

PH-D[®]

FUNGICIDE

For control or suppression of listed diseases on cucurbit vegetables, citrus fruit group, fruiting vegetables, ginseng*, grapes, hops, pome fruits, root and tuber vegetables, leafy vegetable group, berry and small fruit, strawberries, stone fruits, pomegranates, tree nuts, stalk, stem and leaf petiole vegetable group, and non-bearing vine fruit and fruit and nut trees grown in interiorscapes.

*Not registered for specific use or this disease in California.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% BY WT.
Polyoxin D zinc salt	11.3%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	88.7%
TOTAL:	100.0%

EPA Reg. No. 70506-395

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 this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

See side Panel for First Aid instructions and Booklet for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use

FIRST AID	
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF INHALED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. FOR 24-HOUR MEDICAL EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE CALL ROCKY MOUNTAIN POISON AND DRUG SAFETY: 1-866-673-6671. FOR 24-HOUR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY (Spill, leaks, fire, exposure, or accident) CALL CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 or +1-703-527-3887.</p>	

For Product Use Information Call 1-800-438-6071

Net Contents: _____ **Pounds**

FUNGICIDE

Produced For: **UPL NA Inc.** • 630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 402
King of Prussia, PA 19406 U.S.A. • 1-800-438-6071



PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Harmful if absorbed through the skin, swallowed or inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

All mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Socks
- Shoes
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material (nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils, butyl rubber \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) \geq 14 mils, viton \geq 14 mils, and/or barrier laminate)

User Safety Requirements

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

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 change into clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is moderately toxic to aquatic invertebrates and fish. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. Do not allow runoff into lakes, streams, ponds or public waterways. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.

Granules exposed on soil surface may be hazardous to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Collect granules spilled during loading.

Observe the most restrictive of the labeling limitations and precautions of all products used in mixtures.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the State or Tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and 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 statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), notification to workers, and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.

PPE required for early entry into 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, socks, shoes, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material (nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils, butyl rubber \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) \geq 14 mils, viton \geq 14 mils, and/or barrier laminate).

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in the 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 children and pets out of treated area until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Ph-D® Fungicide is not for homeowner use to treat food crops.

Ph-D Fungicide is for use in controlling or suppressing certain diseases on crops listed in this label.

Apply **Ph-D Fungicide** as a preventive or curative treatment in conjunction with good management practices.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Ph-D Fungicide contains a Group 19 fungicide. Fungal isolates with acquired resistance to Group 19 may eventually dominate the fungal population if Group 19 fungicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by **Ph-D Fungicide** or other Group 19 Fungicides.

To delay fungicide resistance, consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of **Ph-D Fungicide** or other target site of action Group 19 fungicides that have a similar target site of action, on the same pathogens.
- Using tank-mixtures or premixes with fungicides from different target site of action Groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use and are both effective at the tank-mix or prepack rate on the pathogen(s) of concern.
- Basing fungicide use on a comprehensive IPM program.
- Monitoring treated fungal populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Contacting your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors, and/or manufacturer for fungicide resistance management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and resistant pathogens.

MIXING AND APPLICATION

When diseases not specified on this label are present or expected, it is appropriate to mix **Ph-D Fungicide** with appropriately labeled fungicides. When tank-mixing **Ph-D Fungicide** with other products, observe all precautions and limitations on each separate product label. It is always advisable to conduct a tank-mix compatibility test when you plan to mix this product with other products. To determine the physical compatibility of this product with other products, use a jar test. Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to approximately one quart of water with agitation. Add dry formulations first, then flowables, then emulsifiable concentrates last. After thorough mixing, allow this mixture to stand for 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be readily remixed, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for adding required ingredients to the spray-tank. To assess the potential for phytotoxicity, test tank-mixtures on a small number of plants prior to more widespread application.

Mixing instructions for **Ph-D Fungicide**:

- Fill spray-tank with water to 1/2 of the intended final volume.
- Start spray-tank agitation.
- Add the appropriate amount of product to the tank according to the rates in the following tables. Follow the directions in **MIXING AND APPLICATION** for mixing other products in the spray-tank.
- Agitate to ensure thorough mixing while adding the remaining required water.
- DO NOT allow the spray mixture to stand without agitation.

Mix only the amount of spray solution needed to treat the desired area.

For optimum control of labeled diseases, apply **Ph-D Fungicide** with sufficient water to provide a thorough coverage.

