

# Endow™ 25C

Azoxystrobin Group II Fungicide



For control of listed diseases on Turf; Golf courses; Lawns and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial and industrial buildings; Parks; Recreational areas; Athletic fields; Ornamentals; Conifers including Christmas trees; and Roses, commercial rose production

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

Azoxystrobin: methyl (E)-2-[2-[6-(2-cyanophenoxy)pyrimidin-4-yloxy]phenyl]-3-methoxyacrylate\* ..... 22.93%

**OTHER INGREDIENTS:** ..... 77.07%

**TOTAL:** ..... 100.00%

\*IUPAC

Contains 2.08 lbs Azoxystrobin 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 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.

**IF IN EYES:**

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

**IF INHALED:**

- Move person to fresh air.
- If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going to treatment.

**Emergency Phone Numbers:**

(800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC (transportation and spills)  
(800) 222-1222 Poison Control Center

See additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use inside booklet.

NET CONTENTS: 2.5 Gallons (9.46 L)

Manufactured for:  
SIPCAM AGRO USA, INC.  
2525 Meridian Parkway  
Durham, NC 27713

# 2.5G

EPA Reg. No. 60063-59  
EPA Est. No.: 60063-GA-001 –  
Lot number begins with VL  
EPA Est. No.: 70815-GA-001 –  
Lot number begins with CB  
EPA Est. No.: 86555-MO-001 –  
Lot number begins with AF



**SIPCAM AGRO**  
USA, INC.

EPA20200106 (4/20)

**READ THE LABEL  
CAREFULLY  
BEFORE OPENING  
THE CONTAINER**

ACCEPTED  
FOR REGISTRATION

August 25, 2020

New York State Department  
of Environmental Conservation  
Division of Materials Management  
Pesticide Product Registration

Doc id: 569059

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

**Warning.** May be fatal if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

### **PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

### **USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS**

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

### **ENGINEERING CONTROLS**

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

## **USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS**

Users should:

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

## **ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

Azoxystrobin is toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine fish and aquatic invertebrates. Azoxystrobin can be persistent for several months or longer.

Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or regional office of the EPA.

For terrestrial uses: Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

### **Ground Water Advisory**

Azoxystrobin and a degradate of azoxystrobin are known to leach through soil to ground water under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into ground water 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. This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of azoxystrobin and a degradate of azoxystrobin 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.

Notify State and/or Federal authorities and Sipcam Agro USA, Inc. immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to use of this product.

## **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

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

**Use of this product through airblast application equipment on grapes is prohibited in the following townships and boroughs of Erie County, Pennsylvania: North East, Harborcreek, Lawrence Park, Erie, Presque Isle, Millcreek, Fairview, Girard, and Springfield.** This prohibition is intended to help eliminate phytotoxicity problems with apples observed in this geographic location.

**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.

**FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE USE DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN PLANT INJURY OR POOR DISEASE CONTROL.**

## AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is:

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

## NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

Do not treat while unprotected humans or domestic animals are present in the treatment areas. Because certain states may require more restrictive reentry intervals, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

**Do not allow entry into treatment area until the area that was treated with this product is dried.**

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

This product is a broad spectrum, preventative fungicide with systemic and curative properties. This product may be applied as a foliar spray in alternating spray programs or in tank mixes with other registered crop protection products. All applications must be made according to the use directions that follow.

### RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** graze or feed clippings from treated turf areas to animals.
- This product is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties. **AVOID SPRAY DRIFT.** Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees and apple fruit. **DO NOT** spray this product where spray drift may reach apple trees. **DO NOT** use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply this product to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties.

### AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

#### SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

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

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

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

### Aerial Drift Reduction Information INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable conditions (see WIND, TEMPERATURE).

#### CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE

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

#### BOOM LENGTH

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

#### WIND

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

## TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

## TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

## APPLICATION HEIGHT

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

## SWATH ADJUSTMENT

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, small drops, etc.).

## MIXING, LOADING AND APPLYING

This product is intended to be diluted into water and then applied to crops by typical agricultural spraying techniques. Always apply this product in sufficient water to obtain thorough, uniform coverage of foliage and crop surfaces intended to be protected from disease. Spray volume to be used will vary with crop and amount of plant growth. Spray volume should normally range from 20 to 150 gallons per acre (200 to 1400 liters per hectare) for dilute sprays and 5 to 10 gallons per acre (50 to 100 liters per hectare) for concentrate ground sprays and aircraft applications. Both ground and aircraft methods of application are recommended unless specific directions are given for a crop.

Slowly invert container several times to assure uniform mixture. Measure the required amount of this product and pour into the spray tank during filling. Keep agitator running when filling spray tank and during spray operations.

It is necessary to thoroughly apply the product in order to provide good disease control. Do not prepare more spray solution than is needed for application. Avoiding spray overlap will reduce the potential for crop injury.

### Tank Mixing

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.

When tank mixing this product with other pesticides, observe the more restrictive label limitations and precautions. Do not exceed any label dosage rates. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

Do not combine this product in the sprayer tank with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers, unless prior use has shown the combination to be physically compatible, non-injurious and effective under similar use conditions. Do not combine the product with Dipel<sup>®</sup>, as the combination may result in phytotoxicity when applied to the crops listed on this label. Do not tank mix this product with oil or with any adjuvants which contain oil as their principal ingredient.

When mixed with EC (emulsifiable concentrate) formulations, this product may be phytotoxic to other crops listed on this label, especially when applied during cool, cloudy conditions that last for several days. Adjuvants containing silicone could also have phytotoxic effects. When an adjuvant is used with this product, use a Council of Producers and Distributors of Agrotechnology (CPDA) certified adjuvant.

