

PROPICONAZOLE GROUP 3 FUNGICIDE

PROPICZONE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Propiconazole* 41.8%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:** 58.2%

TOTAL: 100.0%

*CAS No. 60207-90-1

**Contains petroleum distillate.

Contains 3.6 lbs. propiconazole a.i. per gallon

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING / AVISO

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.)

See inside booklet for First Aid, Precautionary Statements, and Directions for Use.

EPA Reg. No. 71532-39-91026

EPA Est. No. indicated by the first letter of the batch number on this package:

- (A) 71532-KOR-001
- (B) 39578-TX-01
- (C) 44646-MO-01
- (D) 82661-IL-001
- (E) 88746-GA-1

Manufactured for:
FarmHannong America, Inc.
910 Sylvan Avenue
Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632

Net Contents: 1 gallon

FIRST AID	
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 first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • 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. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give any liquid to the person. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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.
<p>Note to physician: There is no specific antidote for this product. Induce emesis or lavage stomach, taking care to avoid aspiration of stomach contents into lungs. Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.</p>	
HOT LINE NUMBER	
<p>Have a product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For 24-hour medical emergency assistance (human or animal) call 1-800-222-1222. For chemical emergency assistance (spill, leak, fire, or accident) call ChemTrec at 1-800-424-9300.</p>	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS WARNING

Causes substantial, but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Harmful if swallowed. 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. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below.

All handlers must wear:

- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes and socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate or viton

In addition, all handlers (mixers, loaders, and applicators, or individuals performing one or more of these tasks), who are applying this pesticide using hand-held equipment must wear:

- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes and socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves including barrier laminate or Viton

All handlers using propiconazole as a seed piece treatment must wear:

- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)
- Chemical-resistant gloves including barrier laminate or Viton
- Chemical-resistant apron

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling. 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 fish and shrimp. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product 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 intervals. 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 12 hours.

Exception: If the product is soil injected or soil incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated. 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, including plants, soil, or water is:

- Protective eyewear
- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves including barrier laminate or Viton
- Shoes plus socks

PRODUCT INFORMATION

PROPICZONE is a broad spectrum fungicide for the control of specified diseases in labeled crops.

RESTRICTION: DO NOT use this product in greenhouses or as a tree injection.

Note: A Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) certified adjuvant must be used when an adjuvant is used with this product.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

In general, the most effective disease control is achieved when applications are made using sufficient water volume to provide thorough and uniform coverage.

To avoid spray drift, **DO NOT** apply when conditions favor drift beyond the target area. Avoid spray overlap as crop injury may occur. Air-assisted or air-blast sprayers use a forced air stream to move spray droplets into the canopy. Set up the fan to deliver only enough air volume to penetrate the canopy and provide good coverage. Adjust deflectors or other aiming devices to direct spray only to the target area.

Equip sprayers with nozzles that provide accurate and uniform application. Be certain that nozzles are the same size and uniformly spaced across the boom. Calibrate sprayer before use.

Use a pump with capacity to maintain 35-40 psi at nozzles and provide sufficient agitation in tank to keep mixture in suspension. Use a jet agitator, liquid sparger tube, or mechanical paddle for agitation. **DO NOT** air sparge.

Although PROPICZONE is an emulsifiable concentrate, it is suggested that screens be used to protect the pump and to prevent nozzles from clogging. Screens placed on suction side of pump must be 16-mesh or coarser. **DO NOT** place a screen in the recirculation line. Use 50-mesh or coarser screens between the pump and boom, and where required, at the nozzles. Check nozzle manufacturer's specifications.

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

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT DIRECTIONS

Aerial Applications

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For all applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser spray droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Applications

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- For all applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser spray droplet size (ASABE S572.1).

Ground Applications (continued)

- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

- **THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.**
- **BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.**
- **IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE:**

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom

- **Volume** - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- **Pressure** - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- **Spray Nozzle** - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Adjust Nozzles** - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

- **BOOM HEIGHT - Ground Boom**

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

- **RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft**

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aerially to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

- **SHIELDED SPRAYERS**

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

- **TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY**

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

- **TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS**

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The

presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

- **WIND**

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

- **Boom-less Ground Applications:**

Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

- **Handheld Technology Applications:**

Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

For best results, sufficient water volume must be used to provide thorough coverage. In most situations, PROPICZONE is most effective when applied and allowed to dry before a rainfall. Avoid application under conditions when uniform coverage cannot be obtained or when excessive spray drift may occur. **DO NOT** apply directly to humans or animals.

Aerial Application: For those crops other than tree crops where aerial applications are indicated, apply in a minimum of 2 gals. of water per acre, unless specified otherwise in the APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS section of this label. For tree crops, apply a minimum of 5 to 10 gals. of water per acre using the higher volume on large trees unless specified otherwise in the APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS section of this label.

Ground Application: For tree crops, apply a minimum of 50 gals. of water per acre unless specified otherwise in the APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS section of this label. For all other crops, apply PROPICZONE by ground equipment in a minimum of 10 gals. of water per acre unless specified otherwise in the APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS section of this label.

Chemigation: Apply PROPICZONE through irrigation equipment only to crops for which chemigation is specified on this label or on approved supplemental labeling provided by FarmHannong America, Inc. Apply in 0.1 to 0.25 inches of water. Chemigation with excessive water may negatively impact efficacy of the product.

Precaution(s): **DO NOT** inject PROPICZONE at full strength or deterioration of valves and seals may occur. Use a dilution ratio of at least 10 parts water to 1 part PROPICZONE. PROPICZONE is corrosive to many seal materials. Leather seals are best. EPDM or silicone rubber seals can be used but must be replaced once a year. **DO NOT** use Viton, Buna-N, Neoprene, or PVC seals. PROPICZONE, alone or in combination with other pesticides which are registered for application through irrigation systems, may be applied through irrigation systems.

Apply this product only through center pivot, solid set, hand move, or moving wheel irrigation systems. **DO NOT** apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you must contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts. **DO NOT** connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Irrigation System Operating Instructions

- 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 shut down.
- 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, including a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump), effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended.

Center Pivot Irrigation Equipment

Use only with drive systems which provide uniform water distribution. **DO NOT** use end guns when applying PROPICZONE through center pivot systems because of non-uniform application.

- Determine the size of the area to be treated.
- Determine the time required to apply 1/8 - 1/2 inch of water over the area to be treated when the system and injection equipment are operated at normal pressures as directed by the equipment manufacturer. When applying PROPICZONE through irrigation equipment, use the lowest obtainable water volume while maintaining uniform distribution. Run the system at 80 - 95% of the manufacturer's rated capacity.
- Using water, determine the injection pump output when operated at normal line pressure.
- Determine the amount of PROPICZONE required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system.
- Add the required amount of PROPICZONE and sufficient water to meet the injection time requirements to the solution tank.
- Make sure the system is fully charged with water before starting injection of the PROPICZONE solution. Time the injection to last at least as long as it takes to bring the system to full pressure.
- Maintain constant solution tank agitation during the injection period.
- Continue to operate the system until the PROPICZONE solution has cleared the sprinkler head.

Banded Application: For banded applications, the treated area is the area covered by the band, not total cropland planted. The following formula can be used to calculate the amount of PROPICZONE needed per acre of crop when banded applications are made:

$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row spacing in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast rate per acre} = \text{Amount needed per acre of field}$

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate operation. Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product. Agitate the spray solution before and during application. Rinse spray tank thoroughly with clean water after each day's use and dispose of pesticide rinsate by application to an already treated area.

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

PROPICZONE + Tank Mixtures: PROPICZONE is usually compatible with most insecticides, fungicides, and foliar nutrients; however, **DO NOT** mix PROPICZONE with Syllit or crop injury may occur.

To determine the physical compatibility of PROPICZONE with other products, use a jar test. Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to 1 qt. of water. Add wettable powder and water-dispersible granular products first, the liquid flowables, and emulsifiable concentrates last. After thoroughly mixing, let stand for at least 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be remixed readily, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for adding required ingredients to the spray tank.