CHEMIGATION

Strawberries, Berry and Small Fruit, Cucurbit Vegetables, Citrus Fruit Group, Fruiting Vegetables (Except Cucurbits), Pome Fruits, Root and Tuber Vegetables, Leaves of Root and Tuber Vegetables (Human Food or

Animal Feed), Grapes (for certain diseases), Hops, Stone Fruits, Pomegranates, Tree Nuts, Stalk, Stem and Leaf Petiole Vegetable Group.

Apply **Ph-D Fungicide** only through sprinkler type irrigation systems, including center pivot, microjet, wheel lines, lateral move, side roll, or overhead solid set irrigation systems. Do not apply **Ph-D Fungicide** through any other type of irrigation system.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE THROUGH SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

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

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

SPRAY PREPARATION

Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical-tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

First prepare a suspension of **Ph-D Fungicide** in a mix-tank. Fill tank with 1/2 to 3/4 the desired amount of water. Start mechanical or hydraulic agitation. Add the required amount of **Ph-D Fungicide** and then the remaining volume of water. Then set sprinkler to deliver no more than 0.4 inch of water per acre. Start sprinkler and uniformly inject the suspension of **Ph-D Fungicide** into the irrigation water line so as to deliver the desired rate per acre. The suspension of **Ph-D Fungicide** should be injected with a positive displacement pump into the main line ahead of a right angle turn to ensure adequate mixing. If you have any other questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

NOTE: Avoid further field irrigation over the treated area for 24 hours after treating with **Ph-D Fungicide** to prevent washing the chemical off the crop.

CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

1. 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. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, back flow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir-tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the flow 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.
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.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR CHEMIGATION THROUGH SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

1. Maintain continuous agitation in mix-tank during mixing and application to assure a uniform suspension.
2. Greater accuracy in calibration and distribution will be achieved by injecting a larger volume of a more dilute solution per unit time.
3. 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.
4. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
5. 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.
6. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. If you are unsure of wind conditions, contact your local extension agent.
10. Do not apply when system connections or fittings leak, when nozzles do not provide uniform distribution or when lines containing the product must be dismantled and drained. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop may result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
11. Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments as needed.
12. 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.

SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL BANDED (IN-FURROW) APPLICATION

Use the table below to determine the correct application rate in ounces of product per 1000 row feet based on row spacing. Mix the required amount of **Ph-D Fungicide** in water and apply as banded spray (4" to 6") or seedline drench centered over the planting furrow. Apply to soil immediately before seeding or directly over seeds in the furrow just before covering with soil. The volume of water required per acre or 1000 row feet will depend on the application equipment used. Consult your local cooperative extension personnel or pest control adviser if you need assistance calibrating band spraying equipment.

Rates for Banded (In-furrow) Application: The 'per acre' rate is located in the far left column. Read across the line to the correct row spacing indicated at the top to find the number of ounces per 1000 row feet to apply.

Rate per 1000 Row Feet	Product Per Acre (oz)														
	12" rows	14" rows	16" rows	18" rows	20" rows	22" rows	24" rows	26" rows	28" rows	30" rows	32" rows	34" rows	36" rows	38" rows	40" rows
6.2	0.140	0.165	0.189	0.213	0.237	0.260	0.284	0.308	0.332	0.356	0.379	0.403	0.427	0.451	0.474