### Applications through Sprinkler Irrigation Systems (Chemigation)

Apply this product only through center pivot, motorized lateral move, traveling gun, solid set and portable (wheel move, side roll, end tow, or hand move) irrigation system(s). Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Use only on crops specifically designated in the **Crop Use Directions**.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

**DO NOT** apply this product through irrigation systems connected to a public water system. '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.

Controls for both irrigation water and pesticide injection systems must be functionally interlocked, so as to automatically terminate pesticide injection when the irrigation water pump motor stops. A person knowledgeable of the irrigation system and responsible for its operation shall be present so as to discontinue pesticide injection and make necessary adjustments, should the need arise.

The irrigation water pipeline must be fitted with a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of treated irrigation water back toward the water source. The pipeline must also be fitted with a vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain, located between the irrigation water pump and the check valve, to prevent back-siphoning of treated irrigation water into the water source.

Always inject this product into irrigation water after it discharges from the irrigation pump and after it passes through the check valve. Never inject pesticides into the intake line on the suction side of the pump.

Pesticide injection equipment must be fitted with a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump. Interlock this valve to the power system, so as to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the chemical supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually turned off.

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 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.

Spray mixture in the chemical supply tank must be agitated at all times, otherwise settling and uneven application may occur. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

This product may be used through two basic types of sprinkler irrigation systems as outlined in Sections A and B below. Determine which type of system is in place, then refer to the appropriate directions provided for each type.

**A. Center Pivot, Motorized Lateral Move and Traveling Gun Irrigation Equipment**

For injection of pesticides, these continuously moving systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump of either diaphragm or piston type, constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides, fitted with a system interlock, and capable of injection at pressures approximately 2 to 3 times those encountered within the irrigation water line. Venturi applicator units cannot be used on these systems.

Fill chemical supply tank of injection equipment with water. Operate system for one complete revolution or run across the field, measuring time required, amount of water injected, and acreage covered. Thoroughly mix recommended amount of this product for acreage to be covered into same amount of water used during calibration and inject into system continuously for one revolution or run. Mixture in the chemical supply tank must be continuously agitated during the injection run. Shut off injection equipment after one revolution or run, but continue to operate irrigation system until this product has been cleared from the last sprinkler head.

**B. Solid Set and Portable (Wheel Move, Side Roll, End Tow, or Hand Move) Irrigation Equipment**

With stationary systems, an effectively designed in-line Venturi applicator unit is preferred which is constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides; however, a positive-displacement pump can also be used.

Determine acreage covered by sprinkler. Fill tank of injection equipment with water and adjust flow to use contents over a 30 - 45 minute period. Mix desired amount of this product for acreage to be covered with water so that the total mixture of this plus water in the injection tank is equal to the quantity of water used during calibration and operate entire system at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of injection equipment used for the amount of time established during calibration. No agitation should be required. This product can be injected at the beginning or end of the irrigation cycle or as a separate application. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation system until this product has been cleared from the last sprinkler head.

**INTEGRATED PEST/DISEASE MANAGEMENT**

This product provides excellent control of fungal diseases when used according to label directions for control of a broad spectrum of plant diseases. This product is recommended for use in programs that are compatible with the principals of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), including the use of disease resistant crop varieties, cultural practices, pest scouting, and disease forecasting systems which reduce unnecessary applications of pesticides.

**RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE**

For resistance management, Endow ZSC contains azoxystrobin, a Qol Group 11 fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to Endow ZSC and other Qol Group 11 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.

Fungal isolates with acquired resistance to Group 11 may eventually dominate the fungal population if Group 11 fungicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. Cross resistance has been shown between all members of the Qol fungicides. Since Qol fungicides are a high risk for resistance, this may result in partial or total loss of control of those species.

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

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

Follow the crop specific resistance management guidance listed in the Crop Use Directions table. If resistance management guidance is not specified in the Crop Use Directions table, then follow the guidance provided in the table below.

<b>Total fungicide applications planned per crop</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Application of Qol fungicides applied alone</b>	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4
<b>Application of Qol fungicides applied in mixture (tank-mix or formulated)</b>	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6

When multiple applications are required during the year, spray programs for Group 11 (QoI) fungicides must be developed. When two sequential applications of Group 11 fungicides are made, they should be alternated with two or more applications of a fungicide that is not a Group 11 fungicide. If more than 12 applications are made during the year, observe these guidelines:

- When applying Group 11 (QoI) fungicides alone, the number of applications must not exceed more than 1/3 of the total number of fungicide applications per year.
- When applying Group 11 (QoI) fungicides in tank mixes or premixes with mixing partners of different modes of action, the number of QoI containing applications must not exceed more than ½ of the total number of fungicide applications per year.
- When applying Group 11 (QoI) fungicides both alone and in mixtures, the number of QoI containing applications must not exceed 50% of the total number of fungicide applications per year.
- When applying a Group 11 fungicide to seed or soil, wait at least 3 weeks before making another application with a Group 11 fungicide.

## TURF

This product is recommended for control of labeled diseases on golf courses, lawns and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas and athletic fields.

### Integrated Pest (Disease) Management

Integrate this product into an overall disease and pest management strategy whenever the use of a fungicide is required. Follow cultural practices known to reduce disease development, including varieties with disease tolerance, removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinter, and proper timing and placement of irrigation. Consult your agricultural authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area. This product may be used in State Agricultural Extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs which recommend application timing based on environmental factors favorable for disease development.