Add 1/2 - 2/3 of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank. With the agitator running, add the tank mix partner into the tank. Allow the material to completely dissolve and disperse into the mix water. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water and PROPICZONE to the spray tank. Allow PROPICZONE to completely disperse. Spray the mixture with the agitator running. If using PROPICZONE in a tank mixture, observe all directions for use, crops/sites, use rates, dilution ratios, precautions, and limitations which appear on the tank mix product label. **DO NOT** exceed label dosage rate. Follow the most restrictive label precautions and limitations. **DO NOT** mix this product with any product which prohibits such mixing. Tank mixtures or other applications of products referenced on this label are permitted only in those states in which the referenced products are registered.

ROTATIONAL CROPS

Alfalfa can be planted 75 days after the last PROPICZONE application if the total application of propiconazole has not exceeded 0.22 lb. active ingredient per acre during the previous year. **DO NOT** plant any other crop intended for food, grazing, or any component of animal feed or bedding within 105 days of PROPICZONE application to the preceding crop unless the second crop appears on this label.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

PROPICONAZOLE GROUP 3 FUNGICIDE

For resistance management, PROPICZONE contains Group 3 fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to PROPICZONE and other Group 3 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

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

- * Avoid application of more than maximum number of applications and consecutive sprays of PROPICZONE or other fungicide in the same group in a season.
- * Use tank mixtures with fungicide 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, use 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.
- * PROPICZONE is in the Group 3 class of fungicides. The mode of action for propiconazole, the active ingredient in this product, is as a demethylation inhibitor of sterol biosynthesis (DMI) which disrupts membrane synthesis by blocking demethylation. Resistance can develop when products with the same mode of action are used repeatedly.

SPECIFIC CROP USE INSTRUCTIONS

Crop	Pests Controlled	Application Rate/Acre	Application Instructions
ALMONDS	Brown Rot Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia laxa</i> , <i>M. fructicola</i>)	4 - 8 fl. oz.	Apply PROPICZONE in at least 15 gallons of spray per acre at 5 - 10% bloom and 50 - 100% bloom using ground or air equipment in sufficient volume to provide thorough coverage. Under severe disease conditions, use the highest rate. Minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>)	8 fl. oz.	Apply PROPICZONE in at least 15 gallons of spray per acre beginning at bud break using ground or air equipment in sufficient volume to provide thorough coverage on a 7 - 14 day interval.
<p>Almond Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -DO NOT apply more than 32 fl. oz. per acre per year. -DO NOT apply more than 8 fl. oz./A/application. -DO NOT apply more than 0.90 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year. -DO NOT apply within 60 days of harvest. -DO NOT graze livestock in treated areas or cut treated cover crop for feed. -DO NOT exceed 4 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (8 fl. oz./A) or 8 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (4 fl. oz./A). 			
BANANAS & PLANTAINS	Black Sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis</i>)	3 fl. oz.	<p>Make applications before disease symptoms appear at the onset of the rainy season. Apply required rate in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre using ground or air application equipment. Make no more than 2 consecutive applications on a 21 to 25 day schedule before rotating to another labeled product with a different mode of action for at least 2 sprays. If possible, have at least 2 consecutive months "triazole free" during the period of lower disease pressure.</p> <p>Mixing Procedures</p> <p>Oil-in-Water Emulsion: Add the crop oil to the spray tank. Add the emulsifier (0.6 fl. oz. per gal. of oil) and PROPICZONE to the spray tank and mix thoroughly for 5 minutes. Add water to the spray tank and mix thoroughly for 15 minutes.</p> <p>Oil Alone: Add crop oil to the spray tank. Add the PROPICZONE to the spray tank and mix thoroughly for 5 minutes. Maintain agitation.</p>

Crop	Pests Controlled	Application Rate/Acre	Application Instructions
<p>Banana and Plantain Restrictions: -DO NOT apply more than 24 fl. oz. of PROPICZONE during each growing season (this includes any pre-harvest sprays). -DO NOT apply more than 3 fl. oz./A/application. -DO NOT apply more than 0.67 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year. -A maximum of 8 applications can be made per year. -DO NOT apply PROPICZONE within 100 yards of non-bagged bananas. -DO NOT apply PROPICZONE on bananas or plantains unless they are protected by polyethylene bags. -DO NOT feed whole bananas and plantains to animals.</p>			
<p>BERRIES* *Bushberries, subgroup 13-07B Bingleberry, Blackberry, Blueberry, Boysenberry, Currants, Dewberry, Elderberry, Gooseberry, Huckleberry, *Caneberries, subgroup 13-07A Loganberry, Lowberry, Marionberry, Ollalieberry, Red and Black Raspberry, Youngberry Juneberry Lingonberry Salal And cultivars and/or hybrids of these</p>	<p>Mummy berry Disease (<i>Monilinia vaccinii-corymbosi</i>)</p> <p>Leaf spot and Stem canker (<i>Septoria albopunctata</i>) Rust (<i>Pucciniastrum vaccinii</i>)</p> <p>Leaf and Cane Spot (<i>Septoria rubi</i>)</p> <p>Powdery Mildew (<i>Microsphaera vaccinii</i>)</p> <p>Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria</i> spp.)</p> <p>Cottonball (<i>Monilinia oxycocci</i>)</p>	<p>6 fl. oz.</p> <p>6 fl. oz.</p> <p>6 fl. oz.</p> <p>6 fl. oz.</p> <p>6 fl. oz.</p> <p>4-6 fl. oz.</p>	<p>Make first application beginning at green tip and repeat in 7 to 10 days. If conditions are favorable for disease development, additional applications may need to be made at pink bud and repeated every 7 to 10 days through petal fall.</p> <p>Apply when conditions favor disease development. Repeat applications on a 4-week spray interval.</p> <p>Apply as a delayed dormant spray after training in the spring. Repeat this application in the late spring, again at bud break, and again once flowering has begun.</p> <p>Apply at 5 -10% bloom. Repeat this application at full bloom and on a 14-day interval while conditions are favorable for disease development.</p> <p>Make first application any time prior to bloom and again after petal fall. If needed, repeat application just after harvest.</p> <p>Make first application any time prior to bloom and again after petal fall. If needed, repeat application just after harvest. Make the first application at leaf bud break and repeat in 7 to 10 days. Make the first application at early bloom and repeat in 7 to 10 days. Apply in 20 to 50 gallons of water for ground application or 5 gallons of water for aerial application. Under severe pressure, use the higher rate for control. Unless directed otherwise for a specific pest, PROPICZONE may be applied by either ground in a minimum of 5 gals. per acre or air in a minimum of 15 gals. per acre.</p>

(continued)

Crop	Pests Controlled	Application Rate/Acre	Application Instructions
<p>Berry Restrictions: -DO NOT apply more than 30 fl. oz. per acre per year. -DO NOT apply more than 6 fl. oz./A/application. -DO NOT apply within 30 days of harvest. -DO NOT apply more than 0.84 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year. -DO NOT exceed 5 applications a year.</p>			
<p>CARROTS</p>	<p>Leaf Blights <i>(Cercospora carotae)</i> (suppression of <i>Alternaria dauci</i>) Powdery Mildew <i>(Erysiphe polygoni)</i></p>	<p>4 fl. oz.</p>	<p>Apply when conditions favor disease development. Continue applications on a 7- to 10-day interval using the shorter interval when disease conditions are severe. If desired, a spreader-sticker may be used. PROPICZONE may be applied by either ground in a minimum of 15 gals. per acre or air in a minimum of 5 gals. per acre.</p>
		<p>2 fl. oz. plus chlorothalonil at 0.75 lb. a.i.</p>	<p>Apply with 0.75 lb. a.i. of chlorothalonil per acre. Begin applications when conditions favor disease development. Continue applications on a 7- to 10-day interval. PROPICZONE may be applied by either ground in a minimum of 15 gals. per acre or air in a minimum of 5 gals. per acre.</p>
<p>Carrot Restrictions: -DO NOT apply more than 16 fl. oz. per acre per year. -DO NOT apply more than 4 fl. oz./A/application. -DO NOT apply within 14 days of harvest. -DO NOT apply more than 0.45 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year. -DO NOT exceed 4 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (4 fl. oz./A) or 8 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (2 fl. oz./A).</p>			
<p>CELERY AND LEAF PETIOLES SUBGROUP 4B Celery Chinese Celery Cardoon Celtuce Florence Fennel Rhubarb Swiss Chard</p>	<p>Early blight <i>(Cercospora apii)</i> Late blight <i>(Septoria apicola)</i></p>	<p>4 fl. oz.</p>	<p>Apply on a 7-day schedule either by ground or air. PROPICZONE may be tank mixed with an appropriate spreader-sticker. Apply in 10 gals. of water for ground application or 5 gals. of water for aerial application.</p>