**STRAWBERRIES
BERRY AND SMALL FRUIT**

Amur river grape; aronia berry; bayberry; bearberry; bilberry; blackberry (including Andean blackberry, arctic blackberry, bingleberry, black satin berry, boysenberry, brombeere, California blackberry, Chesterberry, Cherokee blackberry, Cheyenne blackberry, common blackberry, coryberry, darrowberry, dewberry, Dirksen thornless berry, evergreen blackberry, Himalayaberry, hullberry, lavacaberry, loganberry, lowberry, Lucretiaberry, mammoth blackberry, marionberry, mora, mures deronce, nectarberry, Northern dewberry, olallieberry, Orgeon evergreen berry, phenomenalberry, rangeberry, ravenberry, rossberry, Shawnee blackberry, Southern dewberry, tayberry, youngberry, zarzamora, and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these); blueberry, highbush; blueberry, lowbush; buffalo currant; buffaloberry; che; Chilean guava; chokecherry; cloudberry; cranberry; cranberry, highbush; currant, black; currant, red; elderberry; European barberry; gooseberry; honeysuckle, edible; huckleberry; jostaberry; Juneberry (Saskatoon berry); kiwifruit, fuzzy; kiwifruit, hardy; lingonberry; maypop; mountain pepper berries; mulberry; muntries; native currant; partridgeberry; phalsa; pincherry; raspberry, black and red; riberry; salal; schisandra berry; sea buckthorn; serviceberry; strawberry; wild raspberry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Disease Control	Rate	Application Notes
<p>Alternaria rot, Black leaf spot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>)</p> <p>Fruit rots, minor (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.)</p> <p>Botrytis fruit rot and Blossom blight, Gray mold, Cane botrytis, Botrytis fruit rot and blight, Gray mold leaf blight and Dry crown rot, Postharvest rots, Botrytis crown rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)</p> <p>Fruit rots, minor, Berry rots, Fruit rots (in addition to those appearing elsewhere in this listing) (<i>Cladosporium</i> spp.)</p> <p>Anthracnose leaf and Fruit rot* (<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.)</p> <p>Root rot* (<i>Cylindrocarpon destructans</i>)</p> <p>Powdery mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i>) (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) (<i>Uncinula necator</i>)</p> <p>Hard brown rot, Rhizoctonia bud and Crown rot, Leaf blight, Web blight, Fruit rot* (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p>	<p>6.2 oz/A (0.7 oz ai/A)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply as a foliar spray every 7 to 10 days for foliar diseases. • Begin applications preventively when conditions are favorable for disease development. • For control of Botrytis and other fruit diseases begin applications at flowering. • Mix spray volume appropriate for sufficient coverage. • 0-day Preharvest Interval. • Do not apply by air. • Use of adjuvant may enhance coverage. • Apply as a drench every 14 to 28 days for crown and root rot diseases. • May be applied through overhead sprinkler irrigation, See CHEMIGATION directions for use through sprinkler irrigation systems for additional information. • May be applied as a root dip at transplanting.*

Restrictions:

- Use in alternation with fungicides that have different modes of action.
- Do not apply more than 6 applications of products containing any polyoxin as the active ingredient (4.2 oz ai/A) per season.
- Do not make more than one dip application per season, either prior to cold storage or just before planting.

* Not registered for specific use or this disease in California.

CUCURBIT VEGETABLES

Chayote (fruit); Chinese waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon); Citron melon; Cucumber; Gherkin; Gourd, edible (includes hyotan, cucuzza, hechima, Chinese okra); *Momordica* spp. (includes balsam apple, balsam pear, bitter melon, Chinese cucumber); Muskmelon (includes true cantaloupe, cantaloupe, casaba, crenshaw melon, golden pershaw melon, honeydew melon, honey balls, mango melon, Persian melon, pineapple melon, Santa Claus melon, and snake melon); Pumpkin; Summer Squash (includes crookneck squash, scallop squash, straightneck squash, vegetable marrow, zucchini); Winter Squash (includes butternut squash, calabaza, hubbard squash, acorn squash, spaghetti squash); Watermelon.

Disease Control	Rate	Application Notes
Powdery mildew <i>(Sphaerotheca sp.)</i> Gummy stem blight (Vine decline)* <i>(Didymella bryoniae)</i> Gray mold <i>(Botrytis sp.)</i> Corynespora leaf spot* <i>(Corynespora cassiicola)</i> Scab <i>(Cladosporium sp.)</i> Alternaria leaf spot <i>(Alternaria alternata)</i> Early blight <i>(Alternaria sp.)</i> Belly rot, Damping-off and Web blight* <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i>	6.2 oz/A (0.7 oz ai/A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply as a foliar spray every 7 to 10 days for foliar diseases. • Mix spray volume appropriate for sufficient coverage. • Begin applications preventively when conditions are favorable for disease development. • 0-day Preharvest Interval.

Restrictions:

- Use in alternation with fungicides that have different modes of action.
- Do not apply more than 6 applications products containing any polyoxin as the active ingredient (4.2 oz ai/A) per season.

* Not registered for specific use or this disease in California.