### Resistance Management

Some turf diseases are known to have developed resistance to products used repeatedly for their control. Apply this product in a tank mix or alternation program with other registered fungicides with different modes of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed.

**DO NOT** make more than two sequential applications of this product for control of *Pythium* spp. and Gray Leaf Spot. For all other diseases when *Pythium* spp. is not present, **DO NOT** make more than three sequential applications of this product.

### Application Directions

Apply this product prior to disease development. Mix with the required amount of water and apply as a dilute spray application in 2-4 gallons of water per 1000 sq. ft. (87 -174 gallons per acre). Repeat at specified application intervals until disease is under control or until the maximum treatment rate has been reached. See **Rate Conversion Chart for Turf** for maximum number of applications at each of the specified rates.

For spot treatments, use 0.4 fl. oz. of this product per 1 to 2 gallons of water.

Apply the higher rate and shorter application intervals when prolonged disease conditions exist.

Note: This product does not control Dollar spot. It is compatible in tank mixes with many other fungicides that do control Dollar spot. Always tank mix this product with another fungicide that controls dollar spot when this disease is present.

Follow directions under Tank Mixes below.

### RESTRICTIONS

- Apply by ground only.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9.6 quarts of products per acre per year (7.1 fl. oz. product/1000 sq. ft./year). See **Rate Conversion Chart for Turf** for maximum number of applications at each of the specified rates.
- **DO NOT** make more than two sequential applications of this product for control of *Pythium* spp. For all other diseases, do not make more than three sequential applications of this product.

### 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. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

To determine the physical compatibility of this product with other products, use a jar test. Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to 1 qt. water. Add wettable powders and water dispersible granular products first, then 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.

When mixed with EC (emulsifiable concentrate) formulations, this product may be phytotoxic, especially when applied during cool, cloudy conditions that last for several days. Adjuvants containing silicone could also have phytotoxic effects.

## APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR TURF DISEASES

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Application Directions
Anthraxnose ( <i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i> ) Brown Patch ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> ) Fusarium Patch ( <i>Microdochium nivale</i> ) Gray Leaf Spot ( <i>Pyricularia grisea</i> ) Red Thread ( <i>Laetisaria fuciformis</i> ) Southern Blight ( <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> ) Summer Patch ( <i>Magnaporthe poae</i> )	0.38-0.77	14-28	Apply this product before disease outbreak or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Cool Weather Brown Patch Yellow Patch ( <i>Rhizoctonia cerealis</i> )	0.77	28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Gray Snow Mold* Typhula Blight ( <i>Typhula incarnata</i> , <i>T. ishikariensis</i> )	1.35	Single Application	Make a single application of 1.35 fl. oz. or two applications of 0.77 at 14-day intervals in late fall just before snow cover. When disease pressure is severe, tank mix with another snow mold fungicide to enhance control. *NOT for use in California
Leaf Spot ( <i>Bipolaris sorokiniana</i> ) Melting Out ( <i>Drechslera poae</i> )	0.38-0.77	14-21	Apply this product before disease outbreak or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Necrotic Ring Spot ( <i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i> )	0.77	14-28	Apply this product before disease outbreak or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink Patch ( <i>Limonomyses roseipellis</i> )	0.38-0.77	14-28	Apply this product before disease outbreak or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink Snow Mold* ( <i>Microdochium nivale</i> )	1.35	Single Application	Make a single application of 1.35 fl. oz. or two applications of 0.77 at 14-day intervals in late fall just before snow cover. When disease pressure is severe, tank mix with another snow mold fungicide to enhance control. *NOT for use in California
Pythium Blight Pythium Root Rot ( <i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i> , <i>Pythium</i> spp.)	0.77	10-14	Apply this product before disease is present. During periods of prolonged favorable conditions, treat on the 10 day application interval. This product can be used on newly seeded as well as established turf.
Rhizoctonia Large Patch** ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	0.38-0.77	14-28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development. **NOT for use at the lower rate in California
Spring Dead Spot ( <i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i> ) or ( <i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>graminis</i> ) or ( <i>Ophiosphaerella herpotricha</i> )	0.77	28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Take-all Patch ( <i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>avenae</i> )	0.77	28	Make two applications at 28-day intervals in the spring and two applications at 28-day intervals in the fall.
Zoysia Patch ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> and/or <i>Gaeumannomyces incrustana</i> )	0.38-0.77	14-28	Make one or two applications in late fall before snow cover or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Do not apply on top of snow.

## Rate Conversion Chart for Turf

Fluid Ounces Product/1000 sq. ft.	Ounces AI/1000 sq. ft.	Fluid Ounces Product/Acre	Pints of Product/Acre	Maximum number of applications at specified rate
0.4	0.104	17.4	1.1	17
0.5	0.130	21.8	1.4	13
0.6	0.156	26.1	1.6	12
0.7	0.182	30.5	1.9	10
0.77	0.200	33.5	2.1	9
1.35	0.35	58.8	3.7	5

## Amount to Mix per 100 Gallons for Turf Applications

Spray Volume (gallons/1000 square feet)			
Use Rate(fl. oz.)	2.0 gals.(fl. oz.)	3.0 gals. (fl. oz.)	4.0 gals. (fl. oz.)
0.4	20	13	10
0.5	25	17	13
0.6	30	20	15
0.7	35	23	18
0.77	38.5	25.7	19.3
1.35	67.5	45	33.75

## ORNAMENTALS

**(Restriction: Not for use in California)**

This product is recommended for control of certain pathogens causing foliar, aerial, and root diseases, including leaf, tip and flower blights, leaf spots, downy mildew, powdery mildew, anthracnose, and rusts of ornamental plants. Use this product to control certain diseases of container, bench, flat, plug, bed or field-grown ornamentals in greenhouses, shade-houses, outdoor nurseries, retail nurseries and other landscape areas.

