora, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Stemphylium
Philodendron	Gloeosporium, Colletotrichum
Phlox	Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Ramularia, Septoria, Stemphylium, Volutella
Photinia, Red-tip	Cercospora, Gloeosporium, Gymnosporangium, Lophodermium, Pestalotia, Phyllosticta, Septoria
Pine, <i>Pinus</i> spp.; Pine, Black; Pine, Eastern White; Pine, Mugho; Pine, Scotch	Alternaria, Botrytis, Cronartium, Fusarium, Lophodermium, Monochaetia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Sirococcus

continued

PLANT	PATHOGEN CONTROLLED
Plum, Flowering; Plum, Purpleleaf	Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Coccoomyces, Coryneum, Monilinia, Phyllosticta, Taphrina
Poinsettia*	Botrytis, Cercospora, Fusarium, Uromyces
Poplar	Cercospora, Ciborinia, Colletotrichum, Cyndrocladium, Fusarium, Marssonina, Melampsora, Mycosphaerella, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Stigmata, Taphrina, Venturia
Pothos	Rhizoctonia
Primrose	Alternaria, Botrytis, Colletotrichum, Mycosphaerella, Puccinia, Ramularia, Uromyces
Red tip	- See <i>Photinia</i> -
Rhododendron	Alternaria, Cercospora, Coryneum, Gloeosporium, Glomerella, Guignardia, Lophodermium, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia, Phomopsis, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Venturia
Rose**	Alternaria, Bipolaris, Botryosphaeria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Cyndrocladium, Diplocarpon, Elsinoe, Gloeosporium, Helminthosporium, Leptosphaeria, Monochaetia, Mycosphaerella, Peronospora, Phyllosticta, Septoria
Rosemary (prostrate)	Rhizoctonia
Sage	Cercospora, Peronospora, Puccinia, Ramularia, Rhizoctonia
Snapdragon	Alternaria, Bipolaris, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Drechslera, Fusarium, Helminthosporium, Peronospora, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia
Spirea (Spirea japonica)	Cylindrosporium
Spruce, Blue; Spruce, Norway; Spruce, White	Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cladosporium, Lophodermium, Rhizoctonia
Verbena	Alternaria, Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cercospora, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Stemphylium
Viburnum	Botrytis, Cercospora, Ciborinia, Cylindrosporium, Fusicladium, Gloeosporium, Marssonina, Melampsora, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Ramularia, Rhytisma, Septoria, Taphrina, Venturia
Willow, Virginia	Ascochyta, Cercospora, Ciborinia, Cylindrosporium, Fusicladium, Gloeosporium, Marssonina, Melampsora, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Ramularia, Rhytisma, Septoria, Taphrina, Venturia
Yucca	Cercospora, Cylindrosporium, Gloeosporium, Puccinia
Zebra Plant	Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum
Zinnia	Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Rhizoctonia

* Do not exceed 46 fluid ounces per 100 gallons.

** Roses, do not apply more than 4 sequential applications before alternating with a non-Group 11 fungicide.

This product is not recommended for the treatment of marigolds due to highly variable plant responses.

GOLF COURSE TURF USES

INTENDED FOR USE BY PROFESSIONAL APPLICATORS.

DEXTER XCEL fungicide may be used for control of certain pathogens causing foliar, stem, and root diseases including leaf and stem blights, leaf spots, patch diseases, mildew, molds and rusts in golf course turf grasses. Follow provisions within the **NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS** box. Intended for use by professional applicators.

RESTRICTIONS

- For use on golf course turf only.
- Do not use on turf being grown for sale or commercial use as sod.
- Do not use on grasses grown for seed.
- Do not use on grasses intended for grazing, such as range or pasture grasses.
- Make applications by ground only.
- Do not apply by chemigation.
- Do not apply by air.
- Not for residential use.
- Do not use on home lawns and turf sites associated with apartment buildings, daycare centers, playgrounds, playfields, recreational park athletic fields, athletic fields located on or next to schools, (i.e., elementary, middle and high school), campgrounds, churches, and theme parks.
- Do not graze or feed clippings from treated turf to animals.
- Do not apply consecutive applications during or just after dormancy break.
- Do not apply more than two sequential DEXTER XCEL fungicide applications for Gray Leaf Spot and *Pythium* spp. control. For all other diseases when Gray Leaf Spot and *Pythium* spp. are not present, do not apply more than three sequential applications of DEXTER XCEL fungicide.

Golf Courses:

- For cool season grasses; greens, tees and aprons: Do not apply more than 5 applications per year at the maximum application rate per application.
- For cool season grasses; fairways: Do not apply more than 4 applications per year at the maximum application rate per application.
- For warm season grasses; greens, tees and aprons: Do not apply more than 4 applications per year at the maximum application rate per application.

All Other Turf:

- Do not apply more than 4 applications per year at the maximum use rate per application.
- Do not allow less than 10 day interval between applications.

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

Resistance Management: Some turf disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to products used repeatedly for their control. DEXTER XCEL fungicide should be applied in a tank mix or alternation program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. Since DEXTER XCEL fungicide contains a strobilurin fungicide, avoid alternation with other strobilurins.

Application Directions: For use on all golf turf applications of cool-season and warm-season grasses or their mixtures. **Note: Bermudagrass may be sensitive to the tebuconazole portion of this product under certain conditions.** DEXTER XCEL fungicide should be applied prior to disease development. Mix DEXTER XCEL fungicide with the required amount of water and apply as a dilute spray application in **2 - 4 gallons of water per 1000 square feet** (87 - 174 gallons per acre). Repeat applications at specified intervals.