CITRUS FRUIT GROUP

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; orange, sour; orange, sweet; pummelo; Russell River lime; satsuma mandarin; sweet lime; tachibana orange; Tahiti lime; tangelo; tangerine (mandarin); tangor; trifoliate orange; unqi fruit; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Disease Control	Rate	Application Notes
Post bloom fruit drop* <i>(Colletotrichum acutatum)</i> Septoria spot <i>(Septoria citri)</i>	6.2 oz/A (0.7 oz ai/A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mix spray volume appropriate for sufficient coverage (Spray every row to ensure coverage - avoid every other row applications). • Apply as a foliar spray every 7 to 10 days for foliar diseases. • Begin applications preventively when conditions are favorable for disease development. • 0-day Preharvest Interval. • Use of an adjuvant may enhance coverage.

Restrictions:

- Use in alternation with fungicides that have different modes of action.
- Do not apply more than 6 applications of products containing any polyoxin as the active ingredient (4.2 oz ai/A) per season.

* Not registered for specific use or this disease in California.

FRUITING VEGETABLES (Except Cucurbits)

African eggplant; bell pepper; bush tomato; cocona; currant tomato; Eggplant; garden huckleberry; goji berry; Groundcherry; martynia; naranjilla; non-bell pepper; okra; pea eggplant; pepino; Pepper (includes bell pepper, chili pepper, cooking pepper, pimento, sweet pepper); roselle; scarlet eggplant; sunberry; Tomatillo; Tomato; tree tomato; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Disease Control	Rate	Application Notes
Powdery mildew* <i>(Leveillula taurica, Oidiopsis sicula, Sphaerotheca spp., Erysiphe spp.)</i> Botrytis rot, Gray mold <i>(Botrytis sp.)</i> Early blight <i>(Alternaria solani)</i> Alternaria stem canker, Black mold rot, Black shoulder <i>(Alternaria alternata)</i> Rhizoctonia damping-off and Fruit rot* <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i> Target leaf spot/Corynespora leaf spot* <i>(Corynespora cassiicola)</i>	6.2 oz/A (0.7 oz ai/A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply as a foliar spray every 7 to 10 days for foliar diseases. • Begin applications preventively when conditions are favorable for disease development. • Mix spray volume appropriate for sufficient coverage. • 0-day Preharvest Interval. • Use of an adjuvant may enhance coverage.
Disease Suppression		
Anthracnose* <i>(Colletotrichum coccodes)</i>		
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use in alternation with fungicides that have different modes of action. • Do not apply more than 6 applications products containing any polyoxin as the active ingredient (4.2 oz ai/A) per season. * Not registered for specific use or this disease in California.		

POME FRUITS

Apple; azarole; crabapple; loquat; mayhaw; medlar; pear; pear, Asian; quince; quince, Chinese; quince, Japanese; tejocote; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Disease Control	Rate	Application Notes
Cedar apple rust* <i>(Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae)</i> Powdery mildew* <i>(Podosphaera leucotricha, Phyllactinia mali, Oidium spp.)</i> Alternaria leaf spot, Alternaria blotch <i>(Alternaria mali)</i> Moldy core and core rot, Alternaria fruit rot <i>(Alternaria spp.)</i> Alternaria rot, Alternaria spot and fruit rot, Black spot (of Japanese pear) <i>(Alternaria alternata)</i> Dry eye rot, Blossom-end rot, Green fruit rot, Botrytis spur and Blossom blight, Gray mold rot <i>(Botrytis cinerea)</i> Moldy core and Core rot, Ripe fruit rot* <i>(Cladosporium spp.)</i> Leaf blotch (Marssonina blotch)* <i>(Diplocarpon mali)</i>	6.2 oz/A (0.7 oz ai/A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mix spray volume appropriate for sufficient coverage. • Apply as a foliar spray every 7 to 10 days for foliar diseases. • Begin applications preventively when conditions are favorable for disease development. • Start sprays for scab control at green tip and continue as needed on a 7- to 10-day interval. • For Powdery Mildew control, begin preventively and repeat as necessary on a 10- to 14-day interval. The use of an alternation program with a sterol inhibiting fungicide is recommended. • 0-day Preharvest Interval.
Disease Suppression		
Scab* <i>(Venturia spp.)</i> Apple scab suppression* <i>(Venturia inaequalis)</i>		
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use in alternation with fungicides that have different modes of action. • Do not apply more than 6 applications products containing any polyoxin as the active ingredient (4.2 oz ai/A) per season. * Not registered for specific use or this disease in California.		

ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLES

Arracacha; arrowroot; artichoke, Chinese; artichoke, Jerusalem; beet, garden; beet, sugar; burdock, edible; canna, edible; carrot; cassava, bitter and sweet; celeriac; chayote (root); chervil, turnip-rooted; chicory; chufa; dasheen (taro); ginger; ginseng*; horseradish; leren; parsley, turnip-rooted; parsnip; potato; radish; radish, oriental (daikon); rutabaga; salsify; salsify, black; salsify, Spanish; skirret; sweet potato; tanier; turmeric; turnip; yam bean; yam, true.

Disease Control	Rate	Application Notes
Alternaria blight <i>(Alternaria dauci)</i> Botrytis blight, Gray mold rot, Watery soft rot, Gray mold <i>(Botrytis cinerea)</i> Early blight (Potato) <i>(Alternaria solani)</i> Alternaria leaf spot, Brown spot, Black pit <i>(Alternaria alternata)</i> Damping-off, Black leg, Black root and Seedling blight, Canker, Cavity spot, Crown rot, Rhizoctonia canker, Black scurf, and Leaf blight* <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i>	6.2 oz/A (0.7 oz ai/A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply as a banded spray in-furrow at planting, either just before placement of seed pieces or over seed pieces before covering with soil. See BANDED (IN-FURROW) APPLICATION for additional information. Apply as a foliar spray every 7 to 10 days for foliar diseases. Begin applications preventively when conditions are favorable for disease development. May be applied through overhead sprinkler irrigation, See CHEMIGATION directions for use through sprinkler irrigation systems for additional information. Mix spray volume appropriate for sufficient coverage. 0-day Preharvest Interval.
Root and Crown Disease Control (Ginseng)		Additional Application Notes for Ginseng
Cylindrocarpon root rot <i>(Cylindrocarpon destructans)</i> Rhizoctonia root and Crown rot <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply as a drench every 14 days for Cylindrocarpon rot control. Apply as a drench every 14 to 28 days for root and crown rot diseases.
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For use on Ginseng: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply within 2 weeks following plant emergence and continue throughout the season. Consult your local extension agent or local recommendations for information relating to proper timing for control of these diseases. Use in alternation with fungicides that have different modes of action. Do not apply more than 6 applications of products containing any polyoxin as the active ingredient (4.2 oz ai/A) per season. * Not registered for specific use or this disease in California.		

LEAVES OF ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLES (HUMAN FOOD OR ANIMAL FEED)

Arracacha; arrowroot; artichoke, Chinese; artichoke, Jerusalem; beet, garden; beet, sugar; burdock, edible; canna, edible; carrot; cassava, bitter and sweet; celeriac; chayote (root); chervil, turnip-rooted; chicory; chufa; dasheen (taro); ginger; ginseng; horseradish; leren; parsley, turnip-rooted; parsnip; potato; radish; radish, oriental (daikon); rutabaga; salsify; salsify, black; salsify, Spanish; skirret; sweet potato; tanier; turmeric; turnip; yam bean; yam, true.

Disease Control	Rate	Application Notes
Alternaria leaf spot and Stem blight, Alternaria storage rot <i>(Alternaria spp.)</i> Gray mold rot <i>(Botrytis cinerea)</i> Rhizoctonia stem canker (Sprout rot), Rootlet rot* <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i>	6.2 oz/A (0.7 oz ai/A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply as a foliar spray every 7 to 10 days for foliar diseases. Begin applications preventively when conditions are favorable for disease development. Mix spray volume appropriate for sufficient coverage. 0-day Preharvest Interval. Apply as a drench every 14 to 28 days for crown and root rot diseases.
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use in alternation with fungicides that have different modes of action. Do not apply more than 6 applications of products containing any polyoxin as the active ingredient (4.2 oz ai/A) per season. * Not registered for use in California.		

