



# Linebacker® WDG

Agricultural Fungicide

FOSETYL	Group	<b>33</b>	FUNGICIDE
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<b>Active Ingredients:</b>	<b>By Weight</b>
Aluminum tris (O-ethyl phosphonate) .....	80.0%
<b>Other Ingredients:</b> .....	<u>20.0%</u>
	<b>TOTAL: 100.0%</b>

1 lb. Linebacker WDG Fungicide contains 0.8 lb. aluminum tris (O-ethyl phosphonate) active ingredient.

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

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

<b>FIRST AID</b>	
<b>IF IN EYES:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF SWALLOWED:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Immediately call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>HOT LINE NUMBER</b>	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-866-374-1975 for emergency medical treatment information.	

EPA Reg. No.61842-9  
EPA Est. No.

Net Weight:

**Manufactured for:**  
Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc.  
2255 North 44th Street, Suite 300  
Phoenix, AZ 85008-3279  
800-525-2803  
novasource.com



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

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

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:**

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- chemical-resistant gloves
- shoes plus socks
- protective eyewear

**USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS**

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

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS**

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

**User Safety Recommendations**

Users should:

- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling the product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

This product is toxic to aquatic and estuarine invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic and estuarine 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 when disposing of equipment wash waters.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

**It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.** Read entire label before using this product. 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 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 of 24 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, shoes plus socks, and protective eyewear.

### 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.

Keep unprotected persons out of the treated areas until sprays have dried.

#### For control of diseases in the following crops:

Tree Fruits and Nuts	Small Fruits	Vegetables	Miscellaneous Crops
Avocado (Non-Bearing and Bearing)	Blueberries	Asparagus*	Bananas
Citrus (Non-Bearing and Bearing)	Caneberry Subgroup	Brassica Crops	Ginseng
Macadamia Nuts	Cranberries	Cucurbit Crops	Hops
Pome Fruit (Non-Bearing and Bearing)	Grapes <sup>†</sup>	Leafy Vegetable Crops	Pineapple
Stone Fruit and Almond (Non-Bearing)	Strawberry	Onion (Dry Bulb)	
		Tomato	

† East of the Rocky Mountains Only

\* For use in California Only

### DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION THROUGH SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS (CHEMIGATION)

**Use of Linebacker WDG Fungicide through chemigation is NOT allowed in California, except for Citrus.**

Apply this product only through sprinkler irrigation systems including mini-sprinkler, drip, solid set and center pivot. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

**SET UP:** Clean all tanks, hoses, fittings and other parts of the injector system. Be sure to remove residues of prior applications, salt residues or other foreign substances. Flush using clean water.

**APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:** First mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** in a tank filled with 1/2 to 3/4 the prescribed amount of water. Begin agitation. Add **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to the tank, and then add the remaining volume of water. Set sprinkler to irrigate 0.1 to 0.3 inch of water per acre. Start sprinkler and inject the concentrated mixture of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** into the irrigation system checking to be sure the proper rate per acre is being applied. The **Linebacker WDG** mixture should be injected using a positive displacement pump into the main line in front of a right angle turn to achieve proper incorporation. If you should have any other questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

When treating using a Mini-Sprinkler or Drip Irrigation System: After treatment with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** has been completed, prevent additional irrigation for 24 to 48 hours.

When treating using a Solid Set or Center Pivot Irrigation Systems: After treatment with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** has been completed, prevent additional irrigation until foliage is dry to avoid washing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** off the plants.

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPLICATIONS THROUGH SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

- Maintain continuous agitation in mix tank during mixing and application to assure a uniform suspension.
- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shutdown.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, 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.
- Allow adequate time for the pesticide to be flushed from the lines and nozzles with water before stopping irrigation.
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

**Precaution:**

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

**Restrictions:**

- Do NOT apply when wind speed favors drift. Do not apply if any system connections or fittings leak, or if nozzles are not uniformly distributing spray. Do not apply if lines containing the product must be drained or dismantled for any reason.
- Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the label-prescribed safety devices for public water supplies are in place.

**APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR FOLIAR APPLICATIONS**

**Linebacker WDG Fungicide** provides systemic control of various plant diseases when used in accordance with this label's directions

**MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Prior to adding **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** fill the mix or spray tank 1/4-1/2 full with the intended water volume.
2. Slowly add **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to the tank providing agitation (hydraulic or mechanical)

**NOTE:** Do NOT tank-mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with copper compounds. Tessengerlo Kerley Inc. has determined that the mixing of copper containing compounds with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may cause phytotoxicity. In addition, the application of unbuffered **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to foliage with copper residues may cause phytotoxicity from solubilized copper on the leaf surface. The pH of tank mixes containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** should be raised to 6.0 or above by adding an alkaline buffer such as Potassium Carbonate (3 lbs. Potassium Carbonate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**) or DiAmmonium Phosphate (5 lbs. DiAmmonium Phosphate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**). Use buffer if applications containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** are to occur before or after applications containing copper. Add buffering agent slowly to mix or spray tank.

**CAUTION:** When Potassium Carbonate is used as a buffer Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) gas is generated and released during the mixing process. The spray tank must NOT be sealed until the CO<sub>2</sub> gas release associated with the reaction subsides (approximately 5 minutes).

3. Continue to fill the tank with water to the desired volume. Maintain agitation.
4. Maintain agitation during application.

**APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR TRUNK SPRAYS AND PAINTS**

1. Follow the rate and gallonage instructions in the citrus and stone fruit sections of this label and mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with a small volume of water.
2. Using sufficient volume to cover the entire area to be treated, apply the mixture to the area to be treated as a spray or paint on the limbs or trunk of citrus or stone fruit trees.

**LINEBACKER WDG FUNGICIDE COMPATIBILITY WITH OTHER PRODUCTS:**

**Linebacker WDG Fungicide** has been found to be compatible with most agricultural products; however, crop sensitivity to mixtures may vary. Foliar fertilizers and copper products, when combined with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**, have been found to cause phytotoxicity in some crops. If these combinations have not been used before, test the compatibility of the tank mix using a "jar test" by mixing a small amount of the tank mix components in a small container. Mix the ingredients with water in the concentration, and in the order of addition desired for the final spray application. Wait 15 minutes. Check for any indication of incompatibility such as

separation or curdling. If any indication of incompatibility exists, do not use this application mixture. Secondly, test the phytotoxicity of the tank mix combination on a small area, by spraying the mixture on to a few plants or trees. Wait 3-7 days and inspect for visual damage.

If an adjuvant will be used with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**, first test the mixture for compatibility. Do not tank mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with acid-type compatibility spray adjuvants such as Buffit® Spray-aide or Triton AG-44M, or with penetrants such as Herbex® or Induce®.

When mixing with soluble concentrate or "flowable" formulation pesticides such as chlorotalonil and iprodione, the physical compatibility with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** should be tested. To test compatibility, conduct a "jar test" by mixing a small amount of the tank mix components in a small container. Mix the ingredients with water in the concentration, and in the order of addition desired for the final spray application. Wait 15 minutes. Check for any indication of incompatibility such as separation or curdling. If any indication of incompatibility exists, do not use this application mixture. Adding a buffer as described in the Mixing Instructions section may assist compatibility.

To determine if a combination is phytotoxic to a specific crop, apply the spray mixture to a few plants or trees. Wait 3-7 days and inspect for visual damage.

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.

#### **APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:**

When applying **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** use sufficient water volumes to obtain complete foliage coverage; the gallonage required will vary by crop and growth stage. To insure good coverage of tree fruit, spray to wet. When applying, use spray nozzles that will deliver fine or larger spray droplets as defined in the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) standard ANSI/ASAE S572.1 (March, 2009).

#### **Restrictions:**

- Do NOT apply **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** in less than 20 gals/Acre when applying to vegetables and small fruit by ground.
- Do NOT use less than 10 gallons per acre when applying by air for all labeled crop uses.

#### **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT**

Do not spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application. Conditions that may contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, spray nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, temperature/humidity, etc. Contact your state extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area. All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers. Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator.