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Crop	Pests Controlled	Application Rate/Acre	Application Instructions
<p>Celery and Leaf Petiole Restrictions: -DO NOT apply more than 16 fl. oz. per acre per year. -DO NOT apply more than 4 fl. oz./A/application. -DO NOT exceed 4 applications per year. -DO NOT apply within 14 days of harvest. -DO NOT apply more than 0.45 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year.</p>			
<p>CEREALS Wheat Barley Rye Triticale Oats</p>	<p>Control of leaf diseases: Rust (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.) Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Leaf blight Glume blotch Tan spot (<i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i>) Helminthosporium leaf blight Spot blotch (<i>Bipolaris sorokiniana</i>) Barley scald (<i>Rhynchosporium secalis</i>) Barley stripe Net blotch (<i>Pyrenophora teres</i>) Fusarium head blight (suppression only)</p>	<p>4 fl. oz.</p>	<p>Protecting the flag leaf is important for maximizing yield. When applied at 50% to fully emerged, the highest yields are normally obtained. Applications may be made no closer than at 14-day intervals. The use of an oil based adjuvant may improve spray coverage. Applications may be made using ground, air, or chemigation equipment.</p>
	<p>Early Season Suppression of: Tan spot Powdery mildew Glume blotch Leaf Blight (<i>Septoria tritici</i>)</p>	<p>2 - 4 fl. oz.</p>	<p>For early season leaf disease suppression, apply at the specified rate for suppression of listed diseases. Apply in the spring. Make a second application up to Feekes growth stage 10.5 for season long control. Applications may be made no closer than a 14-day interval. Applications may be made using ground, air, or chemigation equipment.</p>
	<p>Foot rot (<i>Pseudocercospora</i> spp.)</p>	<p>4 fl. oz.</p>	<p>Apply the specified rate of PROPICZONE per acre plus half rates of other EPA-registered fungicides. Apply at tillering but before elongation has occurred. Applications may be made using ground, air, or chemigation equipment.</p>

(continued)

Crop	Pests Controlled	Application Rate/Acre	Application Instructions
<p>Cereal Restrictions: -DO NOT apply more than 8 fl. oz. per acre per year. -DO NOT apply more than 4 fl. oz. per acre per season if forage or hay will be harvested. -DO NOT apply more than 4 fl. oz./A/application. -DO NOT apply within 7 days of harvest for forage or hay (7-day PHI). -DO NOT apply more than 0.22 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year. -DO NOT exceed 2 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (4 fl. oz./A) or 4 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (2 fl. oz./A). -DO NOT apply after Feekes 10.5.4.</p>			
<p>CITRUS, group 10-10 (non-bearing) Calamondin Citron Citrus hybrids Grapefruit Kumquat Lemon Lime Mandarin Orange (sour and sweet) Pummelo Satsuma Mandarin Tangerine</p> <p>Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these</p>	<p>Greasy Spot</p>	<p>6-8 fl. oz.</p>	<p>Begin applications in June. Apply at 30-day intervals through August. PROPICZONE may be applied by either ground or aerial application in a minimum of 15 gals. per acre.</p>
<p>Citrus Restrictions: -DO NOT apply more than 24 fl. oz. per acre per year. -DO NOT apply more than 8 fl. oz./A/application. -DO NOT exceed 3 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (8 fl. oz./A) or 4 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (6 fl. oz./A). -DO NOT apply more than 0.225 lbs. a.i. per application. -DO NOT apply more than 0.67 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year. -DO NOT apply to citrus that will bear harvestable fruit within 12 months.</p>			
<p>CORN (FIELD, SEED, AND POPCORN) SWEET CORN</p>	<p>Helminthosporium leaf blights <i>(Helminthosporium maydis, H. turcicum, and H. carbonum)</i></p>	<p>2 - 4 fl. oz.</p>	<p>Apply when disease first appears and continue on a 7- to 14-day schedule. Use the low rate when disease pressure is low. Under heavy pressure, or when conditions favor disease development, apply the high rate. Apply by ground, air, or chemigation.</p>

Crop	Pests Controlled	Application Rate/Acre	Application Instructions
	Rusts (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.) Gray leaf spot (<i>Cercospora zeae-maydis</i>) Eye spot (<i>Kabatiella zeae</i>)	4 fl. oz.	Apply by ground, air, or chemigation when rust pustules first appear and continue on a 7- to 14-day schedule when conditions favor disease development. For best disease control, early applications at initial disease onset perform better.
<p>Corn Restrictions: For field corn, field corn grown for seed, and popcorn: -DO NOT apply more than 16 fl. oz. per acre per year. -DO NOT apply more than 8 fl. oz. per acre per year on field corn harvested for forage. -DO NOT apply more than 4 fl. oz./A/application. -DO NOT apply more than 0.45 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year. -DO NOT exceed 4 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (4 fl. oz./A) or 8 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (2 fl. oz./A). -DO NOT apply within 30 days of harvest for forage, grain, and stover. For sweet corn: -DO NOT apply within 14 days of harvest for ears and 14 days of harvest for forage.</p>			
CRANBERRIES (OR, WA, WI only)	Cottonball (<i>Monilinia oxycocci</i>)	4 - 6 fl. oz.	Make the first application at leaf bud break. Make the second application 14 days later. Make the third application at early bloom and repeat again in 14 days. Under severe pressure, use the higher rate for control. Apply by either ground or aerial application equipment in a minimum of 20 gals. per acre.
<p>Cranberry Restrictions: -DO NOT apply more than 24 fl. oz. per acre per year. -DO NOT apply more than 6 fl. oz./A/application. -DO NOT apply more than 0.67 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year. -DO NOT exceed 4 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (6 fl. oz./A) or 6 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (4 fl. oz./A). -DO NOT apply within 45 days of harvest. -DO NOT allow release of irrigation or flood water to non-target aquatic habitat for at least 14 days after the last application. -DO NOT use cranberry field used for aquaculture of fish and crustaceans. -DO NOT apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitat. Applicators should use care in making applications near non-target aquatic habitats. -DO NOT apply to flooded crop.</p>			

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Crop	Pests Controlled	Application Rate/Acre	Application Instructions
FILBERTS (Hazelnuts)	Eastern Filbert Blight (<i>Anisogramma anomala</i>)	5 - 8 fl. oz.	Begin applications when green leaf tissue becomes visible and continue at 14- to 21-day intervals. Under severe disease conditions, use the higher rate and shorter interval. On certain varieties, PROPICZONE applications may cause smaller and/or greener leaves. Yields of filberts displaying these characteristics have not been reduced due to propiconazole treatments. Apply by either ground or aerial application in a minimum of 15 gals. per acre.
Filbert Restrictions: - DO NOT apply more than 32 fl. oz. per acre per year. - DO NOT apply more than 8 fl. oz./A/application. - DO NOT apply more than 0.90 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year. - DO NOT exceed 4 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (8 fl. oz./A) or 6 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (5 fl. oz./A). - DO NOT apply within 60 days of harvest. - DO NOT graze livestock in treated areas or cut treated crop for feed.			
GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED (NE, OR, WA, ID, AND MN ONLY)	Rusts (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.) Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Selenophoma stem eyespot (<i>Selenophoma</i>) Ergot Suppression	4 - 8 fl. oz.	Apply by ground, by air in a minimum of 10 gals. of water per acre, or through irrigation equipment. Apply when powdery mildew and Selenophoma infections or rust pustules are noticeable and increasing in number in late spring or early summer. Repeat at 14- to 21-day intervals. To maximize control under severe rust pressure, use the higher rate of 8 fl. oz. per acre and make applications at 14-day intervals until the seed is mature. Make the last application at least 20 days before seed matures. For bluegrass, it is important to begin applications early in the growing season.