LEAFY VEGETABLE GROUP

Amaranth, Chinese; amaranth, leafy; arugula; aster, Indian; blackjack; broccoli, Chinese; broccoli raab; cabbage, abyssinian; cabbage, Chinese, bok choy; cabbage, seakale; cat's whiskers; cham-chwi; cham-na-mul; chervil, fresh leaves; chipilin; chrysanthemum, garland; cilantro, fresh leaves; collards; corn salad; cosmos; cress, garden; cress, upland; dandelion, leaves; dang-gwi, leaves; dillweed; dock; dol-nam-mul; ebolo; endive; escarole; fameflower; feather cockscomb; good king henry; hanover salad; huauzontle; jute, leaves; kale; lettuce, bitter; lettuce, head; lettuce, leaf; maca, leaves; mizuna; mustard greens; orach; parsley, fresh leaves; plantain, buckhorn; primrose, English; purslane, garden; purslane, winter; radicchio; radish, leaves; rape greens; rocket, wild; shepherd's purse; spinach; spinach, Malabar; spinach, New Zealand; spinach, tanier; Swiss chard; turnip greens; violet, Chinese, leaves; watercress; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities.

Disease Control	Rate	Application Notes
<p>Alternaria leaf spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.)</p> <p>Drop (Sclerotinia rot) (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>) (<i>Sclerotinia minor</i>)</p>	<p>6.2 oz/A (0.7 oz ai/A)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply as a foliar spray every 7 to 10 days for foliar diseases. • Begin applications after plant emergence or immediately after transplanting. • Begin applications preventively when conditions are favorable for disease development. • May be applied through overhead sprinkler irrigation, See CHEMIGATION directions for use through sprinkler irrigation systems for additional information. • Mix spray volume appropriate for sufficient coverage. • For Sclerotinia and Bottom Rot direct spray towards soil surface and lower leaves. Begin application before leaves contact the ground. • 0-day Preharvest Interval. • Use of an adjuvant may enhance coverage.

Restrictions:

- Use in alternation with fungicides that have different modes of action.
- Do not apply more than 6 applications of products containing any polyoxin as the active ingredient (4.2 oz ai/A) per season.

GRAPES

Disease Control	Rate	Application Notes
<p>Alternaria rot, Black leaf spot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>)</p> <p>Fruit rots, Minor (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.)</p> <p>Botrytis fruit rot, Botrytis bunch rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)</p> <p>Botrytis fruit rot and Blossom blight, Gray mold, Cane botrytis, and Blight, Gray mold leaf blight and Dry crown rot, Postharvest rots, Botrytis crown rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)</p> <p>Fruit rots, minor, Berry rots and Raisin molds, Fruit rots (in addition to those appearing elsewhere in this listing) (<i>Cladosporium</i> spp.)</p> <p>Anthraxnose leaf and Fruit rot* (<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.)</p> <p>Root rot* (<i>Cylindrocarpon destructans</i>)</p> <p>Hard brown rot, Rhizoctonia bud and Crown rot, Leaf blight, Web blight, Fruit rot* (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p> <p>Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe (Uncinula) necator</i>), (<i>Oidium tuckeri</i>)</p>	<p>6.2 oz/A (0.7 oz ai/A)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply as a foliar spray every 7 to 10 days for foliar diseases. • Begin applications preventively when conditions are favorable for disease development. • Mix spray volume appropriate for sufficient coverage. • For Botrytis bunch rot control, spray product at veraison and 7 days prior to harvest. • 0-day Preharvest Interval. • Do not apply by air. • Use of adjuvant may enhance coverage. • Apply as a drench every 14 to 28 days for crown and root rot diseases.

Restrictions:

- Use in alternation with fungicides that have different modes of action.
- Do not apply more than 6 applications of products containing any polyoxin as the active ingredient (4.2 oz ai/A) per season.

* Not registered for specific use or this disease in California.

HOPS		
Disease Control	Rate	Application Notes
Powdery mildew* (<i>Podosphaera macularis</i>)	6.2 oz/A (0.7 oz ai/A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply as a foliar spray every 7 to 10 days for foliar diseases. • Begin applications preventively when conditions are favorable for disease development. • Mix spray volume appropriate for sufficient coverage. • 0-day Preharvest Interval.
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use in alternation with fungicides that have different modes of action. • Do not apply more than 6 applications of products containing any polyoxin as the active ingredient (4.2 oz ai/A) per season. * Not registered for specific use or this disease in California.		