### Integrated Pest (Disease) Management

Integrate this product into an overall disease and pest management strategy whenever the use of a fungicide is required. Follow cultural practices known to reduce disease development, including selection varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management and proper timing and placement of irrigation. Consult your agricultural authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area. This product may be used in State Agricultural Extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs which recommend application timing based on environmental factors favorable for disease development.

### Application Directions

Apply this product as a broadcast or banded spray, targeting the foliage or crown of the plant. Apply to runoff in sufficient water, ensuring complete coverage of the target plant. Best control of targeted diseases is attained with sufficient coverage and wetting of foliage. Refer to the specific use directions for control of certain diseases. Repeat at specified application intervals (plus alternations for resistance management) until disease is under control or until the maximum treatment rate has been reached. (see **Application Rates** chart below).

Begin applications of this product prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at the specified intervals following resistance management guidelines. Use this product as part of a preventative disease management program.

This product may not provide adequate disease control when applied after disease outbreak.

### Application Rates

The rate range for this product is 1.9 – 7.7 fl. oz./100 gallons (0.95 – 3.85 fl. oz./50 gallons). This product can be applied every 7-28 days (or as otherwise specified on this label for a specific plant or disease). Adding a nonsilicone based wetting/sticking agent at the specified use rate may enhance coverage on hard-to-wet plant foliage.

Conditions	Rate Range	Retreatment Intervals	Maximum Number of Applications
For most conditions and for most diseases	3.85 – 7.7 fl. oz. / 100 gallons	7 – 14 days	Do not apply more than 2.4 gallons (5.0 lb.ai) of this product per acre per year or 8 applications per year.
	1.9 – 3.85 fl. oz. / 50 gallons	7 – 14 days	
When disease pressure is <b>light to moderate</b>	1.9 – 3.85 fl. oz. / 100 gallons	7 – 14 days	
	0.95 – 1.9 fl. oz. / 50 gallons	7 – 14 days	
	5.75 – 7.7 fl.oz. / 100 gallons	14 – 28 days	
	2.85 – 3.85 fl. oz. / 50 gallons	14 – 28 days	
When environmental conditions are favorable to <b>severe disease</b> development	5.75 – 7.7 fl.oz. / 100 gallons	7 – 14 days	
	2.85 – 3.85 fl. oz./50 gallons	7 – 14 days	



## Drench Application

Apply this product as a preventative, drench treatment prior to infection to control soilborne, seedling, and crown diseases of production ornamentals (greenhouse, shadehouse, and container grown). Good coverage of the pre-infection area (root zone, root ball, crown, etc.) is necessary for satisfactory control. This product may be applied as a drench to container grown ornamentals using 0.38 – 1.75 fl. oz. / 100 gallons of water prior to infection as healthy roots are necessary to optimize product uptake, systemic translocation and disease protection. Apply 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area at 7-28 day intervals.

Drench applications may cause phytotoxicity in small bedding plants in the seedling/plug stage. Test this product on a small number of plants before applying on a larger scale.

## Drip Irrigation

Apply this product through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field grown ornamentals for soil-borne disease control. Apply at the rate of 3.85 – 30.75 fl. oz. per acre as a preventative disease application. Ensure that the soil or potting media has adequate moisture before making the drip application.

Drip irrigation should be terminated when the fungicide is depleted from the main feed supply tank or 6 hours after starting irrigation, whichever is shorter. Delay a subsequent irrigation (water only) for at least 24 hours following the drip application to ensure maximum efficacy.

## ORNAMENTAL USE PRECAUTIONS

- This product may be applied to certain varieties of crabapple for control of apple scab. It has been shown to be safer when applied to the species and varieties listed in Table 3, however, due to the large number of genera, species, and varieties of crabapple, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to this product. The professional user should conduct small scale testing to ensure plant safety prior to broad scale commercial use on plant genera and species not listed on this label.
- Use only surfactants approved for use on ornamental plants in combination with this product. Prior to broad scale use, test tank mixes on a small group of representative plants.
- This product may not provide adequate disease control when applied after disease outbreak.
- Test this product on a small number of plants before applying on a larger scale.

## ORNAMENTAL USE RESTRICTIONS

- Apply by ground **only**.
- **DO NOT** apply this product to apple or cherry trees (flowering, Yoshina variety) due to possible phytotoxicity. **DO NOT** use spray equipment that has applied this product for use on these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.
- **DO NOT** use silicone based products with this product due to possible phytotoxicity.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.4 gallons (5.0 lb ai) of this product per acre per year or 8 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 600 gallons spray volume per acre for foliar applications.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pints per square foot for drench and crown applications.
- **DO NOT** tank mix this product with other pesticides, fertilizers, adjuvants, etc., unless testing or local knowledge indicates that the tank mixture is safe when used on ornamental plants.
- **DO NOT** make more than three sequential drench applications of this product before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action.
- **DO NOT** alternate with other strobilurin fungicides.