Active Ingredient	4.6 fl oz/1000 sq feet equals:		Maximum 4 application/year equals:	Maximum 5 application/year equals:
	Active Ingredient per 1000 sq feet	Active Ingredient per Acre	Active Ingredient per Acre per Year	Active Ingredient per Acre per Year
Mancozeb	0.108 lb ai/1000 sq feet	4.70 lbs ai/acre	18.8 lbs ai/A/year	23.5 lbs ai/A/year
Azoxystrobin	0.012 lb ai/1000 sq feet	0.52 lb ai/acre	2.08 lbs ai/A/year	2.6 lbs ai/A/year
Tebuconazole	0.010 lb ai/1000 sq feet	0.43 lb ai/acre	1.72 lbs ai/A/year	2.15 lbs ai/A/year

Target Disease	Use Rate (fl oz/1000 sq ft)	Application Interval (days)	Remarks
Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum cereal</i>)	4.6 fl oz/ 1000 sq ft	14 - 28	Use preventatively. Begin application when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Bermudagrass Decline (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i>)	(0.108 lb ai mancozeb/ 1000 sq ft;	28	
Brown Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.012 lb ai	14 - 28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Brown Ring Patch (<i>Waitea circinata</i>)	azoxystrobin/ 1000 sq ft;	14 - 28	
Cool Weather Brown Patch Yellow Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia cerealis</i>)	0.010 lb ai tebuconazole/ 1000 sq ft)	14 - 28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Fairy Ring (<i>Lycoperdon</i> spp., <i>Agrocybe pediades</i> , <i>Arachnion</i> spp., <i>Vovista</i> spp., and <i>Vascellum</i> spp.)		28	Apply preventatively or as soon as possible after fairy ring symptoms develop. Add the recommended rate of a wetting agent to the final spray and water in immediately with 1/8 - 1/4 inches of irrigation. Fairy ring symptoms may take 2 - 3 weeks to disappear following curative application. Reapplication after 28 days may be required in some cases. Severely damaged or thick turf may require reseeding.
Fusarium Patch (<i>Microdochium nivale</i>)		14 - 28	Use preventatively. Begin application when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Gray Leaf Spot (<i>Pyricularia grisea</i>)		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 incarnate</i> , <i>T. ishikariensis</i>)		14 - 28	Make two applications spaced 10 - 28 days apart in late fall just before snow cover.
Leaf and Sheath Spot (<i>Rhizoctonia zeae</i>)		14 - 28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Leaf Spot (<i>Bipolaris</i> spp.)		14 - 21	Apply when disease conditions are favorable for disease development.
Melting Out (<i>Drechslera poae</i>)		14 - 21	
Necrotic Ring Spot (<i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i>)		14 - 28	
Pink Patch (<i>Limonomyces roseipellis</i>)		14 - 28	
Pink Snow Mold (<i>Microdochium nivale</i>)		10 - 28	
Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>)		14 - 28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Pythium Blight Pythium Root Rot (<i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i> , <i>Pythium</i> spp.)		10 - 14	Use preventatively. Begin applications before disease is present. During periods of prolonged favorable conditions, treat on the 10 day application interval. For use on newly seed as well as established turf.
Pythium Root Dysfunction (<i>Pythium volutum</i>)		21 - 28	Apply preventatively when mean daily soil temperatures are between 55 F and 70 F. Irrigate with 0.1 - 0.2 inches within 24 hours after application to facilitate movement into the root zone.
Red Thread (<i>Laetisaria fuciformis</i>)		14 - 28	Apply when disease conditions are favorable for disease development.
Rhizoctonia Large Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)		14 - 28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Spring applications may also be required in some locations or when disease pressure is high.
Southern Blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)		14 - 28	Apply when disease conditions are favorable for disease development.
Summer Patch (<i>Magnaporthe poae</i>)		14 - 28	

continued

Target Disease	Use Rate (fl oz/1000 sq ft)	Application Interval (days)	Remarks
Take-all Patch (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i>)	4.6 fl oz/ 1000 sq ft	28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development. Make two applications 28 days apart in the spring and two applications 28 days apart in the fall.
Zoysia Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> , <i>Gaeumannomyces incrustans</i>)	(0.108 lb ai mancozeb/ 1000 sq ft; 0.012 lb ai azoxystrobin/ 1000 sq ft; 0.010 lb ai tebuconazole/ 1000 sq ft)	14 - 28	Apply 1 - 2 applications approximately one month prior to zoysia grass dormancy. Reapply 14 - 28 days later.

Do not apply more than two sequential DEXTER XCEL fungicide applications for Gray Leaf Spot and *Pythium* spp. control. For all other diseases when Gray Leaf Spot and *Pythium* spp. are not present, do not apply more than three sequential applications of DEXTER XCEL fungicide.

DEXTER XCEL fungicide is highly phytotoxic to apple and certain crabapple and flowering cherry varieties. Use caution to prevent injury to these trees that may in the area of application. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Never allow DEXTER XCEL fungicide to become wet during storage. This may lead to certain chemical changes which will reduce the effectiveness of DEXTER XCEL fungicide as a fungicide and create vapors which may be flammable. Keep container closed when not in use. Store product in original container only, away from other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in a secure dry area.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less: Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure 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 or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Refillable containers 5 gallons or larger: Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two 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.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or larger: Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure 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.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

ATTENTION: This product contains mancozeb and ETU, chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer in laboratory animals. ETU is also known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm in laboratory animals.

**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.

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