STONE FRUITS		
Sweet cherry or Tart cherry; Peach, and Plum or Prune plum; apricot; apricot, Japanese; capulin; cherry, black; cherry, Nanking; Jujube, Chinese; nectarine; peach; plum; plum, American; plum, beach; plum, Canada; plum, cherry; plum, Chickasaw; plum, Damson; plum, Japanese; plum, Klamath; plum, prune; plumcot; sloe; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.		
Disease Control	Rate	Application Notes
Alternaria leaf spot, Alternaria rot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Alternaria rot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Gray mold rot, Green fruit rot, Botrytis rot, Botrytis blossom blight (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) Scab (<i>Cladosporium</i> spp.) Powdery mildew (<i>Oidium</i> spp.) (<i>Podosphaera leucotricha</i>) (<i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i>) Rhizoctonia root rot* (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	6.2 oz/A (0.7 oz ai/A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply as a foliar spray every 7 to 10 days for foliar diseases. • Begin applications preventively when conditions are favorable for disease development. • Mix spray volume appropriate for sufficient coverage. • 0-day Preharvest Interval. • Apply as a drench every 14 to 28 days for crown and root rot diseases. • Apply at full bloom for control of Botrytis blossom blight if conditions are favorable for disease development. • Use of an adjuvant may enhance coverage.
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use in alternation with fungicides that have different modes of action. • Do not apply more than 6 applications of products containing any polyoxin as the active ingredient (4.2 oz ai/A) per season. * Not registered for specific use or this disease in California.		

TREE NUTS		
Almond; pecan; African nut-tree; beechnut; Brazil nut; Brazilian pine; bunya; bur oak; butternut; Cajou nut; candlenut; cashew; chestnut; chinquapin; coconut; coquito nut; dika nut; ginkgo; Guiana chestnut; hazelnut (filbert); heartnut; hickory nut; Japanese horse-chestnut; macadamia nut; mongongo nut; monkey-pot; monkey puzzle nut; Okari nut; Pachira nut; peach palm nut; pequi; Pili nut; pine nut; pistachio; Sapucaia nut; tropical almond; walnut, black; walnut, English; yellowhorn; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.		
Disease Control	Rate	Application Notes
Alternaria, Alternaria late blight (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Leaf spots (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Blossom and Shoot blight (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) Cylindrocarpon dieback* (<i>Cylindrocarpon destructans</i>) Powdery mildew* (<i>Oidium</i> spp.) Damping-off* Root rot* Seedling blight* (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	6.2 oz/A (0.7 oz ai/A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mix spray volume appropriate for sufficient coverage (Spray every row to ensure coverage - avoid every other row applications). • Apply as a foliar spray every 7 to 10 days for foliar diseases. • Begin applications preventively when conditions are favorable for disease development. • 0-day Preharvest Interval. • May be applied by air or ground. • Use of an adjuvant may enhance coverage.

(continued)

TREE NUTS (continued)

Almond; pecan; African nut-tree; beechnut; Brazil nut; Brazilian pine; bunya; bur oak; butternut; Cajou nut; candlenut; cashew; chestnut; chinquapin; coconut; coquito nut; dika nut; ginkgo; Guiana chestnut; hazelnut (filbert); heartnut; hickory nut; Japanese horse-chestnut; macadamia nut; mongongo nut; monkey-pot; monkey puzzle nut; Okari nut; Pachira nut; peach palm nut; pequi; Pili nut; pine nut; pistachio; Sapucaia nut; tropical almond; walnut, black; walnut, English; yellowhorn; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Disease Control	Rate	Application Notes
Hull rot (<i>Rhizopus stolonifer</i>)	6.2 oz/A (0.7 oz ai/A)	For control of Hull rot caused by <i>Rhizopus stolonifer</i> apply Ph-D Fungicide at the rate of 6.2 oz/A in a dilute spray beginning at 10% hull split. Follow up with a second application at 20% to 40% hull split, if necessary. Mix in appropriate spray volume appropriate for sufficient coverage (Spray every row to ensure coverage - avoid every other row applications). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin sprays preventively and repeat on a 10- to 14-day interval. • 0-day Preharvest Interval. • May be applied by air or ground. • Use of an adjuvant may enhance coverage.
Scab (<i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i>) Pecan scab* (<i>Fusicladium effusum</i>)	6.2 oz/A (0.7 oz ai/A)	For control of Almond and Pecan scab apply Ph-D Fungicide at the rate of 6.2 oz/A in a dilute spray when infection periods begin. Retreatment with Ph-D Fungicide or other effective fungicides should be made on 10- to 14-day intervals throughout the season as disease infection periods occur. Mix in appropriate spray volume appropriate for sufficient coverage (Spray every row to ensure coverage - avoid every other row applications). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin sprays preventively and repeat on a 10- to 14-day interval. • 0-day Preharvest Interval. • May be applied by air or ground. • Use of an adjuvant may enhance coverage.
Rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>)	6.2 oz/A (0.7 oz ai/A)	For control of Almond rust apply Ph-D Fungicide at the rate of 6.2 oz/A in a dilute spray when infection periods begin. Retreatment with Ph-D Fungicide or other effective fungicides should be made on 14- to 21-day intervals throughout the season as disease infection periods occur. Mix in appropriate spray volume appropriate for sufficient coverage (Spray every row to ensure coverage - avoid every other row applications). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin sprays preventively and repeat on a 10- to 14-day interval. • 0-day Preharvest Interval. • May be applied by air or ground. • Use of an adjuvant may enhance coverage.
Disease Suppression		
Botryosphaeria blight (<i>Botryosphaeria</i> sp.)		