## TABLE 1 - DISEASES CONTROLLED

When used according to the label directions, this product provides control of the following diseases of ornamental plants:

Target Diseases	Use Rates and Application Directions	
	8 oz. and larger Containers fl. oz. product per 100 gallons	4 oz. Containers fl. oz. product per 50 gallons
<b>1. Conifer Blights</b>		
1a. Phomopsis Blight ( <i>Phomopsis juniperovora</i> ) 1b. Tip Blight ( <i>Sirococcus strobilinus</i> )	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. at 7 to 28-day intervals.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. at 7 to 28-day intervals.
<b>2. Leaf Blights/Leaf Spots</b>		
2a. Alternaria Leaf Spot ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp.) 2b. Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp., <i>Elsinoe</i> spp.) 2c. Entomosporium Leaf Spot ( <i>Entomosporium mespili</i> ) 2d. Leaf spot ( <i>Cladosporium echinulatum</i> ) 2e. Downy Mildew of Bedding Plants ( <i>Peronospora</i> spp.) 2f. Cercospora Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora</i> spp.)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. at 7 to 28-day intervals.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. at 7 to 28-day intervals.
2g. Marssonina Leaf Spot ( <i>Marssonina</i> spp.)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. at 14 to 28-day intervals.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. at 14 to 28-day intervals.
2h. Downy Mildew of Rose ( <i>Peronospora sparsa</i> )	Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. at 7 to 21-day intervals during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.	Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. at 7 to 21-day intervals during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.
2i. Iris Leaf Spot ( <i>Mycosphaerella macrospora</i> ) 2j. Myrothecium leaf spot ( <i>Myrothecium</i> spp.)	Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. at 7 to 21-day intervals.	Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. at 7 to 21-day intervals.
2k. Rose Blackspot ( <i>Diplocarpon rosea</i> )	Apply 7.7 - 15.4 fl. oz. at 7 to 14-day intervals. If disease pressure is light, apply at 7 day intervals. This product may be tank-mixed with another Rose Blackspot fungicide if disease conditions are severe. Do not exceed 46 fl. oz. of product per acre.	Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 to 14-days. If disease pressure is light, apply at 7 day intervals. This product may be tank-mixed with another Rose Blackspot fungicide if disease conditions are severe. Do not exceed 46 fl. oz. of product per acre.
2l. Scab ( <i>Venturia inaequalis</i> )	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. at 10 to 28-day intervals. Do not apply to apple trees. Refer to <b>Table 3</b> for tolerant species of crabapples.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. at 10 to 28-day intervals. Do not apply to apple trees. Refer to <b>Table 3</b> for tolerant species of crabapples.

(continued)

**TABLE 1 - DISEASES CONTROLLED** (continued)

Target Diseases	Use Rates and Application Directions	
	8 oz. and larger Containers fl. oz. product per 100 gallons	4 oz. Containers fl. oz. product per 50 gallons
<b>3. Powdery Mildew</b>	Preventative applications only. Do not make more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to another class of fungicide.	
3a. <i>Erysiphe pannosa</i> , <i>E. spp.</i> 3b. <i>Microsphaera azalea</i> 3c. <i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i>	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. at 7 to 28-day intervals.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. at 7 to 28-day intervals.
<b>4. Rusts</b>		
4a. Needle Rust ( <i>Melampsora occidentalis</i> ) 4b. <i>Phragmidium</i> spp. 4c. <i>Puccinia</i> spp. 4d. <i>Gymnosporangium</i> spp.	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. at 7 to 28-day intervals.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. at 7 to 28-day intervals.
<b>5. Flower Blights</b>		
5a. Anthracnose ( <i>Collectotrichum</i> spp., <i>Elsinoe</i> spp.)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. at 7 to 28-day intervals.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. at 7 to 28-day intervals.
5b. Botrytis Slight ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> ) – <b>Suppression only</b>	Apply 7.7 - 15.4 fl. oz. at 7 to 21-day intervals. Do not exceed 46 fl. oz. of product per acre.	Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. at 7 to 21-day intervals. Do not exceed 46 fl. oz. of product per acre.
<b>6. Shoot/Stem Diseases</b>		
6a. Aerial/Shoot Blight ( <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. at 7 to 28-day intervals.	Apply 0.95 - 1.9 fl. oz. at 7 to 28-day intervals.
<b>7. Soilborne Diseases (Directed Spray)</b>	Refer to the <b>Soilborne/Seedling Disease</b> section for application guidelines.	
7a. <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> 7b. <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> 7c. <i>Rosarium</i> spp.	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. at 7 to 21-day intervals.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. at 7 to 21-day intervals.
<b>8. Soilborne Diseases (Drench)</b>	Refer to the Drench Application section above for additional application directions.	
8a. <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> 8b. <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> 8c. <i>Fusarium</i> spp.	Apply 0.35 - 1.75 fl. oz., 1 - 2 pints of the solution per square foot of surface area, at 7 to 28-day intervals.	Apply 0.19 - 0.95 fl. oz., 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot of surface area, at 7 to 28-day intervals.

**PLANT SAFETY:**

This product has been shown to be safe when applied to the ornamental plants listed in Tables 2 and 3. However, due to the large number of genera, species and varieties of ornamental and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to this product. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not this product can be used safely on all genera, species, or varieties of ornamental and nursery plants. The professional user should conduct small scale testing to insure plant safety prior to broad scale commercial use on plant genera and species not listed in this label.

In addition, do not tank mix this product with other pesticides, fertilizers, adjuvants, etc, unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to ornamental plants.

Do not apply or use spray equipment used to make applications of this product to certain apple, crabapple or cherry trees and other sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity.

**Table 2 - Tolerant Ornamental Plants and Diseases Controlled**

When applied to the plants listed in Tables 2 and 3 at the listed rates and according to the application directions on this label, this product has been found to be safe and effective at controlling the listed diseases.