#### **Aerial Application Methods and Equipment**

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

Do not apply under circumstances where possible drift to unprotected persons, to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged, or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption can occur.

Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses, or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed  $\frac{3}{4}$  the length of the fixed wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the aerial drift reduction advisory information.

### Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplet size consistent with acceptable efficacy. 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**).

### Controlling Droplet Size:

- **Volume** – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is recommended practice. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **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. Solid-stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

### Wind

Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph. Drift potential is lowest when wind speed does not exceed 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Avoid applications below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

### Temperature and Humidity

Low humidity and high temperatures increase the evaporation of spray droplets and, therefore, the likelihood of increased spray drift. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures. When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

### Temperature Inversions

Applications must not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small, suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light, variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures 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.

### Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., bodies of water or non-target crops) is minimal and when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas.

## RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** contains a Group 33 fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** and other Group 33 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 **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** or other Group 33 fungicides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.

- Use tank mixtures with fungicides from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Use at least the minimum application rate as labeled by the manufacturer.
- Adopt an integrated disease management program for fungicide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, and crop rotation and which considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Where possible, make use of predictive disease models to effectively time fungicide applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance.
- Monitor treated fungal populations for resistance development.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.
- For further information or to report resistance, contact Tessengerlo Kerley, Inc. at (800) 669-0559. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

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### ALMONDS – NON-BEARING

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(Non-bearing trees are those that will not produce marketable fruit for 12 months after the last Linebacker WDG Fungicide application)

**Linebacker WDG Fungicide** controls collar and root rot caused by *Phytophthora* spp. and Almond pruning-wound canker caused by *Phytophthora syringae* when used in combination with sound IPM and cultural management practices.

**Use Restrictions:**

- Do NOT apply more than 5.0 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- Do NOT exceed 20 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (16 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- Do NOT apply more than 4 applications of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** per year.
- Do NOT exceed 100 GPA.
- Do NOT tank-mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with copper compounds.

Note: The pH of tank mixes containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** should be raised to 6.0 or above by adding an alkaline buffer such as Potassium Carbonate (3 lbs. Potassium Carbonate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**) or DiAmmonium Phosphate (5 lbs. DiAmmonium Phosphate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**). Use buffer if applications containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** are to occur before or after applications containing copper. Add buffering agent slowly to mix or spray tank.

**Use Precautions:**

- Adjuvants that enhance pesticide penetration may cause phytotoxicity when mixed with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**.
- If an adjuvant will be used with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** determine crop sensitivity to a particular combination by spraying a small area of foliage and fruit. Wait 3-7 days and inspect for visual damage.
- Tessengerlo Kerley Inc. has determined that the mixing of copper containing compounds with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may cause phytotoxicity.
- In addition, the application of unbuffered **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to foliage with copper residues may cause phytotoxicity from solubilized copper on the leaf surface.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Phytophthora Collar and Root Rot ( <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	Foliar	5.0/100 gals	Apply when conditions favor disease development and reapply on a 60 day interval as necessary.  NOTE: Treat nursery trees and new plantings after leaf emergence.
Almond pruning-wound canker ( <i>Phytophthora syringae</i> )	Spray or Paint	3.0-5.0/100 gals	Apply by spraying or painting the pruning wound area in a sufficient volume to thoroughly wet the entire wound surface. Use the higher rates listed for severe disease conditions such as active canker lesion.  For small volume applications, mix 0.5-0.8 oz. (3.0-4.5 level tablespoons) of product per gallon of water (equivalent to 3-5 lbs. of product per 100 gals).

## ASPARAGUS (CALIFORNIA ONLY)

**Linebacker WDG Fungicide** controls Asparagus Spear Slime and Crown Rot caused by *Phytophthora* spp.

**Use Restrictions:**

- Do NOT apply more than 5 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- Do NOT apply more than 5 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- Do NOT make more than 1 application of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** per year.
- Do NOT apply within 110 days (PHI) of harvest.
- Do NOT exceed 50 GPA.
- Do NOT apply to ferns that are beginning to senesce

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Asparagus Spear Slime and Crown Rot ( <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	Foliar	5.0/Acre	Apply Linebacker WDG Fungicide once per year to fully expanded asparagus ferns.. Apply in sufficient water to achieve complete coverage.

## AVOCADO - BEARING

**Linebacker WDG Fungicide** will control avocado root rot caused by *Phytophthora cinnamomi* and avocado canker caused by *P. citricola* when used in combination with sound IPM and cultural management practices.

**Use Restrictions:**

- Do NOT exceed 5.0 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- Do NOT exceed 20 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (16 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- Do NOT make more than 4 applications of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** per year.
- Do NOT apply within 12 hours or less (PHI) of harvest.
- Do NOT allow livestock to graze on the floor of treated groves.
- Do NOT cut cover crops for feed.
- Do NOT apply more than 500 GPA for foliar applications.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Phytophthora Canker ( <i>Phytophthora citricola</i> )	Paint or Trunk Spray	2.5-5.0 / 5 gals	Mix the proper amount of <b>Linebacker WDG Fungicide</b> with 5 gallons of water and apply to lesions on the trunk surface. Use adequate water volume to wet lesions completely. Even if no lesion is present, apply the paint or trunk spray from the soil line up the trunk approximately two feet. Use the higher rate if trunk lesions are present. Treat nursery resets and new plantings at the time of planting
Phytophthora Root Rot ( <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> )	Foliar	5.0 / Acre	Begin application at the start of the growing season and repeat every 60 days. Spray to run-off.
		1.0 / 100 gals	Begin application at the start of the growing season and repeat every 60 days. Spray to run-off. The 1 lb per 100 gallon dilution is derived from the per acre concentration of 5 lbs in 500 gals of water.

Note: It is necessary to know the number of gallons of water needed to spray one acre of trees in a grove to the point of drip in order to accurately apply the correct amount of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**. Conduct a test if this information is not known. If you do not know how to conduct a test, seek assistance from your equipment dealer or Cooperative Extension Service.



## AVOCADO – NON-BEARING

(Non-bearing trees are those that will not produce marketable fruit for 12 months after the last **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** application)

**Linebacker WDG Fungicide** will control avocado root rot caused by *Phytophthora cinnamomi* and avocado canker caused by *P. citricola* when used in combination with sound IPM and cultural management practices.

**Use Restrictions:**

- Do NOT exceed 5.0 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- Do NOT exceed 20 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (16 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- Do NOT make more than 4 applications of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** per year.
- Do NOT allow livestock to graze on the floor of treated groves.
- Do NOT cut cover crops for feed.
- Do NOT exceed 100 GPA for foliar applications.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Phytophthora Canker ( <i>Phytophthora citricola</i> )	Paint or Trunk Spray	2.5-5.0 / 5 gals	Mix the proper amount of <b>Linebacker WDG Fungicide</b> with 5 gallons of water and apply to lesions on the trunk surface. Use adequate water volume to thoroughly wet lesions completely.  Even if no lesion is present, apply the paint or trunk spray from the soil line up the trunk approximately two feet.  Use the higher rate if trunk lesions are present.  Treat nursery resets and new plantings at the time of planting.
Phytophthora Root Rot ( <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> )	Drench	5.0 / 10 gals	Apply 1 quart of solution to the sleeve or pot of each tree, 2-3 days prior to transplanting.
	Foliar	5.0 / 100 gals	Begin application at transplanting or the start of the growing season and continue for up to 4 applications per year at 60 day intervals. Spray to run-off.