Restrictions:

- Use in alternation with fungicides that have different modes of action.
- Do not apply more than 6 applications of products containing any polyoxin as the active ingredient (4.2 oz ai/A) per season.

* Not registered for specific use or this disease in California.

STALK, STEM AND LEAF PETIOLE VEGETABLE GROUP

Agave; aloe vera; asparagus; bamboo, shoots; cardoon; celery; celery, Chinese; celtuce; fennel, Florence, fresh leaves and stalk; fern, edible, fiddlehead; fuki; kale, sea; kohlrabi; palm hearts; prickly pear, pads; prickly pear, Texas, pads; rhubarb; udo; zuiki; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities.

Disease Control	Rate	Application Notes
Late blight (<i>Septoria apiicola</i>)	6.2 oz/A (0.7 oz ai/A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply as a foliar spray every 7 to 10 days for foliar diseases. • Begin applications preventively when conditions are favorable for disease development. • Mix spray volume appropriate for sufficient coverage. • 0-day Preharvest Interval.

Restrictions:

- Use in alternation with fungicides that have different modes of action.
- Do not apply more than 6 applications of products containing any polyoxin as the active ingredient (4.2 oz ai/A) per season.

TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL FRUIT, INEDIBLE PEEL GROUP

Abiu; aisen; akee apple; atemoya; avocado; Guatemalan; avocado, Mexican; avocado, West Indian; bacury; bael fruit; binjai; biriba; breadfruit; Burmese grape; canistel; cat's-eyes; champedak; cherimoya; cupuacu; custard apple; dragon fruit; durian; elephant-apple; etambe; granadilla; granadilla, giant; ilama; inga; jackfruit; jatoba; karuka; kei apple; langsai; lanjut; longan; lucuma; lychee; mabolo; madras-thorn; mammy-apple; manduro; mango; mango, horse; mango, Saipan; mangosteen; marang; marmaladebox; matisia; mesquite; mongongo, fruit; monkey-bread-tree; monstera; nicobar-breadfruit; paho; pandanus; papaya; passionflower, winged-stem; passionfruit; passionfruit, purple; passionfruit, yellow; pawpaw, common; pawpaw, small-flower; pelipisan; pequi; pequia; persimmon, American; pineapple; pitahaya; pitaya; pitaya, amarillo; pitaya, roja; pitaya, yellow; plantain; pomegranate*; poshte; prickly pear, fruit; prickly pear, Texas, fruit; pulasan; quandong; rambutan; saguaro; sapodilla; sapote, black; sapote, green; sapote, mamey; sapote, white; sataw; satinleaf; screw-pine; Sierra Leone-tamarind; soncoya; soursoy; Spanish lime; star apple; sugar apple; sun sapote; tamarind-of-the-Indies; velvet tamarind; wampi; white star apple; wild loquat; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities.

Disease Control	Rate	Application Notes
Alternaria fruit rot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Botrytis fruit rot (Gray mold)	6.2 oz/A (0.7 oz ai/A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply as a foliar spray every 7 to 10 days for foliar diseases. • Begin applications preventively when conditions are favorable for disease development beginning during bloom through preharvest. • Mix spray volume appropriate for sufficient coverage. • 0-day Preharvest Interval.

Restrictions:

- Use in alternation with fungicides that have different modes of action.
- Do not apply more than 6 applications of products containing any polyoxin as the active ingredient (4.2 oz ai/A) per season.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in dry place away from food or feed.

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 container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then 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. Offer for recycling, if available.

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ESL102522-10584-021323