Common Name	Botanical Name	Diseases/Pathogens (Refer to Table 1)
Abelia	Abelia spp.	2
Alder (White), Clethra	Clethra alnifolia	2
Arborvitae	Thuja spp.	2
Aspen trees	Populus spp.	2
Aster, Starwort	Aster, spp.	4
Azalea, Glacier	Rhododendron spp.	2b, 3, 6, 7
Azaleas, Rhododendron	Rhododendron spp.	2b, 3, 6, 7
Barberry	Berberis thunbergii	3, 4
Australian Laurel	Pittosporum spp.	3, 4
Baby Rubber-plant	Peperomia spp.	2, 7
Begonia	Begonia spp. (except Reiger begonia)	2, 3

**Table 2 - Tolerant Ornamental Plants and Diseases Controlled** (continued)

Common Name	Botanical Name	Diseases/Pathogens (Refer to Table 1)
Birch (River)	<i>Betula nigra</i>	3, 4
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	2
Blanket-Flower	<i>Gaillardia</i> spp.	2
Bougainvillea	<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.	2
Boxwood	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	2, 7a
Bradford's Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	3
Buddleia, Butterfly Bush	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	2
Bugle, Bugleweed	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	3
Burning Bush	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	2
Caladium	<i>Caladium</i> spp.	7
Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	2
Carnation	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	3, 4
Cedar (Atlas)	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	2, 4
Cedar (Red)	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	1a, 4
Cedar, Western Red	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	4
Cedar (White)	<i>Cedrus</i> spp.	2, 4
Cherry	<i>Prunus pumila</i>	2, 5
Chinese evergreen	<i>Aglaonema</i> spp.	2, 4
Chrysanthemums	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.	2, 7c
Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla</i> spp.	2
Cotoneaster (Creeping)	<i>Cotoneaster adpressus</i>	7
Cotoneaster (Variegated Rockspray)	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	7
Crabapple (See Table 3 for variety list)	<i>Malus</i> spp.	2i
Cranesbill	<i>Geranium</i> spp.	5b
Crapemyrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	2, 3
Creeping thyme	<i>Thymus sagahyffam</i>	4
Cyclamen	<i>Cyclamen</i> spp.	7c
Cyperus	<i>Cyperus</i> spp.	1
Cypress (Sawara)	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	1
Cypress, Leyland cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis</i> spp.	1
Daisy (Gerber, Transvaal)	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>	3
Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>	2b, 3
Dogwood, Pink Dogwood, Flowering Dogwood	<i>Cornus</i> spp.	2b, 3
Dwarf Pampas Grass	<i>Phelans</i> spp.	3
Dumb cane	<i>Dieffenbachia</i> spp.	2
Euonymus (Dwarf Winged)	<i>Euonymus alata</i>	2
Euonymus (Evergreen)	<i>Euonymus japonicas</i>	2
Fatsia (Japanese), Paper-plant	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	2
Fig	<i>Ficus</i> spp.	2
Fir, Douglas	<i>Pseudotsuga</i> spp.	1, 4
Fir (Fraser)	<i>Abies fraseri</i>	1, 4
Fir (Noble)	<i>Abies procera</i>	1, 4
Floss-flower	<i>Ageratum</i> spp.	3, 4

(continued)

**Table 2 - Tolerant Ornamental Plants and Diseases Controlled** (continued)

Common Name	Botanical Name	Diseases/Pathogens (Refer to Table 1)
Forsythia	Forsythia viridissima	2
Foxglove	Digitalis spp.	2, 3
French hydrangea	Hydrangea macrophylla	2, 3
Gardenia	Gardenia jasminoides	3
Geranium	Pelargonium spp.	3, 4, 5b
Grass	Permisetum alopecuriodes	2
Hydrangea	Hydrangea spp.	2, 3
Heather	Erica dareyensis	2
Hibiscus	Hibiscus moscheutos	2, 3
Hemlock	Tsuga spp.	4
Hibiscus	Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	2, 3
Holiday cactus	Schlumbergera	2, 7
Holly, Winterberry, Yaupon	Ilex spp.	3
Hosta	Hosta spp.	2
Impatiens, Balsam	Impatiens spp.	2a, 7a
Indian Hawthorn	Phaphleplepsisindica	2, 3, 4
Iris (African, Butterfly)	Dietes iridiodes	4c
Iris (bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	Iris xiphium	2e
Ivy (Algerian)	Hedera algeriensis	2
Ivy (English)	Hedera helix	2
Ivy, Swedish Coleus	Plectranthus spp.	2
Japanese Andromeda	Pieris japonica	2, 7
Japanese aucuba, Japanese laurel	Aucuba japonica	7
Juniper	Juniperus procumbens	1a, 4
Juniper	Juniperus scopulorum	1a, 4
Juniper	Juniperus spp.	1a, 4
Larkspur	Delphinium spp.	2
Laurel	Laurus nobilis	3
Lilac (wild)	Ceanothus sanguineus	3
Lily (Asiatic)	Lilium spp.	2
Lily-turf	Liriope muscari	2
Live-forever, House-Leek	Sempervivum spp.	2
Magnolia, Southern	Magnolia grandiflora	2
Magnolia, Saucer	Magnolia soulangiana	2
Magnolia	Magnolia spp.	2
Maple (Japanese)	Acer palmatum	2
Maple (Sugar)	Acer saccharum	2
Marigold	Tagetes spp.	2a
Mock-orange	Philadelphus	3, 4
Muhgo pine	Pinus muhgo	1b, 4
Mugwort, Sagebrush	Artemisia spp.	2
Nandina	Nandina domestica	2
Oak, pin	Quercus palustris	2, 3