Crop	Pests Controlled	Application Rate/Acre	Application Instructions
<p>Grasses Grown for Seed Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -DO NOT apply more than 32 fl. oz. per year. -DO NOT apply more than 8 fl. oz./A/application. -DO NOT apply more than 0.90 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year. -DO NOT exceed 4 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (8 fl. oz./A) or 8 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (4 fl. oz./A). -DO NOT apply within 20 days of harvest (20-PHI) of seed. -DO NOT apply to Bermudagrass grown for seed. -DO NOT feed hay cut within 20 days of the last application. -DO NOT graze treated areas within 140 days of the last application. 			
<p>MINT Peppermint Spearment (OR, WA ONLY - WEST OF THE CASCADE MOUNTAINS)</p>	<p>Rust (<i>Puccinia menthae</i>)</p>	<p>4 fl. oz.</p>	<p>Apply in a minimum of 20 gals. of water per acre using ground application. Begin applications when plants are 2 to 4 inches high or when conditions become favorable for disease development. Make a second application 14 days after the first application.</p>
<p>Mint Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -DO NOT exceed 12 fl. oz. per acre per year. -DO NOT apply more than 4 fl. oz./A/application. -DO NOT apply more than 0.34 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year. -DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per year. -DO NOT apply within 7 days of harvest. 			
<p>ONIONS (bulb subgroup 3-07A); ONIONS (green, subgroup 3-07B) (dry bulb) GARLIC SHALLOTS (dry bulb) ONIONS, GREEN Green Shallots Green Eschalots Japanese bunching onions Leeks Spring Onions Scallions And or cultivars or hybrids of these</p>	<p>Purple Blotch (<i>Alternaria porri</i>) Suppression of Botrytis leaf blight (<i>Botrytis squamosa</i>)</p>	<p>4 - 8 fl. oz. 2 - 4 fl. oz. plus tank mix partner</p>	<p>Apply by ground in a minimum of 15 gals. of water per acre, or by air in a minimum of 5 gals. of water per acre. Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and continue on a 7- to 10-day interval. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease conditions are severe. In tank mix, apply specified rate in combination with another fungicide for control of Botrytis leaf blight or purple blotch. Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and continue on a 7- to 10-day interval or according to the tank mix partner's label. Use higher rates when disease conditions are severe. To achieve optimum control, use a wetting agent or a spreader/sticker.</p>

Crop	Pests Controlled	Application Rate/Acre	Application Instructions
<p>Onion, Garlic, Shallot, and Green Onion Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -DO NOT apply more than 16 fl. oz. per acre per year. -DO NOT apply more than 8 fl. oz./A/application. -DO NOT apply more than 0.45 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year. -DO NOT exceed 2 applications per year when applying at highest rate (8 fl. oz./A) or 8 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (2 fl. oz./A). - When applying 4 fl. oz./A, do not exceed 4 applications per year. -DO NOT apply within 14 days of harvest on dry bulb onions. - Note: 0 day PHI for green onions. - May be applied on the day of harvest for green onion types. 			
<p>PEANUTS</p>	<p>Late leaf spot (<i>Cercosporidium</i>) Early leaf spot (<i>Cercospora arachidicola</i>) Rust (<i>Puccinia arachidis</i>) Web Blotch (<i>Phoma arachidicola</i>)</p>	<p>2.5-4 fl. oz.</p>	<p>Use 2.5 - 4 fl. oz. on Early leaf spot. Use 4 fl. oz. on all other listed diseases. Apply PROPICZONE alone using ground, aerial, or chemigation equipment beginning applications 35 to 40 days after planting or at the first appearance of disease. Continue applications on a 10- to 14-day schedule. Under heavy disease pressure, use higher application rates. PROPICZONE also may be used in State Agricultural Extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs which advised application timing based on environmental factors favorable for disease development.</p>

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Crop	Pests Controlled	Application Rate/Acre	Application Instructions
	Southern Stem Rot (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)	See Instructions section for appropriate rate	<p>7nnjw_aampbg e mnr c ndr c dhjnu g e qaf cbsjcg:</p> <p>A. Apply 4 fl. oz. per acre to the crown and pegging zones of the plant using chemigation or directed ground application. Begin applications 45 days after planting or at the first appearance of disease, and repeat on a 14-day schedule.</p> <p>B. Apply 8 fl. oz. per acre to the crown and pegging zones of the plant using chemigation or directed ground application. Make 2 applications; the first at pegging (approximately 60 days after planting) or at the first appearance of disease, and the second application 3 to 4 weeks later.</p> <p>Irrigation: When applying in irrigation water for Southern Stem Rot control, use a minimum of 0.25 to 0.5 inch of irrigation water per acre. Use enough water so that the fungicide penetrates the peanut canopy and reaches the crown of the plant where <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> is most active.</p> <p>When using this product via irrigation or directed ground application, additional methods must be used for leaf spot control.</p>
<p>Peanut Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -DO NOT apply more than 16 fl. oz. per acre per year. -DO NOT apply more than 8 fl. oz./A/application. -DO NOT feed hay from treated fields to livestock if the high rate was used. -DO NOT apply within 14 days of harvest when using no more than 4 fl. oz. per acre and within 21 days of harvest using 8 fl. oz. per acre. -DO NOT apply more than 0.45 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year. -DO NOT exceed 2 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (8 fl. oz./A) or 6 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (2.5 fl. oz./A). - When applying 4 fl. oz./A, DO NOT exceed 4 applications per year. 			

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Crop	Pests Controlled	Application Rate/Acre	Application Instructions
PECANS	Pecan Scab <i>(Cladosporium caryigenum)</i> Downy Spot <i>(Mycosphaerella caryigena)</i> Liver Spot <i>(Gnomonia caryae pv pecanae)</i> Vein Spot <i>(Gnomonia nerviseda)</i> Zonate Leaf Spot <i>(Cristulariella moricola)</i> Powdery Mildew <i>(Microsphaera penicillata)</i>	4 - 8 fl. oz.	<p>Pecan scab: Apply 4 - 8 fl. oz. per acre on a 14-day schedule during bud break and pre-pollination sprays. Apply 6-8 fl. oz. per acre during nut formation and cover sprays. Use higher rates when disease pressure is heavier.</p> <p>Other listed foliar diseases: Apply 4 fl. oz. per acre with other registered pecan products labeled for these mid to later season foliar diseases. Observe all directions, precautions, and limitations for the other products. PROPICZONE may be applied by either ground or by aerial application in a minimum of 20 gals. per acre. Propiconazole may have effects on federally listed threatened and endangered species or critical habitat in some counties. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the County Bulletin for the county in which you are making the pesticide application. To determine whether your county has a bulletin, consult http://www.epa.gov/espp/usa-map.htm. Bulletins may also be available from local pesticide dealers, extension offices, or state pesticide agencies.</p>

Pecan Restrictions:

- DO NOT apply more than 32 fl. oz. per acre per year.
- DO NOT apply more than 8 fl. oz./A/application.
- DO NOT apply after shuck split or within 45 days of harvest, whichever comes first.
- DO NOT apply more than 0.90 lb. a.i. of propiconazole per acre per year.
- DO NOT exceed 4 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (8 fl. oz./A) or 8 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (4 fl. oz./A).
- DO NOT graze livestock in treated areas or cut treated cover crop for feed.

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Crop	Pests Controlled	Application Rate/Acre	Application Instructions
PINEAPPLE (HI ONLY)	Butt rot disease of pineapple (<i>Ceratocystis paradoxa</i>)	0.75 fl. oz. (22 ml) per 100 gals. of water (1:17,000) (0.02 lb. a.i./100 gal. of water)	Treatments can be made in either a cold or hot water dip. Cold Water Dip- Immerse crowns to give thorough wetting, remove, and allow to drain. Hot Water Dip- Maintain water temperature at 125°F (52°C). Soak crowns for 20 to 30 minutes, remove, and allow to drain.
<p>Pineapple Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -DO NOT use treated crowns for food or feed. -DO NOT graze while plant is growing. -DO NOT graze tops until fruit is harvested. - Dispose of used dip solution according to local, state, and federal regulations. 			
PISTACHIOS	Botryosphaeria Panicle and Shoot Blight (<i>Botryosphaeria dothidea</i>)	5 - 8 fl. oz.	Begin applications when green leaf tissue becomes visible and continue on a 14- to 21-day interval. Under severe disease conditions, use the higher rate and the shorter interval. Under certain conditions PROPICZONE applications may cause smaller and/or greener leaves. Yields of pistachios displaying these characteristics have not been reduced due to PROPICZONE treatments. Apply by either ground or by aerial application in a minimum of 15 gals. per acre.
<p>Pistachio Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -DO NOT apply more than 32 fl. oz. per acre. -DO NOT apply more than 8 fl. oz./A/application. -DO NOT apply more than 0.90 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year. -DO NOT exceed 4 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (8 fl. oz./A) or 6 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (5 fl. oz./A). -DO NOT apply within 60 days of harvest. -DO NOT graze livestock in treated areas or cut treated cover crop for feed. 			