## BANANA‡

‡ **Do NOT use on Banana in California, not registered for use.**

**Linebacker WDG Fungicide** will control the root disease complex of Banana when used in combination with sound IPM and cultural management practices

**Use Restrictions:**

- Do NOT apply more than 6 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (4.8 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- For foliar applications, do NOT apply more than 24 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (19.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- Do NOT make more than 4 foliar applications of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** per year.
- Do NOT use less than 5 gallons/Acre for foliar applications.
- Do NOT apply by chemigation.
- The preharvest interval is 0 days (PHI=0) for foliar applications.
- The preharvest interval is 1 day (PHI=1) for pseudostem injections.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Root Disease Complex	Foliar	6.0/Acre per application	Make applications a minimum of three months apart. Apply a maximum of four applications per year.
	Pre-flowering pseudostem injection	6.0/Acre per year	To determine the dosage per tree, divide the per acre rate by the number of trees per acre. Mix the per tree dosage in water and inject in to the pseudostem. Apply when plants are about to flower. For best results use a self refilling injector.
	Post harvest pseudostem (stump) injection	6.0/Acre per year	To determine the dosage per tree, divide the per acre rate by the number of trees per acre. Mix the per tree dosage in water and inject in to the pseudostem. Apply after harvesting the banana bunch. Injections must be made approximately 3 feet above ground and within one week after harvest. For best results use a self refilling injector.

### BLUEBERRY<sup>‡</sup>

**‡ Do NOT use on Blueberries in California, not registered for use.**

**Linebacker WDG Fungicide** will control Phytophthora root rot (*Phytophthora* spp.) of blueberries when used in combination with sound IPM and cultural management practices.

**Use Restrictions:**

- Do NOT exceed 5 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- Do NOT exceed 20 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (16 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- Do NOT make more than 4 applications of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** per year.
- Do NOT apply within 12 hours (PHI) of harvest.
- Do NOT apply in less than 10 GPA.
- Do NOT tank-mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with copper compounds.

Note: The pH of tank mixes containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** should be raised to 6.0 or above by adding an alkaline buffer such as Potassium Carbonate (3 lbs. Potassium Carbonate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**) or DiAmmonium Phosphate (5 lbs. DiAmmonium Phosphate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**). Use buffer if applications containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** are to occur before or after applications containing copper. Add buffering agent slowly to mix or spray tank.

**Use Precautions:**

- Adjuvants that enhance pesticide penetration may cause phytotoxicity when mixed with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**.
- If an adjuvant will be used with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** determine blueberry sensitivity to a particular combination by spraying a small area of foliage and fruit. Wait 3-7 days and inspect for visual damage.
- Tessenderlo Kerley Inc. has determined that the mixing of copper containing compounds with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may cause phytotoxicity.
- In addition, the application of unbuffered **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to foliage with copper residues may cause phytotoxicity from solubilized copper on the leaf surface.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Phytophthora Root Rot ( <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.) Anthracnose Fruit Rot ( <i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i> ) Alternaria Fruit Rot† ( <i>Alternaria tenuissima</i> ) Phomopsis Canker† ( <i>Phomopsis</i> spp.)	Foliar	5.0/Acre	Apply at the pink bud stage in the spring and reapply on a 14-21 day interval. Use a sufficient volume of water to insure thorough wetting.

† Suppression Only

**BRASSICA CROPS [Broccoli, Broccoli Raab (rapini), Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Broccoli (gai ion), Chinese Cabbage (Bok Choy), Chinese Cabbage (Napa), Chinese Mustard Cabbage (Gai Choy), Cauliflower, Cavalo Broccolo, Collards, Kale, Kohlrabi, Mizuna, Mustard Greens, Mustard Spinach, Rape Greens]**

**Linebacker WDG Fungicide** controls Downy Mildew caused by *Peronospora parasitica* when used in combination with sound IPM and cultural management practices.

**Use Restrictions:**

- Do NOT apply more than 5 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- Do NOT apply more than 35 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (28 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- Do NOT apply more than 7 applications of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** per year.
- Do NOT apply within 3 days (PHI) of harvest.
- Do NOT apply in less than 10 GPA.
- Do NOT tank-mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with copper compounds.

Note: The pH of tank mixes containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** should be raised to 6.0 or above by adding an alkaline buffer such as Potassium Carbonate (3 lbs. Potassium Carbonate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**) or DiAmmonium Phosphate (5 lbs. DiAmmonium Phosphate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**). Use buffer if applications containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** are to occur before or after applications containing copper. Add buffering agent slowly to mix or spray tank.

**Use Precautions:**

- Adjuvants that enhance pesticide penetration may cause phytotoxicity when mixed with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**.
- If an adjuvant will be used with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** determine crop sensitivity to a particular combination by spraying a small area of foliage and fruit. Wait 3-7 days and inspect for visual damage.
- Tessenderlo Kerley Inc. has determined that the mixing of copper containing compounds with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may cause phytotoxicity.
- In addition, the application of unbuffered **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to foliage with copper residues may cause phytotoxicity from solubilized copper on the leaf surface.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Downy Mildew ( <i>Peronospora parasitica</i> )	Foliar	2.0-5.0/Acre	Apply <b>Linebacker WDG Fungicide</b> when conditions favor disease development and reapply on a 7-21 day interval as necessary. Be sure to use a sufficient volume of water to achieve complete coverage. The lower rates listed may be used when tank mixed with another fungicide labeled for downy mildew control (other than copper, see use precaution above). When used alone, apply 3.0-5.0 lbs/Acre. For moderate to high disease pressure, use the higher rates and shorter reapplication interval.

**CANEBERRIES [Blackberry, Loganberry, Red and Black Raspberry and cultivars and / or hybrids] (*Rubus* spp.)**

**Linebacker WDG Fungicide** will control Phytophthora root rot (*Phytophthora* spp.) of cane berries when used in combination with sound IPM and cultural management practices.

Make four applications per year when severe disease pressure is present (check with your Cooperative Extension Service if you are unsure about whether these conditions exist).

**Use Restrictions:**

- Do NOT exceed 5 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- Do NOT exceed 20 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (16 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- Do NOT apply more than 4 applications of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** per year.
- Do NOT apply within 60 days (PHI) of harvest.
- The last application in the fall must be made at least 30 days prior to leaf drop.

- Do NOT tank-mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with copper compounds.  
 Note: The pH of tank mixes containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** should be raised to 6.0 or above by adding an alkaline buffer such as Potassium Carbonate (3 lbs. Potassium Carbonate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**) or DiAmmonium Phosphate (5 lbs. DiAmmonium Phosphate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**). Use buffer if applications containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** are to occur before or after applications containing copper. Add buffering agent slowly to mix or spray tank.

**Use Precautions:**

- Adjuvants that enhance pesticide penetration may cause phytotoxicity when mixed with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**.
- If an adjuvant will be used with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** determine crop sensitivity to a particular combination by spraying a small area of foliage and fruit. Wait 3-7 days and inspect for visual damage.
- Tessenderlo Kerley Inc. has determined that the mixing of copper containing compounds with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may cause phytotoxicity.
- In addition, the application of unbuffered **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to foliage with copper residues may cause phytotoxicity from solubilized copper on the leaf surface.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Phytophthora Root Rot ( <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	Foliar	5.0/Acre	<p><b>Linebacker WDG Fungicide</b> applications must begin when plants produce 1-3 inches of new growth when applying to new plantings. For established plantings, start applications when conditions favor disease development and be sure to use sufficient water to thoroughly cover the foliage.</p> <p><u>West of the Rocky Mountains</u></p> <p>Fall Application: Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and repeat on a 3-4 week schedule as necessary.</p> <p>Spring Application: Apply after bud break (1-3 inches of new growth) followed by a second spray in 3-4 weeks.</p> <p><u>East of the Rocky Mountains</u></p> <p>Apply after bud break (1-3 inches new growth) in the spring and continue applications on a 45-60 day schedule (up to a maximum of four sprays during the growing season).</p>

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**CITRUS GROUP 10-10 (Australian desert lime, Australian finger lime, Australian round lime, Brown River finger lime, Calamondin, Citron, Citrus hybrids, Grapefruit, Japanese summer grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Mediterranean mandarin, Mount white lime, New Guinea wild lime, Pummelo, Russell River lime, Satsuma mandarin, Sour orange, Sweet lime, Sweet orange, Tachibana orange, Tahiti lime, Tangelo, Tangerine (Mandarin), Tangor, Trifoliate orange, Uniq fruit; cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these) – BEARING**

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**Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may be applied by ground, air, or chemigation.

