

Specimen Label

PICOXYSTROBIN	GROUP	11	FUNGICIDE
PROTHIOCONAZOLE	GROUP	3	FUNGICIDE



Viatude™
with Onmira™ active
FUNGICIDE

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Suspension Concentrate

Active Ingredients	Weight/Weight
Picoxystrobin: Methyl (αE)-α-(methoxymethylene)-2-[[[6-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinyl]oxy]methyl]benzeneacetate	17.05%
Prothioconazole: 2-[2-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)-3-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxypropyl]-1,2-dihydro-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thione.....	5.68%
Other Ingredients.....	77.27%
TOTAL.....	100.0%

Contains 1.57 pounds of picoxystrobin and 0.52 pounds of prothioconazole per gallon of product

First Aid

- **IF SWALLOWED:** 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 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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For medical emergencies involving this product, call toll-free 1-800-992-5994.

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 352-942

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed • Harmful if absorbed through skin • Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing 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. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, and chemical resistant gloves.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Mixers, loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves composed of Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Nitrile Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Neoprene Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils.

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 Control Statements

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.607(d-e)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

USERS SHOULD:

- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Wash the outside of gloves before removing.

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates, including shrimp and oysters and to aquatic plants. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. **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 wash water or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory: Degradates of prothioconazole are known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. These chemicals may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory: This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly-draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of prothioconazole and degradates from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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 State or Tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on the label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval, and notification to workers (as applicable). The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 24 hours. 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:

- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks
- Waterproof gloves

Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 5 Gallons):

Storage and Disposal

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

Storage: Store product in original container only. **DO NOT** contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage. Store in a cool, dry place.

Pesticide Disposal: **DO NOT** contaminate water, food, or feed by disposal. Waste resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Storage and Disposal (Cont.)

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 5 Gallons):

Storage and Disposal

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. **Storage:** Store product in original container only. **DO NOT** contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage. Store in a cool, dry place. **Pesticide Disposal: DO NOT** contaminate water, food, or feed by disposal. Waste resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling:

Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down):

Storage and Disposal

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. **Storage:** Store product in original container only. **DO NOT** contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage. Store in a cool, dry place. **Pesticide Disposal: DO NOT** contaminate water, food, or feed by disposal. Waste resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling:

Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Product Information

Viatude™ Fungicide is a broad-spectrum fungicide for use on Canola and Soybean control or suppression of foliar and soil-borne plant diseases including Sclerotinia stem rot (white mold) caused by *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* and has curative and locally systemic activity. Viatude Fungicide must be applied in a regularly scheduled protective spray

program in rotation with other fungicides. Equipment must be properly calibrated before use. See directions below for specific crop/disease directions.

This product may be applied to crop sites that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by collection of water between planting beds, in equipment ruts, or in other depressions caused by management activities.

Use Restrictions

- **DO NOT** use Viatude on residential plantings.
- **DO NOT** use Viatude to control aquatic pests.
- Not for sale, sale into, distribution and/or use in Nassau and Suffolk counties of New York State.
- For aerial application in New York State, **DO NOT** apply within 100 feet of aquatic habitats (including but not limited to lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds).
- **DO NOT** apply more than the maximum yearly rate for each specific crop from any combination of products containing picoxystrobin and prothioconazole.
- **DO NOT** apply prothioconazole with mechanically pressurized handgun equipment.

Use Precautions

- Not all crops within a crop group, and not all varieties, cultivars or hybrids of crops, have been individually tested for crop safety. It is not possible to evaluate for crop safety all applications of Viatude on all crops within a crop group, on all varieties, cultivars, or hybrids of those crops, or under all environmental conditions and growing circumstances. To test for crop safety, apply the product in accordance with the label instructions to a small area of the target crop to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur, especially where the application is a new use of the product by the applicator.

Crop Rotation

Treated areas may be replanted immediately after harvest with any crop appearing on this label.

All other crops not on the label may be planted 180 days following the last application of Viatude.

Resistance Management

Viatude contains Group 11 and Group 3 fungicides. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to Viatude and other Group 11 and 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. Follow appropriate resistance- management strategies.

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

- Rotate the use of Viatude or other Group 11 and/or Group 3 fungicides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens. Avoid application of more than two consecutive sprays of Viatude or other fungicides in the same group in a season.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicides from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Use at least the minimum application rate as labeled by the manufacturer.
- Adopt an integrated disease management program for fungicide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, and crop rotation, and which considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Where possible, make use of predictive disease models to effectively time fungicide applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance.
- Monitor treated fungal populations for resistance development.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM directions for specific crops and pathogens.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact your company representative. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

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 specified 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 manufacturer's directions for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, orient nozzles parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

For ground equipment the boom must remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

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.

Handheld Technology Applications:

Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA).