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Crop	Pests Controlled	Application Rate/Acre	Application Instructions
RICE	Sheath blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Brown leaf spot (<i>Helminthosporium oryzae</i>) Narrow brown leaf spot and brown blotch (<i>Cercospora oryzae</i>) Leaf smut (<i>Entyloma oryzae</i>) Sheath spot (<i>Rhizoctonia oryzae</i>) Kernel smut (<i>Tilletia barclayana</i>) Aggregate sheath spot (<i>Rhizoctonia oryzae-sativae</i>) Black sheath rot (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i>) Stem rot suppression (<i>Sclerotium oryzae</i>) False smut suppression (<i>Ustilaginoidea virens</i>)	See Instructions section for appropriate rate	The timing of application will depend on disease severity, disease complex, and rice variety and growth stage. Apply PROPIZONE at specified rates on either of the following schedules as an aerial spray in 5 to 10 gals. of water per acre: A. 6 fl. oz. per acre at first internode elongation (up to 2 inch panicle) and repeat at swollen boot. Make the second application 10 to 14 days after the first application, but before the boot splits and head emerges. PROPIZONE provides best control of sheath blight when the first application is applied at disease appearance in the field. Make the first application when 5% or fewer of the tillers are infected. B. 10 fl. oz. per acre at first internode elongation (up to 2 inch panicle). Use the 10 oz. rate if greater than 10% of the tillers are infected with sheath blight. If disease reappears, use another registered fungicide for the second application. C. Apply 6 fl. oz. per acre in a tank mix with Quadris® or other fungicides for control of diseases of rice.
WILD RICE (MN ONLY)	Helminthosporium leaf blight and brown spot (<i>Bipolaris</i> spp.)	6 - 8 fl. oz.	Apply specified rate of PROPIZONE per acre at both booting and heading, or make a single application of 8 fl. oz. per acre at booting. Make application using aerial application equipment. The minimum application interval is 10 days.
<p>For Rice and Wild Rice Uses: Propiconazole may have effects on federally listed threatened and endangered species or critical habitat in some counties. When using this product you must follow the measures contained in the County Bulletin for the county in which you are making the pesticide application. To determine whether your county has a bulletin, consult http://www.epa.gov/espp/usa-map.htm. Bulletins may also be available from local pesticide dealers, extension offices, or state pesticide agencies. In Arkansas, DO NOT use in areas of the following counties: Mississippi, Poinsett, Cross, St. Francis, and Lee.</p>			

Crop	Pests Controlled	Application Rate/Acre	Application Instructions
<p>Rice and Wild Rice Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -DO NOT apply more than 12 fl. oz. per acre per year. -DO NOT apply more than 10 fl. oz./A/application. -DO NOT apply more than 0.34 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year. -DO NOT release flood water within 7 days of an application. -DO NOT apply more than 1 application when applying at the highest rate (10 fl. oz./A) or more than 2 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (6 fl. oz./A). -DO NOT apply to stubble or ratoon crop rice. -DO NOT use in rice fields where commercial farming of crayfish will be practiced. -DO NOT drain water from treated rice fields into ponds used for commercial fish farming. -DO NOT use water drained from treated fields to irrigate other crops. -DO NOT apply within 35 days of harvest. 			
SORGHUM	Ergot (<i>Claviceps sorghi</i>)	3-4 fl. oz.	Make first application at or just prior to flowering. Repeat on a 5- to 7-day interval. Apply up to four times. Make application using aerial application equipment in a minimum of 10 gals. of spray per acre or by ground in a minimum of 15 gals. of spray per acre.
<p>Sorghum Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -DO NOT apply more than 16 fl. oz. per acre per year. -DO NOT apply more than 8 fl. oz. (0.22 lb. a.i. of propiconazole) per acre per year on sorghum harvested for forage. -DO NOT apply more than 4 fl. oz./A/application. -DO NOT apply more than 0.45 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year. -DO NOT apply within 30 days of harvest for forage. -DO NOT apply within 21 days of harvest for grain and stover. -DO NOT graze livestock or cut for green chop or silage within 30 days of application. -DO NOT exceed 4 applications per year. 			
SOYBEANS	Aerial Web Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>) Brown Spot (<i>Septoria glycines</i>) Frogeye Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora sojina</i>) Soybean Rust (<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>)	4 - 6 fl. oz.	Applications may be made using ground or aerial application equipment. Use dilution rates found in the APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS section of this label. When applying by air, adding an oil-based additive improves coverage and penetration. Apply 5 - 6 fl. oz. at the first appearance of Aerial web blight and repeat the application 14 to 21 days later. Under severe conditions, use the higher rate and shorter interval.

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Crop	Pests Controlled	Application Rate/Acre	Application Instructions
			<p>For control of other foliar diseases, apply 6 fl. oz. at growth stage R3 (early pod set) when pods are 1/8 to 1/4 inch long and 21 days later at growth stage R5 (pod fill). Apply 4 - 6 fl. oz. at first indication that soybean rust is in the area. For best control, preventative applications work best. Repeat on a 14- to 21-day interval using the higher rate and shorter interval when disease is present in field and incidence is less than 2% (2 plants in 100 infected). If incidence is greater than this or if disease is in mid canopy, control will not be acceptable. Scouting for rust and/or being aware of the proximity of the disease via monitoring systems will aid in the proper timing to maximize the effectiveness of the fungicide applications. On certain varieties, PROPICZONE applications may cause crinkled or smaller greener leaves. Yields of dry beans displaying these characteristics have not been reduced due to propiconazole treatments. Apply in a minimum of 5 and 15 gals./A using aerial and ground equipment, respectively.</p>
<p>Soybean Restrictions: -DO NOT apply more than 12 fl. oz. per acre per year. -DO NOT apply more than 6 fl. oz./A/application. -DO NOT apply more than 0.34 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year. -DO NOT exceed 2 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (6 fl. oz./A) or 3 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (4 fl. oz./A). - Applications may be made up to growth stage R6.</p>			
<p>STONE FRUIT, GROUP 12-12: Apricots, Cherries (Sweet and Tart), Nectarines, Peaches, Plums, Plumcots, Prunes</p>	<p>Brown Rot Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)</p>	<p>4 fl. oz.</p>	<p>Apply by ground or air in a minimum of 15 gals. per acre at early bloom stage. Stone fruit diseases are most effectively controlled by ground applications. If disease pressure is low, a second application may be made as needed up through petal fall. Make a second application if disease pressure is high or for susceptible varieties at 75 - 100% bloom. If blossoming is prolonged or conditions favorable for disease persist, make a third application at petal fall.</p>

Crop	Pests Controlled	Application Rate/Acre	Application Instructions
And Cultivars and/or Hybrids of These	Powdery Mildew <i>(Podosphaera spp.)</i> Cherry Leaf Spot <i>(Blumeriella jaapii)</i> Rust <i>(Tranzschelia discolor)</i>	4 fl. oz.	Follow the brown rot blossom blight schedule above, applying by ground or air in a minimum of 15 gals. per acre. Stone fruit diseases are most effectively controlled by ground applications. Make up to 2 additional applications on a 10- to 14-day interval from the end of petal fall to harvest.
	Fruit Brown Rot <i>(Monilinia spp.)</i>	4 fl. oz.	Apply by ground or air in a minimum of 15 gals. per acre as needed with a maximum of 2 sprays during the preharvest period up to the day of harvest (0 day PHI). Stone fruit diseases are most effectively controlled by ground applications. If high inoculum and severe disease conditions persist, apply another registered fungicide after the two PROPICZONE applications.
Stone Fruit Restrictions: - DO NOT apply more than 0.56 lb. propiconazole per acre per year. - DO NOT apply more than 20 fl. oz. per acre per year. - DO NOT apply more than 4 fl. oz./A/application. - May be applied on the day of harvest (0 day PHI). - DO NOT exceed 5 applications per year. - Propiczone may be applied on the day of harvest. Stone Fruit Precaution: -Applications made during bloom to Stanley plums have occasionally caused fruit to be less oval in shape and smaller in size at harvest. To avoid this, do not apply to Stanley plums earlier than 21 days before harvest.			
STRAWBERRIES	Anthracnose <i>(Colletotrichum acutatum)</i> Leaf Spot <i>(Cercospora fragariae)</i> Powdery Mildew <i>(Sphaerotheca macularis)</i> Leaf Rust <i>(Phragmidium potentillae)</i>	4 fl. oz.	Begin applications when disease levels are no more than 5%. Apply up to 4 times on a 7-day interval. Make no more than 2 consecutive applications before rotating to another registered fungicide with a different mode of action. This product may be applied by either ground in a minimum of 20 gals. per acre or aerial in a minimum of 15 gals. per acre.