When used in combination with sound IPM and cultural management practices **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** will control foot rot, root rot, gummosis, and fruit brown rot caused by *Phytophthora* spp. as well as ice-nucleating bacteria (California only), and suppresses Alternaria Brown Spot (Florida only).

**Use Restrictions:**

- Do NOT exceed 5.0 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- Do NOT exceed 20 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (16 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- Do NOT make more than 4 applications of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** per year.
- Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may be applied up to and including the day of harvest (0 day PHI).
- Do NOT graze livestock in treated groves.
- Do NOT feed forage from treated groves.
- Do NOT use more than 500 GPA for foliar applications.
- Do NOT tank-mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with copper compounds.

Note: The pH of tank mixes containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** should be raised to 6.0 or above by adding an alkaline buffer such as Potassium Carbonate (3 lbs. Potassium Carbonate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**) or DiAmmonium Phosphate (5 lbs. DiAmmonium Phosphate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**). Use buffer if applications containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** are to occur before or after applications containing copper. Add buffering agent slowly to mix or spray tank.

**Use Precautions:**

- If an adjuvant will be mixed with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** determine citrus sensitivity to a particular combination by spraying a small area of foliage and fruit. Wait 3-7 days and inspect for visual damage.
- Some adjuvants such as those that enhance pesticide leaf penetration may cause phytotoxicity when mixed with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**.
- Tessenderlo Kerley Inc. has determined that the mixing of copper containing compounds with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may cause phytotoxicity.
- In addition, the application of unbuffered **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to foliage with copper residues may cause phytotoxicity from solubilized copper on the leaf surface.

Note: The use of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to control ice-nucleating bacteria may provide limited protection against light frost; however, **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** will not provide protection from severe frost.

Note: It is necessary to know the number of gallons of water needed to spray one acre of trees in a grove to the point of drip in order to accurately apply the correct amount of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**. Conduct a test if this information is not known. If you do not know how to conduct a test, seek assistance from your equipment dealer or Cooperative Extension Service.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Phytophthora Foot Rot or Gummosis ( <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	Trunk Spray or Paint	2.5-5.0 / 5 gals	Mix the proper amount of <b>Linebacker WDG Fungicide</b> with 5 gallons of water and apply to lesions on the trunk surface. Use adequate water volume to wet the entire lesion completely. Even if no lesion is present, apply the paint or trunk spray from the soil line up the trunk approximately 2 feet. Use the higher rate if trunk lesions are present.
Phytophthora Foot & Root Rot Brown Rot ( <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	Foliar	5.0 / Acre	Apply as a spray to thoroughly cover leaf surfaces when conditions favor disease development. Consult your local crop advisor or government agency if you are not sure about weather conditions that are favorable for disease development.
		1.0 / 100 gals	Apply as instructed above. The 1 lb per 100 gallon dilution is derived from the per acre concentration of 5 lbs in 500 gals of water.
Phytophthora Foot & Root Rot ( <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	Chemigation	5.0 / Acre	Begin application when conditions favor disease development. Consult your local crop advisor or government agency if you are not sure about weather conditions that are favorable for disease development. When using chemigation application, during a scheduled irrigation inject <b>Linebacker WDG Fungicide</b> continuously.
Alternaria Brown Spot † ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp.) <b>Florida only</b>	Foliar	5.0 / Acre	<b>Linebacker WDG Fungicide</b> suppresses <i>Alternaria</i> spp. that causes Brown Spot. Make the first application at the first sign of new growth in the spring Follow with a second and third application at 30-45 day intervals. Use sufficient water to insure thorough wetting of the susceptible foliage and fruit.
		1.0 / 100 gals	Apply as instructed above. The 1 lb per 100 gallon dilution is derived from the per acre concentration of 5 lbs in 500 gals of water.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Ice-nucleating bacteria (Pseudomonas syringae, P. fluorescens, Erwinia herbicola) <b>California only</b>	Foliar	5.0 / Acre	Apply as a spray in mid November to allow adequate time for the ice-nucleating bacteria to decompose before frost occurs. Thorough coverage must be achieved. (See note under 'Restrictions and Limitations')
		1.0 / 100 gals	Apply as instructed above. The 1 lb per 100 gallon dilution is derived from the per acre concentration of 5 lbs in 500 gals of water.
† Suppression Only			

**CITRUS GROUP 10-10 (Australian desert lime, Australian finger lime, Australian round lime, Brown River finger lime, Calamondin, Citron, Citrus hybrids, Grapefruit, Japanese summer grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Mediterranean mandarin, Mount white lime, New Guinea wild lime, Pummelo, Russell River lime, Satsuma mandarin, Sour orange, Sweet lime, Sweet orange, Tachibana orange, Tahiti lime, Tangelo, Tangerine (Mandarin), Tangor, Trifoliolate orange, Uniq fruit; cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these) – NON-BEARING**

(Non-bearing trees are those that will not produce marketable fruit for 12 months after the last **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** application)

**Linebacker WDG Fungicide** will control foot rot, root rot and gummosis caused by *Phytophthora* spp. when used in combination with sound IPM and cultural management practices. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may be applied by ground, air, or chemigation.

**Use Restrictions:**

- Do NOT exceed 5.0 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- Do NOT exceed 20 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (16 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year. Any combination of labeled application methods can be used.
- Do NOT make more than 4 applications of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** per year.
- Do NOT graze livestock in treated groves.
- Do NOT feed forage from treated groves.
- Do NOT use more than 100 GPA for foliar applications.
- Do NOT tank-mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with copper compounds.

Note: The pH of tank mixes containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** should be raised to 6.0 or above by adding an alkaline buffer such as Potassium Carbonate (3 lbs. Potassium Carbonate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**) or DiAmmonium Phosphate (5 lbs. DiAmmonium Phosphate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**). Use buffer if applications containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** are to occur before or after applications containing copper. Add buffering agent slowly to mix or spray tank.

**Use Precautions:**

- If an adjuvant will be mixed with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**, determine citrus sensitivity to a particular combination by spraying a small area of foliage and fruit. Wait 3-7 days and inspect for visual damage.
- Some adjuvants such as those that enhance pesticide leaf penetration may cause phytotoxicity when mixed with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**.
- Tessengerlo Kerley Inc. has determined that the mixing of copper containing compounds with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may cause phytotoxicity.
- In addition, the application of unbuffered **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to foliage with copper residues may cause phytotoxicity from solubilized copper on the leaf surface.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Phytophthora Root Rot or Gummosis ( <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	Paint or Trunk Spray	2.5-5.0 / 5 gals	Mix the proper amount of <b>Linebacker WDG Fungicide</b> with 5 gallons of water and apply to lesions on the trunk surface. Use adequate water volume to wet the entire lesion completely. Even if no lesion is present, apply the paint or trunk spray from the soil line up the trunk approximately two feet. Use the higher rate if trunk lesions are present. Treat nursery resets and new plantings at the time of planting
Phytophthora Foot and Root Rot ( <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	Chemigation	5.0 / Acre	Start applications when conditions are favorable for disease development. For foliar applications, spray until wet.
	Foliar	5.0 / 100 gal.	When using chemigation application, during a scheduled irrigation inject <b>Linebacker WDG Fungicide</b> continuously.
	Root Dip	3.0 / 100 gal.	Mix <b>Linebacker WDG Fungicide</b> completely in the desired volume of water. Dip the entire root system for 30-60 minutes prior to planting.

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**CUCURBIT CROPS [Chinese Waxgourd, Citron Melon, Cucumber, Gherkin, Gourd (Edible), *Momordica* spp. (Balsam Apple, Balsam Pear, Bitter Melon, Chinese Cucumber), Muskmelon, Pumpkin, Summer and Winter Squash, Watermelon]**

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**Linebacker WDG Fungicide** controls Downy Mildew (*Pseudoperonospora cubensis*) and Phytophthora Root and Fruit Rot (*Phytophthora* spp.) when used in combination with sound IPM and cultural management practices.