SENSITIVE AREAS

Making applications when there is a sustained wind moving away from adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is an effective way to minimize the effect of spray drift.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Application Equipment

Viatude may be applied with ground, air, or chemigation equipment.

Application Volume

Use a sufficient volume of water to ensure thorough plant coverage when applying Viatude as a broadcast spray. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern for optimum disease control. An increased volume of water may be required as foliage density increases.

Tank Mixtures

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

The crop safety of all tank mixtures with Viatude which may include physically compatible pesticides, fertilizers, adjuvants, and/or additives, has not been tested. When considering a tank mixture with Viatude which is not specifically described on product labeling or in other company use instructions, it is important to understand crop safety. To test for crop safety, prepare a small volume of the intended tank mixture, apply it to an area of the target crop as directed by both this and the tank mix partner product labels, and observe the treated crop to ensure that a phytotoxic response does not occur. Corteva will not be responsible for any crop injury arising from the use of a tank mixture that is not specifically described on Corteva product labeling or in other Corteva product use instruction.

Some materials including oils, surfactants, adjuvants, and pesticide formulations when applied individually, sequentially, or in tank mixtures may solubilize the plant cuticle, facilitate penetration into plant tissue, and increase the potential for crop injury.

Consult a company representative or local agricultural authorities for more information concerning tank mixtures.

Physical Compatibility

Viatude is physically compatible with many commonly used fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, biological control products, liquid fertilizers, non-ionic surfactants, crop oils, methylated seed oils and drift control additives. However, since the formulations of products change, it is important to test the physical compatibility of desired tank mixes and check for undesirable physical effects, including settling out or flocculation. To determine physical compatibility, add the proportions of the tank mix products and water to a small container, mix thoroughly and allow to stand for 20 minutes. If the combination remains mixed, or can be re-mixed readily, it may be considered physically compatible.

Mixing Instructions

1. Shake well before use.
2. Fill clean spray tank 1/2 full of water.
3. While agitating, add the required amount of Viatude, continuing agitation until the product is completely dispersed.
4. Continue filling the tank, with agitation, adding desired additives or tank mix partners, following the sequence listed below in 'tank mixing sequence'.

Mix thoroughly to fully disperse the fungicide; once dispersed continued agitation is required. Use mechanical or hydraulic means; **DO NOT** use air agitation.

Tank Mixing Sequence

Add different formulation types in the sequence indicated below. Allow time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each product.

1. water-soluble bag
2. water-dispersible granules
3. wettable powders
4. water-based suspension concentrates (Viatude)
5. water-soluble concentrates
6. oil-based suspension concentrates
7. emulsifiable concentrates
8. adjuvants, surfactants, and oils
9. soluble fertilizers
10. drift control additives

Equipment Cleaning

Prior to application, start with clean, well maintained application equipment. Immediately following application, thoroughly clean all spray equipment to reduce the risk of forming hardened deposits which might become difficult to remove.

Drain spray equipment. Thoroughly rinse sprayer and flush hoses, boom, and nozzles with clean water. Clean all other associated application equipment. Take all necessary safety precautions when cleaning equipment. **DO NOT** clean near wells, water sources or desirable vegetation.

Dispose of waste rinse water in accordance with local regulations.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

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.
- Applicators are required to select nozzles that deliver medium to coarse spray droplets in accordance with ASABE Standard S-572.1.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speed is greater than 15 mph at the application site. If the wind speed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.
- Minimum Spray volume 5 gal/A for aerial applications.
- Ensure uniform application. To avoid streaked, uneven or overlapped application, use appropriate marking devices.
- Operator Precautions for Aerial Application:
 - o **DO NOT** allow the pilot to mix chemicals to be loaded onto the aircraft. Loading of premixed chemicals with a closed system is permitted.
 - o It is desirable that the pilot have communication capabilities at each treatment site at the time of application.
 - o Protective clothing, aircraft cockpit and vehicle cabs must be decontaminated regularly.

Ground Boom Applications

For ground equipment, the boom must remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce. Set the boom and make applications at the lowest height that safely permits uniform coverage and minimizes droplet evaporation. Boom or nozzle shielding can reduce the effects of wind or air currents on drift. Verify that the shields **DO NOT** interfere with uniform deposition of product prior to application.

- User must only apply with the release height specified by the manufacturer, but not more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE (S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

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.

- **DO NOT** apply during periods of dead calm.
- Avoid application of this product when winds are gusty.
- **DO NOT** apply with spray droplets smaller than the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE S572.1) medium classification.
- Boom height must be 60 cm or less above the crop or ground.

Air Assisted (Air Blast) Field Crop Sprayers

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, that it is configured properly, and that drift potential has been minimized.