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Crop	Pests Controlled	Application Rate/Acre	Application Instructions
<p>Strawberry Restrictions: -DO NOT apply more than 16 fl. oz. per acre per year. -DO NOT apply more than 4 fl. oz./A/application. -DO NOT apply more than 0.45 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year. -DO NOT exceed 4 applications per year. -May be applied on the day of harvest (0 day PHI).</p>			
SUGAR BEETS	Leaf Spot <i>(Cercospora beticola)</i> Powdery Mildew <i>(Erysiphe polygoni)</i>	4 fl. oz.	Begin applications at first sign of disease and repeat at 10- to 14-day intervals. Make no more than 2 consecutive applications before rotating to another registered fungicide with a different mode of action. If disease levels continue to increase, immediately switch to a fungicide with a different mode of action. This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation equipment. Use dilution rates found in the APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS section of this label.
<p>Sugar Beet Restrictions: -DO NOT apply more than 12 fl. oz. per acre per year. -DO NOT apply more than 4 fl. oz./A/application. -DO NOT apply more than 0.34 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year. -DO NOT exceed 3 applications per year. -DO NOT apply within 21 days of harvest.</p>			
SUGARCANE (HI ONLY)	Pineapple disease <i>(Ceratocystis paradoxa)</i>	0.75 fl. oz. (22 mL) per 100 gals. of water (1:17,000) (0.02 lb. a.i./100 gals. of water)	Apply this product to cut seed pieces. Treatments can be applied in either a cold or hot water dip. Cold Water Dip- Immerse seed pieces to give thorough wetting, remove, and allow to drain. Hot Water Dip- Maintain water temperature at 125°F (52°C). Soak the seed pieces for 20 to 30 minutes, remove, and allow to drain. Conveyor Belt Treatment- Treat seed pieces with PROPICZONE/water solution using in-line directed spray sufficient to wet cut ends.
<p>Sugarcane Restrictions: -DO NOT use treated seed pieces for food or feed purposes. - Dispose of spent dip solution according to state and federal regulations.</p>			

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Crop	Pests Controlled	Application Rate/Acre	Application Instructions
TREE NUTS, group 14-12 Almond (see specific directions in ALMOND Section) Beechnut Brazil Nut Butternut Cashew Chestnut Chinquapin Filbert (see specific directions in FILBERT section) Hickory Macadamia Pecan (see specific directions in PECAN section) Walnut Pistachios (see specific directions in PISTACHIO section)	Foliar Diseases	4 - 8 fl. oz.	Apply at first sign of disease. Repeat on a 7- to 14-days interval. May be applied by either ground or aerial application in a minimum of 15 gals. per acre. Tree nut diseases are most effectively controlled by ground applications.
Tree Nut Restrictions: - DO NOT apply more than 32 fl. oz. per acre per year. - DO NOT apply more than 8 fl. oz./A/application. - DO NOT apply more than 0.90 lb. a.i. propiconazole per acre per year. - DO NOT exceed 4 applications per year when applying at the highest rate (8 fl. oz./A) or 8 applications per year when applying at the lowest rate (4 fl. oz./A). - DO NOT apply within 60 days of harvest except for pecan (see specific directions in PECAN section of this label). - DO NOT graze livestock in treated areas or cut treated cover crop for feed.			

Fl. Oz. PROPICZONE per Acre	Lb. A.I. per Acre	Acres Treated per 1 Gallon of PROPICZONE
2	0.056	64.0
4	0.1125	32.0
6	0.169	21.3
8	0.225	16.0
10	0.28	12.8
12	0.34	10.7
16	0.45	8.0
20	0.56	6.4
24	0.67	5.3
30	0.84	4.3
32	0.90	4.0

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.

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION FOR TURFGRASS AND ORNAMENTAL USES

PROPICZONE is a systematic fungicide for use on turfgrasses for the control of dollar spot (*Sclerotinia homoeocarpa*), brown patch (*Rhizoctonia solani*), anthracnose (*Colletotrichum graminicola*), red thread (*Laetisaria fuciformis*), pink patch (*Limonomyces roseipellis*), rust (*Puccinia graminis*), powdery mildew (*Erysiphe graminis*), stripe smut (*Ustilago striiformis* and *Urocystis agropyri*), summer patch (*Magnaporthe poae*), necrotic ring spot (*Leptosphaeria korrae*), spring dead spot (*Leptosphaeria korrae*, *Leptosphaeria narnari*, *Ophiosphaerella herpotricha*, *Gaeumannomyces graminis*), take-all patch (*Gaeumannomyces graminis*), leaf spot (*Bipolaris* spp., *Drechslera* spp.), gray leaf spot (*Pyricularia grisea*), pink snow mold (*Microdochium nivale*), Fusarium patch (*Fusarium nivale*), gray snow mold (*Typhula* spp.), yellow patch (*Rhizoctonia cerealis*), and zoysia patch (*Rhizoctonia solani*).

PROPICZONE also controls numerous diseases on ornamentals and other landscape and nursery plantings. It controls powdery mildews, rusts, leaf spots, scabs, and blights. Refer to the appropriate section for specified diseases and plants.

RESTRICTIONS FOR TURFGRASS AND ORNAMENTAL USES

- DO NOT apply more than 1.79 lbs. a.i./A (equivalent to 0.45 gallon of product/A or 1.3 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.) per application.
- DO NOT apply more than 7.2 lbs. a.i./A (equivalent to 1.8 gallons of product/A or 5.3 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.) per calendar year.
- **Minimum Application Interval:** 14 days
- DO NOT use this product as a tree injection treatment.
- DO NOT use in greenhouses.
- DO NOT graze animals on treated areas.
- DO NOT feed clippings from treated areas to livestock or poultry.
- DO NOT exceed 1.44 fluid ounces per 1000 square feet every 30 days on any variety of bermudagrass.

- **Af ck g. rnl 8** For turf and ornamental uses, **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Bermudagrass can be sensitive to Propiconazole. **DO NOT** exceed 1.44 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft. every 30 days on any variety of bermudagrass. In Florida, **DO NOT** apply Propiconazole to bermudagrass golf course greens when temperatures exceed 90°F.
- **DO NOT** apply to apple, Bartlett pear, cherry, citrus, nectarine, peach, pear, pecan, plum or walnut trees that will bear harvestable fruit within 12 months.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Fill the spray tank $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ full with water. Add the proper amount of PROPICZONE and then add the rest of the water. Provide sufficient agitation during mixing and application to maintain a uniform emulsion.

If PROPICZONE is tank mixed with other products, use the following sequence:

- 1, Always check the compatibility of the tank mix using a jar test with proportionate amounts of PROPICZONE, other chemicals to be used, and the water, before mixing in the spray tank.
- 0, Provide sufficient jet or mechanical agitation during filling and application to keep the tank mix uniformly suspended.
- 1, Fill tank at least $\frac{1}{2}$ full of clean water.
- 2, Add wettable powders to the tank first, allowing them to completely suspend in the tank before proceeding. This process can be hastened by premixing the product in water before adding to the tank.
- 3, Add flowables or suspensions next.
- 4, Add PROPICZONE next.
- 5, Add emulsifiable concentrates last.
- 6, **DO NOT** leave tank mix combinations in the spray tank for prolonged periods without agitation. Mix and apply the same day.

TANK MIXES

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. User must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. For broader spectrum control, PROPICZONE can be tank mixed with other fungicides. PROPICZONE is also compatible with numerous herbicides and insecticides. Check compatibility before tank mixing. Add Unite® (3 pts. per 100 gals.) to tank mixes which are incompatible. Follow the directions under MIXING INSTRUCTIONS section of this label for tank mixes. Observe all directions, precautions, and limitations on labeling of all products used in tank mixes. Tank mixtures or other applications of products referenced on this label are permitted only in those states in which the referenced products are registered.