**Linebacker WDG Fungicide** applied for Downy Mildew or Phytophthora Root and Fruit Rot control will provide moderate suppression of whitefly (*Bemisia* spp.) populations. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** only suppresses whitefly populations. Application of a registered insecticide is required to minimize whitefly damage.

**Use Restrictions:**

- Do NOT apply more than 5 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- Do NOT apply more than 35 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (28 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- Do NOT apply more than 7 applications of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** per year.
- Do NOT apply more than 3.75 lbs. of product (3 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application in the following counties:

AL: Hale, Jackson, Lauderdale, Marshall, Morgan, Washington	MN: Chisago, Washington
AR: Clay, Craighead, Lawrence, Mississippi, St. Francis, Saline, Sharp, White, Woodruff	MS: Monroe
IL: Gallatin, Mercer, Whiteside	MO: Butler, Cedar, Dunklin, Franklin, Jefferson, Ripley, St. Louis
IA: Allamakee, Louisa, Muscatine	NC: Franklin, Granville, Johnston, Nash, Pitt
IN: Knox	OH: Williams, Washington
KY: Hart, Logan, Marshall, Warren	TN: Blount, Lincoln
LA: Rapides, St. Helena	VA: Botetourt
MD: Caroline	VT: Windsor
- Do NOT apply within 12 hours (PHI) of harvest.
- Do NOT use **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** on Cucurbits adjacent to water bodies that contain endangered fresh water mollusks and their habitat.
- Do NOT tank-mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with copper compounds.

Note: The pH of tank mixes containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** should be raised to 6.0 or above by adding an alkaline buffer such as Potassium Carbonate (3 lbs. Potassium Carbonate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**) or DiAmmonium Phosphate (5 lbs. DiAmmonium Phosphate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**). Use buffer if applications containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** are to occur before or after applications containing copper. Add buffering agent slowly to mix or spray tank.

**Use Precautions:**

- Some adjuvants such as those that enhance pesticide leaf penetration may cause phytotoxicity when mixed with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**.
- If an adjuvant will be used with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** determine crop sensitivity to a particular combination by spraying a small area of foliage and fruit. Wait 3-7 days and inspect for visual damage.
- Tessenderlo Kerley Inc. has determined that the mixing of copper containing compounds with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may cause phytotoxicity.
- In addition, the application of unbuffered **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to foliage with copper residues may cause phytotoxicity from solubilized copper on the leaf surface.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Downy Mildew ( <i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i> ) Phytophthora Root and Fruit Rot ( <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	Foliar	2.0-5.0/Acre	Apply when conditions favor disease development and repeat applications on a 7-14 day interval. Use a sufficient volume of water to insure thorough wetting. When using other fungicides labeled for downy mildew control, the lower rates may be used. (See precaution above regarding copper fungicides). When used alone, apply 3.0-5.0 lbs/Acre. For moderate to high disease pressure, use the higher rates and shorter reapplication interval.

**GINSENG**

**Linebacker WDG Fungicide** controls Phytophthora Foliar and Root Rot (*Phytophthora cactorum*) and suppresses Alternaria Leaf Blight (*Alternaria panax*) when used in combination with sound IPM and cultural management practices

**Use Restrictions:**

- Do NOT apply more than 5.0 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (4 lbs. a.i.) per application.
- Do NOT apply more than 30 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (24 lbs. a.i.) per year.
- Do NOT exceed 6 applications of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** per year.
- Do NOT apply within 31 days (PHI) of harvest.
- Do NOT apply in less than 100 GPA.
- Do NOT tank-mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with copper compounds.

Note: The pH of tank mixes containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** should be raised to 6.0 or above by adding an alkaline buffer such as Potassium Carbonate (3 lbs. Potassium Carbonate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**) or DiAmmonium Phosphate (5 lbs. DiAmmonium Phosphate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**). Use buffer if applications containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** are to occur before or after applications containing copper. Add buffering agent slowly to mix or spray tank.

**Use Precautions:**

- Adjuvants that enhance pesticide penetration may cause phytotoxicity when mixed with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**.
- If an adjuvant will be used with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** determine ginseng sensitivity to a particular combination by spraying a small area of foliage and fruit. Wait 3-7 days and inspect for visual damage.
- Tessenderlo Kerley Inc. has determined that the mixing of copper containing compounds with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may cause phytotoxicity.
- In addition, the application of unbuffered **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to foliage with copper residues may cause phytotoxicity from solubilized copper on the leaf surface.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Phytophthora Foliar and Root Rot ( <i>Phytophthora cactorum</i> ) Alternaria Leaf Blight † ( <i>Alternaria panax</i> )	Foliar	5.0/100 gals	Apply in the spring when conditions become favorable for disease development and repeat applications on a seven day interval as necessary.
† Suppression Only			



## HOPS‡

‡ Do NOT use on Hops in California, not registered for use.

**Linebacker WDG Fungicide** will control Hop Downy Mildew (*Pseudoperonospora humuli*) when used in combination with sound IPM and cultural management practices

### Use Restrictions:

- Do NOT apply more than 2.5 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (2 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- Do NOT apply more than 10 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (8 lbs. a.i.) per year.
- Do NOT make more than 4 applications of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** per year.
- Do NOT apply within 24 days (PHI) of harvest.
- Do NOT feed hop refuse to animals.
- Do NOT tank-mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with copper compounds.

Note: The pH of tank mixes containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** should be raised to 6.0 or above by adding an alkaline buffer such as Potassium Carbonate (3 lbs. Potassium Carbonate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**) or DiAmmonium Phosphate (5 lbs. DiAmmonium Phosphate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**). Use buffer if applications containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** are to occur before or after applications containing copper. Add buffering agent slowly to mix or spray tank.

### Use Precautions:

- Adjuvants that enhance pesticide penetration may cause phytotoxicity when mixed with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**.
- If an adjuvant will be used with **Linebacker WDG** determine hop sensitivity to a particular combination by spraying a small area of foliage and fruit. Wait 3-7 days and inspect for visual damage.
- Tessenderlo Kerley Inc. has determined that the mixing of copper containing compounds with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may cause phytotoxicity.
- In addition, the application of unbuffered **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to foliage with copper residues may cause phytotoxicity from solubilized copper on the leaf surface.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Hop Downy Mildew ( <i>Pseudoperonospora humuli</i> )	Foliar	2.5/Acre	When conditions are favorable for disease development, apply as a directed foliar spray using ground equipment only, being sure to use an adequate volume of water to insure complete coverage. Applications must be made on the following schedule: 1. When shoots are 6-12 inches high; 2. After training when vines are 5-6 feet tall; 3. Approximately three weeks after the second application; and, 4. During bloom.

**LEAFY VEGETABLES (except Brassica vegetables) [Amaranth, Arugula (Roquette), Cardoon, Celery, Celery (Chinese), Celtuce, Chervil, Chrysanthemum (Edible Leaved, Garland), Corn Salad, Cress (Garden, Upland), Dandelion, Dock (Sorrel), Endive (Escarole), Fennel (Florence), Lettuce (Head and Leaf), Orach, Parsley, Purslane (Garden, Winter), Radicchio (Red Chicory), Rhubarb, Spinach, Spinach (New Zealand and Vine), Swiss Chard]**

**Linebacker WDG Fungicide** controls Downy Mildew (*Bremia lactucae*, *Peronospora* spp.) on leafy vegetables and White Rust (*Albugo occidentalis*) on spinach when used in combination with sound IPM and cultural management practices.

### Use Restrictions:

- Do NOT apply more than 5 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- Do NOT apply more than 35 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (28 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- Do NOT make more than 7 applications of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** per year.
- Do NOT apply within 3 days (PHI) of harvest.
- Do NOT apply in less than 10 GPA.
- Do NOT tank-mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with copper compounds.

Note: The pH of tank mixes containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** should be raised to 6.0 or above by adding an alkaline buffer such as Potassium Carbonate (3 lbs. Potassium Carbonate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**) or DiAmmonium Phosphate (5 lbs. DiAmmonium Phosphate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**). Use buffer if applications containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** are to occur before or after applications containing copper. Add buffering agent slowly to mix or spray tank.