(continued)

**Table 2 - Tolerant Ornamental Plants and Diseases Controlled** (continued)

Common Name	Botanical Name	Diseases/Pathogens (Refer to Table 1)
Oak, red	Quercus falcate	2, 3
Oleander, Rose-bay	Nerium oleander	2
Orpine, Stonecrop	Sedum spp.	21
Palm, date	Phoenix dactylifera	2, 7
Palm (Parlor)	Chamaedora elegans	7
Palm, Queen	Syagrus romanzollium	2
Palm, Roebelin's	Phoenix roebelenii	2, 7
Palm (Sago)	Caryota urens	2, 7
Pampas Grass	Cortaderia selloana	3
Peace lily	Spathiphyllum floribundum	2, 7
Periwinkle	Vinca spp.	2, 6a
Petunia	Petunia spp.	6a
Philodendron	Philodendron spp.	2j
Phlox	Phlox spp.	3
Pine, Black	Pinus nigra	1b, 4
Pine, Eastern White	Pinus strobes	1b, 4
Pine, Scotch	Pinus silvestris	1, 4
Pine	Pinus spp.	1b, 4
Pink	Dianthus spp.	3, 4
Plum, Flowering; Purple-leaf	Prunes spp.	2, 5
Poinsettia	Euphorbia spp.	2a
Poplar	Populus trichocarpa	4
Pothos	Epipremnum spp.	2
Primrose	Primula spp.	2
Pussy's Foot	Ageratum spp.	3, 4
Redbud (Western)	Cercis occidentalis	2
Red tip photinia	Photinia glabra	2, 3, 4
Ribbon Grass	Setaria spp.	2, 3
Rose	Rosa spp.	2a, 2c, 3c, 4b
Rose of Sharon	Hibiscus syriacus	2, 3
Rosemary (prostrate)	Rosmarinus spp.	2
Rubber-tree, Umbrella-tree	Brassaia actinophylla	2, 7
Sage	Salvia spp.	3, 4
Snapdragon	Antirrhinum spp.	3, 4
Snowball, Ceanothus, California lilac	Ceanothus spp.	3
Spirea	Spirea budalida	3
Spirea	Spirea japonica	3
Spreading yew	Taxus baccata	7
Spruce, Blue	Picea purtgens	1
Spruce, Norway	Picea abies	1
Spruce, White	Picea glauca	1
Sweet Alyssum	Lobularia maritima	7
Verbena	Verbena spp.	3

(continued)

**Table 2 - Tolerant Ornamental Plants and Diseases Controlled** (continued)

Common Name	Botanical Name	Diseases/Pathogens (Refer to Table 1)
Vervain	Verbena spp.	3
Viburnum	Viburnum spp.	2, 3, 4
Vinca	Catharanthus roseus	2
Viola, Pansy	Viola spp.	1, 2
Virginia Willow	Itea virginica	3, 4
Western hemlock	Tsuga heterophylla	4
Wiegela (Pink)	Wiegela florida	2
Wormwood	Artemisia spp.	2
Yucca	Yucca spp.	7
Zebra Plant	Aphelandra spp.	2
Zinnia	Zinnia sp.	2a, 3

\* Do not exceed 3.85 fl. oz./100 gallons on these species.

**TABLE 3. Tolerant Varieties of Crabapple Species (Genus Malus)**

Arkansas Black	Eleyi	Mary Potter	Seiboldii
Atrosanguinea	Enterprise	Molten Lava	Selkirk
Baccafa	Evereste	New Centennial	Sentinel
Baccata var. jackii	Eyeiynn	Ormiston Roy	Silver Moon
Baccata var. mandshurica	Floribunda	Pink Satin	Silverdrift
Callaway	Gloriosa	Prairie Maid	Sinai Fire
Candy mint Sargent	Golden Delicious	Prairiefire	Spectabfis
Christmas Holly	Golden Raindrops	Profusion	Sugar Tyme
Coronaria	Hopa	Pumila	Van Eseltine
David	Indian Magic	Ralph Shay	White Angel
Dolgo	Island	Red Jade	Williams Pride
Donald Wyman	Katherine	Red Baron	Winter Gold
Dorothea	Lancelot	Sargent	Yellow Delicious
Doubloons	Louisa	Sargentii	Zumi Calocarpa

**TABLE 4. Intolerant Plants. DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT TO THESE SPECIES OR VARIETIES.**

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Apple	Malus domestica
Crabapple - Flame variety	Malus spp.
Crabapple - Brandywine variety	Malus spp.
Crabapple - Novamac variety	Malus spp.
Cherry, Flowering - Yoshina variety	Prunus yedoensis
Leatherleaf Fern and Other Ferns for cut foliage	Rumohra adianformis and other species for cut foliage
Privet	Ligustrum spp.

## CONIFERS INCLUDING CHRISTMAS TREES COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION ROSES

(Restriction: Not for use in California)

Use this product to control diseases on conifers in production (indoor and outdoor) and in landscape situations. Please see the Ornamental Section above for more detailed directions for use in landscape situations.