TURFGRASS AND DICHONDRA DISEASE CONTROL

- USE PROPICZONE IN A PREVENTATIVE DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAM.
- Apply sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage.
- Apply after mowing or allow sprayed area to completely dry before mowing.
- For control of foliar diseases, allow sprayed area to completely dry before irrigation.
- For control of soil-borne diseases, PROPICZONE can be watered in after application.
- Under conditions optimum for high disease pressure, use the higher rate and the shorter interval.
- For optimum turf quality and disease control, use PROPICZONE in conjunction with turf management practices that promote good plant health and optimum disease control.
- Evaluate spray additives prior to use. Label directions are based on data obtained with no additives.
- Before use of any fungicide, proper diagnosis of the organism causing the disease is important. Use of diagnostic kits or other means of identification of the disease organism is essential to determine the best control measures.

Turfgrass – Specific Diseases, Rates, and Application Timing

Disease	Fl. Oz. Per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	Fl. Oz. Per Acre	Application Interval/ Timing	Application Instructions
Dollar Spot <i>(Sclerotinia homoeocarpa)</i>	0.18	8.0	14 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
	0.18	8.0	14 days	Tank mix with low label rate of one of the following fungicides: Daconil Weatherstik®, Daconil Ultrex®.
	0.37	16	21-28 days	Tank mix with low label rate of one of the following fungicides: Daconil Weatherstik®, Daconil Ultrex®, Chipco 26019.
	0.37-0.73	16-32	14-28 days	If using the 0.37-0.73 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. rate without tank mixing, make no more than 3 consecutive applications for dollar spot control before rotating to an alternate EPA registered fungicide having a different mode of action.
Anthracnose <i>(Colletotrichum graminicola)</i>	0.37-0.73	16-32	14-28 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. When disease pressure is high, use higher rates of PROPICZONE and shorter intervals. For broad spectrum control, tank mix with a registered contact fungicide at the label rate. If disease is present, mix 0.73 fl. oz. of PROPICZONE per 1,000 sq. ft. with the label rate of the above mentioned fungicide.
Brown Patch <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i>	0.37-0.73	16-32	14-21 days	Begin applications in May or June before disease is present. Tank mix with a registered contact fungicide labeled for Brown Patch control at the label rate. Under conditions of high temperatures and high humidity, use the higher rates of PROPICZONE and shorter intervals.

(continued)

Disease	Fl. Oz. Per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	Fl. Oz. Per Acre	Application Interval/ Timing	Application Instructions
Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>) Rust (<i>Puccinia graminis</i>)	0.37-0.73	16-32	14-28 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. If disease is present, use 0.73 fl. oz. of PROPICZONE per 1,000 sq. ft.
Red Thread (<i>Laetisaria fuciformis</i>) Pink Patch (<i>Limonomyces roseipellis</i>)	0.37	32	14-21 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Stripe Smut (<i>Ustilago striiformis</i>) (<i>Urocystis agropyri</i>)	0.37-0.73	16-32	Fall or Spring	Apply once in the fall after grass becomes dormant or in the early spring before grass starts to grow.
Gray Leaf Spot (<i>Pyricularia grisea</i>)	0.37-0.73	16-32	14 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. If using the 0.37 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. rate, tank mix with a registered contact fungicide at the label rate.
Melting out, Leaf Spot (<i>Bipolaris</i> spp.) (<i>Drechslera</i> spp.)	0.37-0.73	16-63	14 days	Under light to moderate pressure, apply PROPICZONE to reduce the severity of leaf spot and melting out. For broad spectrum disease control tank mix 0.37 fl. oz. of PROPICZONE rate with a registered contact fungicide at the label rate. Tank mix the 0.37-0.73 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. PROPICZONE rate with a registered contact fungicide at the label rate.
Summer Patch, Poa Patch (<i>Magnaporthe poae</i>)	0.73 1.45	32 63	14 days 28 days	Apply PROPICZONE beginning in April. Use the 1.45 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. rate on a 28-day schedule and the 0.73 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. rate on a 14-day schedule.
Take-All Patch (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i>)	0.73-1.45	32-63	Spring and Fall	Apply PROPICZONE to reduce the severity of take-all patch. Make 1 to 2 fall applications in September and October or when night temperatures drop to 55°F, and 1 to 2 spring applications in April and May, depending on local requirements.

(continued)

Disease	Fl. Oz. Per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	Fl. Oz. Per Acre	Application Interval/ Timing	Application Instructions
Spring Dead Spot (<i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i> , <i>Leptosphaeria narmari</i> , <i>Ophiosphaerella herpotricha</i> , <i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i>)	1.45	63	30 days	Make 1 to 3 applications. For one application, apply in September or October. For multiple applications, begin sprays in August.
Necrotic Ring Spot (<i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i>)	1.45	63	Fall or Spring	Apply in the fall and/or the early spring depending on local requirements.
Snow Mold, Gray (<i>Typhula</i> spp.) Pink (<i>Microdochium nivale</i>)	0.73-1.45	32-63	Late Fall	Apply one application in the late fall before snow cover. DO NOT apply on top of snow. For optimum disease control, the 0.73-1.45 fl. oz. PROPICZONE rate must be tank mixed with either PCNB or chlorothalonil at label rates.
Fusarium Patch (<i>Fusarium nivale</i>)	0.73-1.45	32-63	Fall-Early Spring	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Yellow Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia cerealis</i>)	1.10-1.45	48-63	Late Fall	Apply one application in the late fall before snow cover. DO NOT apply on top of snow. If using a 1.10 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. rate, tank mix with a registered contact fungicide at the label rate.
Zoysia Patch, large patch of zoysia (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	1.10-1.45	48-63	Early Fall	Make one application in the early fall (mid-September to mid-October) prior to development of disease symptoms. Consult local turfgrass extension experts to determine optimum application timing for your area.

DICHONDRA – Specific Diseases, Rates, and Application Timing

Disease	Fl. Oz. Per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	Fl. Oz. Per Acre	Application Interval/Timing	Application Instructions
Dichondra Rust (<i>Puccinia dichondrae</i>)	0.73	32	14-21 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.

Establishment of Cool Season Turfgrass

PROPICZONE provides control of many diseases of turf, and its primary use is as a fungicide for use against the diseases listed on this label. As an additional benefit, PROPICZONE will improve the establishment rate when it is applied to cool season grass seedlings or sod.

New Seedlings: Apply 0.35 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. at the 2- to 3-leaf stage of growth for faster root development and top growth.

Sod: Apply 0.35 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. 2 to 6 weeks before cutting for increased sod knitting and faster establishment after laying.

DISEASE CONTROL IN NURSERIES (FIELD) AND LANDSCAPE PLANTINGS

- Use PROPICZONE in a preventative disease control program.
- To determine the use directions for controlling a disease on an ornamental plant species, select the plant species in Table 1. The number in parenthesis following the plant species refers you to the disease(s) controlled in Table 2. Find the disease in Table 2. The letter in brackets following the disease refers you to the application regime in Table 3.
- Allow spray to dry before overhead irrigation is applied.
- Optimum benefit of PROPICZONE is obtained when used in conjunction with sound disease management practices.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

PROPICZONE may be used at rates of 0.75-8.7 fl. oz. per 100 gallons of water for control of diseases of ornamental plant species (see Tables 1, 2, and 3).

For outdoor uses, you can apply up to 2.0 gallons of PROPICZONE per acre per crop per year.

For general disease control in landscapes, apply 2.2-3.0 fl. oz. per 100 gallons of water every 21 days. For best control, begin PROPICZONE applications before disease development.

Plant tolerances to PROPICZONE have been found to be acceptable for the specific genera and species of plants listed under the Directions for Use. Other plant species may be sensitive to PROPICZONE and diseases other than those listed may not be controlled. **DO NOT** apply PROPICZONE to African violets, begonias, Boston fern, or geraniums. Apply the specified rates for a particular type of disease, i.e., rust, powdery mildew, etc., and evaluate for phytotoxicity and disease control prior to widespread use.

Table 1. Ornamentals - Plant Species

Numbers in parenthesis refer to diseases controlled. See **Table 2**.