**Use Precautions:**

- Some adjuvants such as those that enhance pesticide leaf penetration may cause phytotoxicity when mixed with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**.
- If an adjuvant will be used with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** determine crop sensitivity to a particular combination by spraying a small area of foliage and fruit. Wait 3-7 days and inspect for visual damage.
- Tessenderlo Kerley Inc. has determined that the mixing of copper containing compounds with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may cause phytotoxicity.
- In addition, the application of unbuffered **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to foliage with copper residues may cause phytotoxicity from solubilized copper on the leaf surface.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Downy Mildew ( <i>Bremia lactucae</i> , <i>Peronospora</i> spp.) White Rust (Spinach Only) ( <i>Albugo occidentalis</i> )	Foliar	2.0-5.0/Acre	Apply <b>Linebacker WDG Fungicide</b> when conditions favor disease development and repeat applications on a 7-21 day interval as necessary. Be sure to use an adequate volume of water to insure complete coverage. When using other fungicides labeled for downy mildew control, the lower rates may be used. (See precaution above regarding copper fungicides). When used alone, apply 3.0-5.0 lbs/Acre. For moderate to high disease pressure, use the higher rates and shorter reapplication interval.

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**MACADAMIA NUTS‡**

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‡ Do NOT use on Macadamia Nuts in California, not registered for use.

**Linebacker WDG Fungicide** will control Phytophthora Raceme Blight in Macadamia Nuts, when used in combination with sound IPM and cultural management practices.

**Use Restrictions:**

- Do NOT exceed 7.5 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (6 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- Do NOT exceed 22.5 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (18 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- Do NOT make more than 3 applications of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** per year.
- Do NOT apply within 7 days (PHI) of harvest.
- Do NOT allow livestock to graze on green forage or stubble.
- Do NOT utilize hay or straw for animal feed or bedding.
- Do NOT apply by air unless directed by Supplemental or Special Local Need labeling. Apply by ground application equipment only.
- Do NOT tank-mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with copper compounds.

Note: The pH of tank mixes containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** should be raised to 6.0 or above by adding an alkaline buffer such as Potassium Carbonate (3 lbs. Potassium Carbonate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**) or DiAmmonium Phosphate (5 lbs. DiAmmonium Phosphate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**). Use buffer if applications containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** are to occur before or after applications containing copper. Add buffering agent slowly to mix or spray tank.

**Use Precautions:**

- If an adjuvant will be used with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** determine macadamia nut sensitivity to a particular combination by spraying a small area of foliage and fruit. Wait 3-7 days and inspect for visual damage.
- Tessenderlo Kerley Inc. has determined that the mixing of copper containing compounds with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may cause phytotoxicity.
- In addition, the application of unbuffered **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to foliage with copper residues may cause phytotoxicity from solubilized copper on the leaf surface.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Phytophthora Raceme Blight	Foliar	7.5/Acre	Apply when first signs of disease appear. Use a sufficient volume of water to thoroughly wet the foliage. Apply as long as conditions favor disease development at 21 day intervals.

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### ONIONS (DRY BULB)

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When used in combination with sound IPM and cultural management practices. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** controls Downy Mildew (*Peronospora destructor*) and suppresses Purple Blotch (*Alternaria porri*) on onion.

**Use Restrictions:**

- Do NOT apply more than 3 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- Do NOT apply more than 21 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (16.8 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- Do NOT apply more than 7 applications of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** per year.
- Do NOT apply within 7 days (PHI) of harvest.
- Do NOT tank-mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with copper compounds.

Note: The pH of tank mixes containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** should be raised to 6.0 or above by adding an alkaline buffer such as Potassium Carbonate (3 lbs. Potassium Carbonate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**) or DiAmmonium Phosphate (5 lbs. DiAmmonium Phosphate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**). Use buffer if applications containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** are to occur before or after applications containing copper. Add buffering agent slowly to mix or spray tank.

Note: When mixing with soluble concentrate or "flowable" formulation pesticides containing chlorotalonil and iprodione, the physical compatibility with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** should be tested. To test compatibility, conduct a "jar test" by mixing a small amount of the tank mix components in a small container. Mix the ingredients with water in the concentration, and in the order of addition desired for the final spray application. Wait 15 minutes. Check for any indication of incompatibility such as separation or curdling. If any indication of incompatibility exists, do not use this application mixture. Adding a buffer as described in the Mixing Instructions section may assist compatibility.

**Use Precautions:**

- Adjuvants that enhance pesticide penetration may cause phytotoxicity when mixed with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**.
- If an adjuvant will be used with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** determine onion sensitivity to a particular combination by spraying a small area of foliage and fruit. Wait 3-7 days and inspect for visual damage.
- Tessenderlo Kerley Inc. has determined that the mixing of copper containing compounds with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may cause phytotoxicity.
- In addition, the application of unbuffered **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to foliage with copper residues may cause phytotoxicity from solubilized copper on the leaf surface.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Downy Mildew ( <i>Peronospora destructor</i> ) Purple Blotch ( <i>Alternaria porri</i> )	Foliar	2.0-3.0/Acre	<b>Linebacker WDG Fungicide</b> must be used in a preventive disease control program for best results. Apply when conditions favor disease development and reapply on a 7-14 day interval as necessary. If disease is already present, apply <b>Linebacker WDG Fungicide</b> at the 3.0 lbs. of product/Acre rate and at the seven day time interval. Applications by air must be in a minimum of 10 GPA. Applications by ground must be in a minimum of 20 GPA.

## PINEAPPLE

**Linebacker WDG Fungicide** controls Heart Rot (*Phytophthora parasitica*) in pineapple when used in combination with sound IPM and cultural management practices

**Use Restrictions:**

- Do NOT apply more than 3.75 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (3 lbs. a.i.) per application.
- Do NOT apply more than 15 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (12 lbs. a.i.) per year.
- Do NOT make more than 4 applications of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** per year.
- Do NOT apply within 3 months (PHI) of harvest.
- Do NOT exceed 400 GPA for foliar applications.
- Do NOT apply by air unless directed by Supplemental or Special Local Need labeling. Apply by ground application equipment only.
- Do NOT tank-mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with copper compounds.

Note: The pH of tank mixes containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** should be raised to 6.0 or above by adding an alkaline buffer such as Potassium Carbonate (3 lbs. Potassium Carbonate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**) or DiAmmonium Phosphate (5 lbs. DiAmmonium Phosphate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**). Use buffer if applications containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** are to occur before or after applications containing copper. Add buffering agent slowly to mix or spray tank.

**Use Precautions:**

- Adjuvants that enhance pesticide penetration may cause phytotoxicity when mixed with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**.
- If an adjuvant will be used with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** determine pineapple sensitivity to a particular combination by spraying a small area of foliage and fruit. Wait 3-7 days and inspect for visual damage.
- Tessengerlo Kerley Inc. has determined that the mixing of copper containing compounds with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may cause phytotoxicity.
- In addition, the application of unbuffered **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to foliage with copper residues may cause phytotoxicity from solubilized copper on the leaf surface.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Heart Rot <i>(Phytophthora parasitica)</i>	Dip	2.5/100 gals	Apply as a pre-plant dip immediately prior to planting. NOTE: 100 gallons is intended to treat the number of slips required to plant one acre.
	Foliar	3.75/100 gals	Apply to established plants when environmental conditions favor disease development or are anticipated and repeat applications at three month intervals. Be sure to apply in an adequate volume of water to insure complete coverage.

## POME FRUIT [Apple, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Pear, Oriental Pear, Quince] - BEARING

**Linebacker WDG Fungicide** applied as part of a complete disease control program will provide effective control of collar and root rot caused by *Phytophthora* spp and Apple Blister Spot caused by *Pseudomonas syringae*. For use in controlling Fire Blight, use in a program with other registered bactericides and follow proper sanitation measures.