- **DO NOT** apply during periods of dead calm.
- Avoid application of this product when winds are gusty.
- **DO NOT** direct spray above plants to be treated.
- Turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and outer rows.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speed is greater than 16 km/h at the application site as measured outside of the treatment area on the upwind side.

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Read the specific crop use and application equipment instructions to determine if an air assisted field crop sprayer can be used.

Chemigation:

Apply Viatude only through sprinkler irrigation systems (including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set or hand move 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 your 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, must shut the system down and make necessary adjustments if the need arise.

Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems:

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.

Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, discharge the water from the public water system into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

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 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, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, for example 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.

Specific Instructions for Sprinkler Irrigation Systems:

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, for example 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 to be treated.

Good agitation is required in the injection tank. In moving systems, apply specified dosage of Viatude as a continuous injection. In nonmoving systems inject Viatude for 15 to 30 minutes at end of cycle. Use the least amount of water possible consistent with uniform coverage.

Mix the amount of Viatude needed for acreage to be treated into the quantity of water determined during prior calibration. For moving systems inject into the system continuously for one complete revolution of the field. For nonmoving systems inject into system for the time established during calibration.

Stop injection equipment after completing treatment; continue to operate irrigation equipment until all Viatude is flushed from the system.

Post-Emergence Application Timing and Use Rates

Table 1: Viatude Use Rate Conversions

Fl oz Product/A	Lb AI Picoxystrobin	Lb AI Prothioconazole	Acres treated per gallon
3	0.037	0.012	42.7
4	0.049	0.016	32
6	0.074	0.024	21.3
8	0.098	0.032	16
10	0.123	0.041	12.8
12	0.147	0.049	10.7
16	0.196	0.065	8
25	0.307	0.102	5.1
32	0.392	0.13	4
44	0.540	0.179	2.9
47	0.576	0.191	2.7
48	0.589	0.195	2.7

Table 2: Viatude Specific Crop/Crop Group Disease Treatment Use Rates, and Treatment Instructions.

Crop	Target Disease	Rate (fl oz/A)	Application Instructions
Rapeseed (including Canola)	Alternaria blackspot, leaf and stem spots (<i>Alternaria spp.</i>) Blackleg (<i>Leptosphaeria maculans</i> , <i>L. biglobosa</i>)	8 to 16	Begin applications prior to disease development and make a second application on a 14-day interval., depending on the targeted disease. Use the higher specified rate when disease pressure is high.
	White mold (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	10 to 16	Begin applications at 20-50% bloom or prior to the onset of disease on a 14-day interval. Use the higher rate when conditions are favorable to disease development.
RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS: Rapeseed, including Canola <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 16 fl oz (0.196 lb picoxystrobin; 0.065 lb prothioconazole) per acre per application. • DO NOT make more than 2 sequential applications of Viatude Fungicide or any other Group 11 or Group 3 fungicide before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action registered for the same use. • DO NOT apply more than a total of 32 fl oz of Viatude (0.393 lb picoxystrobin; 0.13 lb prothioconazole) per acre per year. • Minimum time (PHI) between application and harvest is 36 days. • Use the high rate under heavy disease pressure. • Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 14 days 			

Crop	Target Disease	Rate (fl oz/A)	Application Instructions
Soybean	Aerial web blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>) Alternaria leaf spot (<i>Alternaria spp.</i>) Brown Spot (<i>Septoria glycines</i>) Cercospora blight and leaf spot, purple seed stain (<i>Cercospora kikuchii</i>) Frogeye leafspot (<i>Cercospora sojina</i>) Pod and stem blight (<i>Diaporthe phaseolum</i>) Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe spp.</i>) Rust (<i>Puccinia spp.</i> , <i>Phakospora spp</i>) Target Spot (<i>Corynespora cassiicola</i>)	8 to 16	Begin applications prior to disease development and make a second application on a 10 to 14-day interval depending on the targeted disease. Use the higher specified rate in the rate range and shorter interval when disease pressure is high.
	White mold (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	10 to 16	Begin applications at 20-50% bloom or prior to the onset of disease on a 10- to 14-day interval. Use the higher rate and shorter application interval when conditions are favorable to disease development.
RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS: SOYBEAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 16 fl oz (0.196 lb picoxystrobin; 0.065 lb prothioconazole) per acre per application. • DO NOT make more than 2 sequential applications of Viatude Fungicide before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action registered for the same use. • DO NOT apply more than a total of 48 fl oz of Viatude (0.589 lb picoxystrobin; 0.195 lb prothioconazole) per acre per year. • Do NOT make more than 3 applications of Viatude per year • Minimum time (PHI) between application and harvest is 36 days (grain) • For any of the diseases listed above, use the high rate in the rate range under heavy disease pressure. • Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 10 days 			

Terms and Conditions of Use

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. To the extent permitted by law, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation, of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

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