Herbaceous**Ornamental**

Calendula (4a)
 Carnation (5f)
 Chrysanthemum (2a)
 Delphinium (4a)
 English Ivy (3e)
 Gomphrena (3a)
 Impatiens (3a, 3b, 4a)
 Iris (5d)
 Marigold (3a)
 Monarda (4c)
 Phlox (4c)
 Snapdragon (5d)
 Sweet William
 (*Dianthus barbatus*) (3k)
 Zinnia (4c)

Woody**Ornamental**

Amelanchier (4d)
 Ash (4c)
 Azalea (2c, 4b)
 Bayberry (3n)
 Camellia (3e)
 Cotoneaster (3i)
 Crabapple (3c, 3q, 4c, 5a)
 Grape myrtle (4a)
 Dogwood (3h, 4c)
 Douglas fir (5b)
 Elm (4c)
 Euonymus (3e, 4c)
 Hawthorn (5a)
 Holly (3r)
 Juniper (1a)
 Lilac (4c)
 Linden (3e, 3b, 4b)
 Magnolia (3e, 4b)
 Maple (3e, 4f)
 Oaks (3p)
 Pines (1b, 1c)
 Poplars (5b)
 Pyracantha (3o)
 Red Tip Photinia (3i)
 Rhamphiolepis (3e, 3i)
 Rhododendron (2c, 3n)
 Roses (3g, 4e, 5c)
 (Outdoor use only)
 Shasta fir (5e)
 Sweetgum (3b, 3c, 3n)
 Sycamore (3e)
 Tulip tree (3e, 4a)
 Wax myrtle (3n)

Non-bearing Fruits and Nuts**(Nurseries and Landscape Plantings)**

Apple (3q, 4d, 5a)
 Bartlett pear (3q, 4c, 5a)
 Cherry (2b, 3d)
 Citrus (3m)
 Nectarine (2b)
 Peach (2b)
 Pecan (3b, 3c, 3f, 3l, 3n, 4e)
 Plum (2b)
 Walnut (3j)

Table 2. Diseases

Letters in brackets refer to application regimes. Refer to **Table 3**.

1. Conifer Blights
 - a. *Phomopsis juniperovora* (Phomopsis Blight) [B]
 - b. *Sirococcus strobilinus* (Tip Blight) [D]
 - c. *Sphaeropsis sapinea* (Diplodia Tip Blight) [B]
2. Flower Blight
 - a. *Ascochyta chrysanthemi* (Ray Blight) [C]
 - b. *Monilinia* spp. [A]
 - c. *Ovulinia* spp. [B]
3. Leaf Blights/Spots
 - a. *Alternaria* spp. [B]
 - b. *Cercospora* spp. (Brown Leaf Spot) [C]
 - c. *Cladosporium* spp. (Scab) [C]
 - d. *Coccomyces hiemalis* [A]
 - e. *Colletotrichum* spp. [B]
 - f. *Cristulariella* spp. (Zonate Leaf Spot) [C]
 - g. *Diplocarpon rosae* (Blackspot) [B]
 - h. *Discula* spp. (Anthracnose) [A]
 - i. *Fabraea maculate* (syn. *Entomosporium maculate*) [B]
 - j. *Gnomonia leptostyla* (Anthracnose) [C]
 - k. *Heterosporium echinulatum* [B]
 - l. *Mycosphaerella caryigena* (Downy Spot) [C]
 - m. *Mycosphaerella fructicola* (Greasy Spot) [E]
 - n. *Septoria* spp. (Leaf Scorch) [C]
 - o. *Spilocaea pyracanthae* [B]
 - p. *Tubakia dryina* [D]
 - q. *Venturia inaequalis* (Scab) [A]
 - r. *Rhizoctonia* web blight [B]
4. Powdery Mildew
 - a. *Erysiphe* spp. [B]
 - b. *Microsphaera* spp. [C]
 - c. *Oidium* spp. [B]
 - d. *Podosphaera* spp. [B]
 - e. *Sphaerotheca pannosa* [B]
 - f. *Phyllactinia* spp. [B]
5. Rust
 - a. *Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae* [A]
 - b. *Melampsora occidentalis* [A]
 - c. *Phragmidium* spp. [B]
 - d. *Puccinia* spp. [B]
 - e. *Pucciniastrum goeppertianum* [D]
 - f. *Uromyces dianthi* [B]

Table 3. Application Regimes

- [A] Mix 0.75-1.5 fl. oz. of PROPICZONE in 100 gallons of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Apply every 14-21 days during the period of primary infection. If disease is present, tank mix with an EPA-registered contact fungicide. For flower blight, apply PROPICZONE when there is 5-10% bloom and again at 70-100% bloom. For dogwoods, apply the 0.75—1.5 fl. oz. rate every 14 days or apply 3 fl. oz. of PROPICZONE every 28 days.
- [B] Mix 1.8-3.0 fl. oz. of PROPICZONE in 100 gallons of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Begin applying when conditions are favorable for disease development. For black spot, apply with a registered contact fungicide labeled for black spot. For Calendula, apply every 30 days. For diplodia tip blight, make 3 applications every 14 days prior to major period of infection. For juniper phomopsis blight, make the first application as soon as junipers start to grow, and repeat the applications every 14-21 days during periods of active growth.
- [C] Mix 3-4.5 fl. oz. of PROPICZONE in 100 gallons of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Apply every 30 days, beginning when conditions are favorable for the disease development. For pecans, apply the 4.5 fl. oz. rate beginning at bud break. Apply 3 times at 14-day intervals. For walnuts, apply 3 fl. oz. at 14- to 21-day intervals. For ray blight, apply 4.5 fl. oz. at 7-day intervals or 7.5 fl. oz. at 14-day intervals. For impatiens, bayberry, linden, magnolia, sweet gum and wax myrtle, the maximum use rate is 8 fl. oz.
- [D] Mix 6 fl. oz. of PROPICZONE in 100 gallons of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Apply every 14-28 days, beginning when conditions are favorable for disease development. For Douglas fir needle rust, apply once in May. For tip blight, start applications in mid-late winter and apply 3 times at 2-month intervals.
- [E] Mix 7.5-8.7 fl. oz. of PROPICZONE in 100 gallons of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Apply during June to August time period.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container only.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes may be acutely hazardous. Improper disposal is a violation of federal law. Pesticide, mixtures, or equipment rinse water that cannot be chemically reprocessed must be disposed of according to applicable federal, state or local regulations. Contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: For Containers equal to or less than 5 Gallons: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

For Containers greater than 5 Gallons: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Refillable Container: Refill this container with Propiczone only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

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

FarmHannong America, Inc. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or FarmHannong America, Inc., and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, FARMHANNONG AMERICA, INC. MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.**

To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither FarmHannong America, Inc. nor Seller shall be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF FARMHANNONG AMERICA, INC. AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF FARMHANNONG AMERICA, INC. OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

FarmHannong America, Inc. and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of FarmHannong America, Inc.

PPZ-A032621-FH042321

PROPICZONE

PROPICONAZOLE GROUP 3 FUNGICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Propiconazole*.....41.8%

OTHER INGREDIENTS**.....58.2%

TOTAL.....100.0%

*CAS No. 60207-90-1

**Contains petroleum distillate.

Contains 3.6 lbs. propiconazole a.i. per gallon

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING / AVISO

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.)

FIRST AID

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

If Swallowed: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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

Note to Physician: There is no specific antidote for this product. Induce emesis or lavage stomach, taking care to avoid aspiration of stomach contents into lungs. Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have a product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For 24-hour medical emergency assistance (human or animal) call **1-800-222-1222**. For chemical emergency assistance (spill, leak, fire, or accident) call ChemTrec at **1-800-424-9300**.

Net Contents: 1 gallon

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING

Causes substantial, but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Harmful if swallowed. 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. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

See inside booklet for complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes may be acutely hazardous. Improper disposal is a violation of federal law. Pesticide, mixtures, or equipment rinse water that cannot be chemically reprocessed must be disposed of according to applicable federal, state or local regulations. Contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional office for guidance.

Container Disposal: For Containers equal to or less than 5 Gallons: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

EPA Reg. No. 71532-39-91026

EPA Est. No. indicated by the first letter of the batch number on this package:

- (A) 71532-KOR-001
- (B) 39578-TX-01
- (C) 44646-MO-01
- (D) 82661-IL-001
- (E) 88746-GA-1

Manufactured for:
FarmHannong America, Inc.
910 Sylvan Avenue
Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632