**Use Restrictions:**

- Do NOT apply more than 5.0 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- Do NOT apply more than 20 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (16 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- Do NOT apply more than 4 applications of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** per year.
- Do NOT apply more than 3.75 lbs. of product (3 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application in the following counties:
 

IL: Adams, Pike	VA: Botetourt, Wise
MN: Washington, Winowa	VT: Windsor
OH: Washington, Wayne	WI: Crawford, Richland, Vernon
TN: Cocke	WV: Monroe
- Do NOT apply within 14 days (PHI) of harvest.
- Do NOT apply within 2-3 weeks of leaf senescence.

- Do NOT exceed 500 GPA.
- Do NOT graze livestock on floor of treated orchards.
- Do NOT tank-mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with copper compounds.

Note: The pH of tank mixes containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** should be raised to 6.0 or above by adding an alkaline buffer such as Potassium Carbonate (3 lbs. Potassium Carbonate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**) or DiAmmonium Phosphate (5 lbs. DiAmmonium Phosphate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**). Use buffer if applications containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** are to occur before or after applications containing copper. Add buffering agent slowly to mix or spray tank.

**Use Precautions:**

- Adjuvants that enhance pesticide penetration may cause phytotoxicity when mixed with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**.
- If an adjuvant will be used with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** determine crop sensitivity to a particular combination by spraying a small area of foliage and fruit. Wait 3-7 days and inspect for visual damage.
- Tessenderlo Kerley Inc. has determined that the mixing of copper containing compounds with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may cause phytotoxicity.
- In addition, the application of unbuffered **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to foliage with copper residues may cause phytotoxicity from solubilized copper on the leaf surface.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Fire Blight ( <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> )	Foliar	2.5-5.0/Acre	Apply in the spring when conditions are favorable for disease development and reapply at 4-7 day intervals for as long as conditions favor disease development. Thorough coverage is required and for best results, adequate foliage must be available for absorption.  To reduce inoculum in newly forming bud tissue, an additional application in the fall prior to leaf drop may be made.
		0.5-1.0/100 gals	Follow the application instructions above. NOTE: This is the same concentration as 2.5-5 lbs. of <b>Linebacker WDG Fungicide</b> diluted in 500 gals of water.
Apple Blister Spot ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> )	Foliar	2.5-5.0/Acre	Begin applications when blossoms are at the pink stage and make additional applications at 7 day intervals as long as conditions favor Blister Spot development .
		0.5-1.0/100 gals	Follow the application instructions above. The 0.5-1.0 lb per 100 gallon dilution is derived from the per acre concentration of 2.5 - 5 lbs in 500 gals of water.
Phytophthora Collar and Root Rot ( <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	Foliar	2.5-5.0/Acre	Apply <b>Linebacker WDG Fungicide</b> when conditions favor disease development and reapply on a 30-60 day interval as necessary. Thorough coverage is required.  For moderate disease pressure, apply Linebacker WDG Fungicide using either 3 - 4 times at a rate of 5.0 lbs. of product/Acre on a 60 day spray interval or 6-8 times at a rate of 2.5 lbs. of product/Acre on a 30 day interval.
		0.5-1.0/100 gals	Follow the application instructions above. The 0.5-1.0 lb per 100 gallon dilution is derived from the per acre concentration of 2.5 - 5 lbs in 500 gals of water.

**POME FRUIT (Apple, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Pear, Oriental Pear, Quince) – NON-BEARING**

(Non-bearing trees are those that will not produce marketable fruit for 12 months after the last **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** application)

**Linebacker WDG Fungicide** controls collar and root rot caused by *Phytophthora* spp. and Fire Blight caused by *Erwinia amylovora*. For Fire Blight, use in a program with other registered bactericides and follow proper sanitation measures.

Apply early in the season when treating for Fire Blight and Blister Spot control.

**Use Restrictions:**

- Do NOT apply more than 5.0 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- Do NOT apply more than 20 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (16 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- Do NOT make more than 4 applications of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** per year.
- Do NOT apply more than 3.75 lbs. of product (3 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application in the following counties:
 

IL: Adams, Pike	VA: Botetourt, Wise
MN: Washington, Winowa	VT: Windsor
OH: Washington, Wayne	WI: Crawford, Richland, Vernon
TN: Cocke	WV: Monroe

- Do NOT graze livestock on floor of treated orchards.
- Do NOT use **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** on Pome Fruit adjacent to water bodies that contain endangered fresh water mollusks and their habitat.
- Do NOT tank-mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with copper compounds.

Note: The pH of tank mixes containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** should be raised to 6.0 or above by adding an alkaline buffer such as Potassium Carbonate (3 lbs. Potassium Carbonate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**) or DiAmmonium Phosphate (5 lbs. DiAmmonium Phosphate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**). Use buffer if applications containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** are to occur before or after applications containing copper. Add buffering agent slowly to mix or spray tank.

**Use Precautions:**

- Adjuvants that enhance pesticide penetration may cause phytotoxicity when mixed with Linebacker WDG Fungicide.
- If an adjuvant will be used with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** determine crop sensitivity to a particular combination by spraying a small area of foliage and fruit. Wait 3-7 days and inspect for visual damage.
- Tessengerlo Kerley Inc. has determined that the mixing of copper containing compounds with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may cause phytotoxicity.
- In addition, the application of unbuffered **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to foliage with copper residues may cause phytotoxicity from solubilized copper on the leaf surface.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Fire Blight ( <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> )	Foliar	2.5-5.0 /100 gals	Apply in the spring when conditions are favorable for disease development and reapply at 4-7 day intervals for as long as conditions favor disease development. Thorough coverage is required and for best results, sufficient foliage must be available to maximize systemic translocation in to the leaves. To reduce inoculum in newly forming bud tissue, an additional application in the fall prior to leaf drop may be made.
Phytophthora Collar and Root Rot ( <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	Root Dip	3.0/100 gals	Mix <b>Linebacker WDG Fungicide</b> completely in the desired volume of water. Dip the entire root system for 30-60 minutes prior to planting.
	Foliar	2.5-5.0/100 gals	Apply <b>Linebacker WDG Fungicide</b> when conditions favor disease development and reapply on a 30-60 day interval as necessary. Thorough wetting of foliage is required. For moderate disease pressure, apply <b>Linebacker WDG Fungicide</b> using either 3 - 4 times at a rate of 5.0 lbs. of product/100 gals on a 60 day spray interval or 6-8 times at a rate of 2.5 lbs. of product/100 gals on a 30 day interval. Delay until 30 days after the last Fire Blight or Blister Spot application when treating for <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. NOTE: Treat nursery trees and new plantings after leaf emergence.

## STRAWBERRY

**Linebacker WDG Fungicide** will control Red Stele caused by *Phytophthora fragariae* and Leather Rot caused by *P. cactorum* when used in combination with sound IPM and cultural management practices.

### Use Restrictions:

- Do NOT exceed 5 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- Do NOT exceed 30 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (24 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- Do NOT make more than 6 applications of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** per year.
- Do NOT apply more than 3.75 lbs. of product (3 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application in the following counties:
 

AR: White	MN: Houston, Washington
IL: Whiteside	MS: Monroe
IA: Scott	MO: Franklin, Jefferson
IN: Knox	NH: Cheshire, Sullivan
KY: Campbell, Marshall, Rockcastle, Todd, Warren	NC: Granville, Johnston
LA: Livingston, Rapides	OH: Washington
MD: Caroline, St. Mary's	WI: Iowa, St. Croix, Trempealeau
- Do NOT apply within 12 hours (PHI) of harvest.
- Do NOT apply by fixed wing or rotary aircraft.
- Do NOT use **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** on Strawberries adjacent to water bodies that contain endangered fresh water mollusks and their habitat.
- Do NOT tank-mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with copper compounds.

Note: The pH of tank mixes containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** should be raised to 6.0 or above by adding an alkaline buffer such as Potassium Carbonate (3 lbs. Potassium Carbonate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**) or DiAmmonium Phosphate (5 lbs. DiAmmonium Phosphate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**). Use buffer if applications containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** are to occur before or after applications containing copper. Add buffering agent slowly to mix or spray tank.