CONIFERS, including Christmas Trees		
Target Diseases	Rate per Acre fl.oz./Acre (lbs. ai/A)	Application Directions
Diplodia tip blight ( <i>Diplodia pinea</i> )		Apply this product before disease outbreak and continue throughout the season at 7- to 21-day intervals following resistance management guidelines.
Lophodermium Needlecast ( <i>Lophodermium pinastri</i> )	6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	Apply this product by ground, air or chemigation. If an adjuvant is used, add it at the manufacturer's specified rates.
Swiss Needlecast ( <i>Phaeocryptopus gaumannii</i> )		Include this product in an IPM program, which includes alternating fungicides with different modes of action and selections of varieties with disease tolerance and removal of plant debris in which inoculum may overwinter.
<b>Restrictions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not apply more than 123 fluid ounces (2.0 lbs ai) of this product per acre per year.</li> <li>• Do not make more than eight applications of this product per acre per year.</li> <li>• Do not make more than two sequential applications of this product before alternating with fungicides with a mode of action other than QoI Group 11.</li> </ul>		

ROSES, Commercial Rose Production		
Target Diseases	Rate per Acre fl.oz./Acre (lbs. ai/A)	Application Directions
Downy Mildew ( <i>Peronospora sparsa</i> )		Apply this product before disease outbreak and continue throughout the year at 7- to 21 day intervals following resistance management guidelines.
Powdery Mildew ( <i>Sporotheca pannosa</i> )		Apply this product by ground, air or chemigation. If an adjuvant is used, add it at the manufacturer's specified rates.
Rust ( <i>Phragmidium mucronatum</i> , <i>P. tubercalatum</i> , and other <i>Phragmidium</i> spp.)	3.0 – 15.5 (0.05 – 0.25)	Include this product in an IPM program, which includes alternate fungicides with different modes of action and selection of varieties with disease tolerance, proper fertilizer application, winter and/or spring pruning, management of plant residue, and proper irrigation timing and application.
Septoria Leaf Spot ( <i>Septoria rosea</i> )		Azoxystrobin has been shown to be safe when applied to roses, however, all varieties of roses have not been tested. Test the product first on a smaller scale to ensure its safety prior to making a broadscale application.
Alternaria Leaf Spot ( <i>Alternaria alternate</i> )		Do not tank mix this product with other pesticides, fertilizers, etc. unless testing or local knowledge indicates that the tank mixture is safe when used on roses.
<b>Restrictions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not apply more than 123 fluid ounces (2.0 lbs ai) of this product per acre per year.</li> <li>• Do not make more than eight applications of this product per acre per year.</li> <li>• Do not make more than two applications of this product before alternating with fungicides with a mode of action other than QoI Group 11.</li> </ul>		

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

### STORAGE

Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill on floor or paved surfaces, mop and remove to chemical waste storage area until proper disposal can be made if product cannot be used according to the label.

### PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative of the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

### CONTAINER HANDLING

Non-refillable 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 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 and disposal. Drain 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

**CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED OR DRINKING WATER.**

## WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF DAMAGES

CONDITIONS OF SALE: To the extent consistent with applicable law, Sipcam Agro USA, Inc. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with the directions under normal conditions of use. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal use conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to Sipcam Agro USA, Inc. SIPCAM AGRO USA, INC. DISCLAIMS ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED. To the extent consistent with applicable law, SIPCAM AGRO USA, INC. SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL, OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, AND SIPCAM AGRO USA, INC.'S SOLE LIABILITY AND BUYER'S AND USER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE REFUND OF THE PURCHASE PRICE. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BUYER AND USER ACKNOWLEDGE AND ASSUME ALL RISKS AND LIABILITY RESULTING FROM HANDLING, STORAGE AND USE OF THIS PRODUCT. SIPCAM AGRO USA, INC. DOES NOT AUTHORIZE ANY AGENT OR REPRESENTATIVE TO MAKE ANY OTHER WARRANTY, GUARANTEE OR REPRESENTATION CONCERNING THIS PRODUCT.



# Endow™ 25C

Azoxystrobin Group II Fungicide



For control of listed diseases on Turf; Golf courses; Lawns and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial and industrial buildings; Parks; Recreational areas; Athletic fields; Ornamentals; Conifers including christmas trees; and Roses, commercial rose production

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

Azoxystrobin: methyl (E)-2-[2-[6-(2-cyanophenoxy)pyrimidin-4-yloxy]phenyl]-3-methoxyacrylate\* ..... 22.93%

**OTHER INGREDIENTS:** ..... 77.07%

**TOTAL:** ..... 100.00%

\*IUPAC

Contains 2.08 lbs Azoxystrobin 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

<b>IF SWALLOWED:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li><li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li><li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.</li><li>• Do not give anything to an unconscious person.</li></ul>
<b>IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li><li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>IF IN EYES:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>IF INHALED:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Move person to fresh air.</li><li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li></ul>

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.

**Emergency Phone Numbers:** (800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC (transportation and spills)  
(800) 222-1222 Poison Control Center

See additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use inside booklet.

NET CONTENTS: 2.5 Gallons (9.46 L)

Manufactured for:  
SIPCAM AGRO USA, INC.  
2525 Meridian Parkway  
Durham, NC 27713

# 2.5G

EPA Reg. No. 60063-59  
EPA Est. No.: 60063-GA-001 –  
Lot number begins with VL  
EPA Est. No.: 70815-GA-001 –  
Lot number begins with CB  
EPA Est. No.: 86555-MO-001 –  
Lot number begins with AF



**SIPCAM AGRO**  
U.S.A., INC.

EPA20200106 (4/20)

**READ THE LABEL  
CAREFULLY  
BEFORE OPENING  
THE CONTAINER**

PEEL BACK BOOK HERE

FUNGICIDE