### Use Precautions:

- Adjuvants that enhance pesticide penetration may cause phytotoxicity when mixed with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**.
- If an adjuvant will be used with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** determine strawberry sensitivity to a particular combination by spraying a small area of foliage and fruit . Wait 3-7 days and inspect for visual damage.
- Tessenderlo Kerley Inc. has determined that the mixing of copper containing compounds with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may cause phytotoxicity.
- In addition, the application of unbuffered **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to foliage with copper residues may cause phytotoxicity from solubilized copper on the leaf surface.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Red Stele ( <i>Phytophthora fragariae</i> )	Dip	2.5/100 gals	Apply to roots and crowns for 15-30 minutes and plant within 24 hours after dipping. Dip applications may be used for both annual and perennial varieties of strawberries.
	Foliar	2.5-5.0/Acre	Annuals:Apply 14-21 days after planting and repeat applications on a 30-60 day interval for as long as conditions favor disease development. Perennials:Apply in the spring when the plants start to grow actively. Make additional applications at a 30-60 day interval if disease conditions persist or reoccur. Use the higher rates, shorter reapplication intervals and maximum number of reapplications if growing Red Stele susceptible varieties or if disease pressure is heavy.
Leather Rot ( <i>Phytophthora cactorum</i> )	Foliar	2.5-5.0/Acre	Apply between 10% bloom and early fruit set and reapply on a 7-14 day interval for as long as conditions favor disease development. When disease pressure is heavy use the shorter time interval, higher rates, and maximum number of applications.

**STONE FRUIT [Apricot, Cherry (sour and sweet), Nectarine, Peach, Plum, Chickasaw Plum, Damson Plum, Japanese Plum, Plumcot and Prune (Fresh)] – NON-BEARING**

(Non-bearing trees are those that will not produce marketable fruit for 12 months after the last Linebacker WDG Fungicide application)

**Linebacker WDG Fungicide** controls collar and root rot caused by *Phytophthora* spp. and pruning-wound canker caused by *Phytophthora syringae* when used in combination with sound IPM and cultural management practices.

**Use Restrictions:**

- Do NOT apply more than 5.0 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- Do NOT exceed 20 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (16 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- Do NOT apply more than 4 applications of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** per year.
- Do NOT exceed 100 GPA.
- Do NOT tank-mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with copper compounds.

Note: The pH of tank mixes containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** should be raised to 6.0 or above by adding an alkaline buffer such as Potassium Carbonate (3 lbs. Potassium Carbonate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**) or DiAmmonium Phosphate (5 lbs. DiAmmonium Phosphate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**). Use buffer if applications containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** are to occur before or after applications containing copper. Add buffering agent slowly to mix or spray tank.

**Use Precautions:**

- Adjuvants that enhance pesticide penetration may cause phytotoxicity when mixed with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**.
- If an adjuvant will be used with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** determine crop sensitivity to a particular combination by spraying a small area of foliage and fruit. Wait 3-7 days and inspect for visual damage.
- Tessengerlo Kerley Inc. has determined that the mixing of copper containing compounds with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may cause phytotoxicity.
- In addition, the application of unbuffered **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to foliage with copper residues may cause phytotoxicity from solubilized copper on the leaf surface.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Phytophthora Collar and Root Rot ( <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	Foliar	5.0/100 gals	Apply when conditions favor disease development and reapply on a 60 day interval as necessary. NOTE: Treat nursery trees and new plantings after leaf emergence.
pruning-wound canker ( <i>Phytophthora syringae</i> )	Spray or Paint	3.0-5.0/100 gals	Apply by spraying or painting the pruning wound area in a sufficient volume to thoroughly wet the entire wound surface. Use the higher rates listed for severe disease conditions such as active canker lesion. For small volume applications, mix 0.5-0.8 oz. (3.0-4.5 level tablespoons) of product per gallon of water (equivalent to 3-5 lbs. of product per 100 gals).

**TOMATO**

**Linebacker WDG Fungicide** controls damping off caused by *Pythium* spp. and root rots caused by *Phytophthora* spp. in tomatoes when used in combination with sound IPM and cultural management practices

**Use Restrictions:**

- Do NOT apply more than 5 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- Do NOT apply more than 20 lbs. of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** (16 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- Do NOT make more than 4 applications of **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** per year.
- Do NOT apply **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** on tomatoes in the following counties:
 

AL: Jackson, St. Clair	LA: Rapides
CA: Sonoma	MD: Caroline, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Talbot
IA: Louisa, Muscatine, Scott	MO: Butler, Jefferson, St. Louis
IL: Mercer, Rock Island, White, Whiteside	NC: Granville, Johnston
IN: Knox	OH: Williams
KY: Campbell, Green, Kenton, Wayne	TN: Cocke, Davidson, Grainger, Gundy, Hamilton, Knox, Meigs, Rhea, Sumner



- Do NOT apply within 14 days (PHI) of harvest.
- Do NOT apply in less than 10 GPA.
- Do NOT use **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** on tomato adjacent to water bodies that contain endangered fresh water mollusks and their habitat.
- Do NOT tank-mix **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** with copper compounds.

Note: The pH of tank mixes containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** should be raised to 6.0 or above by adding an alkaline buffer such as Potassium Carbonate (3 lbs. Potassium Carbonate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**) or DiAmmonium Phosphate (5 lbs. DiAmmonium Phosphate to 5 lbs. **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**). Use buffer if applications containing **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** are to occur before or after applications containing copper. Add buffering agent slowly to mix or spray tank.

**Use Precautions:**

- Adjuvants that enhance pesticide penetration may cause phytotoxicity when mixed with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide**.
- If an adjuvant will be used with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** determine tomato sensitivity to a particular combination by spraying a small area of foliage and fruit. Wait 3-7 days and inspect for visual damage.
- Tessenderlo Kerley Inc. has determined that the mixing of copper containing compounds with **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** may cause phytotoxicity.
- In addition, the application of unbuffered **Linebacker WDG Fungicide** to foliage with copper residues may cause phytotoxicity from solubilized copper on the leaf surface.

Disease Controlled	Application Method	Application Rate (lbs. of product)	Application Instructions
Root Rot ( <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.) Damping Off ( <i>Pythium</i> spp.)	Foliar	2.5-5.0/Acre	For direct seeded tomatoes, apply at the 2-4 leaf stage of growth or immediately after transplanting to the field and reapply on a 7-14 day interval if conditions are favorable for disease development. Be sure to apply in an adequate volume of water to insure thorough wetting. For moderate disease pressure, use the higher rates and shorter spray interval.

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store in original container and keep tightly closed. Store in a cool dry area.

**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 at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

**WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF DAMAGES**

Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc. warrants only that this product conforms to the product description on the label. Except as warranted by this label, Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc. makes no representation or warranty or guarantee, whether expressed or implied, of fitness for a particular purpose of merchantability, or of product performance. Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc. does not authorize any agent or representative to make any such representation, warranty or guarantee. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc.'s maximum liability for breach of its warranty or for use of this product, regardless of the form of action, shall be limited to the purchase price of this product. To the extent consistent with applicable law, buyer and user acknowledge and assume all risks and disposal liability resulting from handling, storage, use and disposal of this product. If buyer does not agree with or accept these warranty and liability limitations, buyer may return the unopened container to the place of purchase for full refund. Buyer's use of this product shall constitute conclusive evidence of buyer's acknowledgement and acceptance of the forgoing limitations. Some states do not allow the exclusion of implied warranties or the limitation of certain damages, so the above may not apply. The purchase, delivery, acceptance and use of this product by the buyer are subject to the terms and conditions of seller's sales invoice for this product.

Linebacker WDG Fungicide contains Aluminum tris (O-ethyl phosphonate) the same active ingredient found in Aliette®. Linebacker WDG Fungicide is not manufactured or distributed by Bayer Crop Science, seller of Aliette®.

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