EPA Reg. No. 53883-343
Vol. 2

Material Sent for Data Extraction

Reg. # 53883-343

Description: _____

☐ Material(s) Sent to Data Extraction Contractors:

- ☐ New Stamped Label Dated _____
- ☑ Notification Dated 4/9/14
- ☐ New CSF(s) Dated _____
- ☐ Other: _____

☐ Decision #: 489535 + 489534

☐ Other Action/Comments: _____

File this coversheet and attached materials in the jacket. It must be well organized and clipped together, NOT STAPLED. Then give the jacket with the coversheet and materials to staff in the Information Services Center (ISC) (Room S-4900). If a jacket is full or only available as an image, please file materials in a new jacket and bring it down to the (ISC). For further information please call 703-605-0716.

Reviewer: Erin Malone

Phone: 703 347 0253 Division: RD

Date: 4/9/14

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF
CHEMICAL SAFETY AND
POLLUTION PREVENTION

Shannon Cooley
Control Solutions, Inc.
5903 Genoa-Red Bluff
Pasadena, TX 77507-1041

APR 09 2014

Product Name:	Azoxystrobin 50 WG
EPA Reg. No.:	53883-343
Subject:	Notifications dated 2/27/14 & 2/28/14: Adding an Alternate Brand Name and Marketing Claims
EPA Decision Nos:	489535 & 489534

Dear Ms. Cooley:

The Agency is in receipt of your Application for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 98-10. The Registration Division (RD) has conducted a review of this request for its applicability under PRN 98-10 and finds that the action(s) requested fall within the scope of PRN 98-10.

The Agency acknowledges the addition of the alternate brand name "Strobe 50 WG" as well as the addition of marketing claims for this product.

The label submitted with the application has been stamped "Notification" and will be placed in our records. If you have questions concerning this letter, please contact Erin Malone at 703-347-0253 or via email at malone.erin@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Shaja B. Joyner
Product Manager (20)
Fungicide Branch
Registration Division (7504P)

Please read instructions on reverse before co ting form. Form Approved. OMB No. 2070-0060.

EPA	United States **Environmental Protection Agency** 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, DC 20460-0001	☐ **Registration** ☐ **Amendment** ☒ **Other**	OPP Identifier Number

Application for Pesticide – Section I

1. Company/Product Number	2. EPA Product Manager	3. Proposed Classification
Control Solutions Inc/53883-343	**Shaja B. Joyner**	☒ None ☐ Restricted
4. Company/ Product (Name) **Azoxystrobin 50 WG**	PM # **20**	

5. Name and Address of Applicant (*Include ZIP Code*)
Control Solutions, Inc.
5903 Genoa-Red Bluff
Pasadena, TX 77507-1041

☐ *Check if this is a new address*

6. Expedited Review. In accordance with FIFRA Section 3(c)(3)(b)(i) my product is similar or identical in composition and labeling to:

EPA Reg. No.

Product Name

Section – II

☐ Amendment – Explain below.
✓ Resubmission in response to Agency letter dated _____
☐ Notification – Explain below.
☐ Final printed labels in response to Agency letter dated _____
☐ "Me Too" Application.
☐ Other – Explain below.

Explanation: Use additional page(s) if necessary. (For Section I and Section II.)
This notification is consistent with the provisions of PR Notice 98-10 and EPA regulations at 40 CFR 152.46, and no other changes have been made to the labeling or the confidential statement of formula for this product. I understand that it is a violation of 18 USC Sec. 1001 to willfully make any false statement to EPA. I further understand that if this notification is not consistent with the terms of PR Notice 98-10 and 40 CFR 152.46, this product may be in violation of FIFRA and I may be subject to enforcement action and penalties under Sections 12 and 14 of FIFRA.

Section – III

1. Material This Product Will Be Packaged In:

Child Resistant Packaging	Unit Packaging	Water Soluble Packaging	2. Type of Container
☐ Yes* ☒ No	☐ Yes ☒ No	☐ Yes ☒ No	☐ Metal ☒ Plastic ☐ Glass ☐ Paper ☐ Other (Specify): _____
***Certification must be submitted**	If "Yes" Unit Packaging Wt. / No. Per Container	If "Yes" Packaging Wt. / No. Per Container	

3. Location of Net Contents Information	4. Size(s) Retail Container	5. Location of Label Directions
☒ Label ☐ Container		☒ On Label ☐ On Labeling Accompanying Product

6. Manner in Which Label is Affixed to Product ☐ Lithograph ☐ Stenciled ☐ Paper glued ☒ Other – Printed; Self-adhesive

Section – IV

1. Contact Point (***Complete items directly below for identification of individual to be contacted, if necessary, to process this application***).

Name	Title	Telephone No. (Include Area Code)
Shannon Cooley	**Regulatory Specialist**	**(281) 892-2521** **scooley@controlsolutionsinc.com**

Certification

I certify that the statements I have made on this form and all attachments thereto are true, accurate and complete. I acknowledge that any knowingly false or misleading statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under applicable law.

6. Date Application Received **(Stamped)**

2. Signature	3. Title
Shannon Cooley	**Regulatory Specialist**
4. Typed Name	5. Date
Shannon Cooley	**2/28/14**

EPA Form 8570-1 (Rev. 8-94) Previous editions are obsolete.

CONTROL
SOLUTIONS
incorporated

February 28, 2014

3/31

Erin Malone
Document Processing Desk (NOTIF)
Office of Pesticide Programs (7504P)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Room S-4900, One Potomac Yard
2777 S. Crystal Drive
Arlington, VA 22202-4501

Re: Resubmission of Alternate Brand Name (ABN) and Marketing Language Notification
EPA Reg. No. 53883-343 / Azoxystrobin 50 WG

Dear Erin:

Per your letter dated February 27, 2014 Control Solutions, Inc. (CSI) is resubmitting a notification to add an alternate brand name "Strobe™ 50WG" and marketing language to EPA registration label # 53883-343.

We have made the following changes per your letter.

1. Revised the 3rd market claim to read STROBE 50WG affects every stage of the specified fungal disease development.
2. Revised the 5th marketing claim to read "Stripe Rust" and "[Pink Snow Mold]".
3. Removed the 7th marketing claim regarding "turf farms".
4. Revised the 9th marketing claim to read "STROBE 50WG may be used as part of a resistance management program."

The following documents are enclosed in support of this application

- One (1) copy of 8570-1 notification form
- One (1) copy Label - highlighted and un-highlighted
- One (1) copy Denial letter dated February 27, 2014

Please contact me directly at 281.892.2521 or scooley@controlsolutionsinc.com should you need any additional information.

Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Shannon Cooley

Shannon Cooley
Regulatory Affairs

5903 Genoa Red Bluff • Pasadena, TX 77507-1041 • www.controlsolutionsinc.com
281-892-2500 • Fax 281-892-2501 • 800-242-5562

NOTIFICATION

APR 09 2014

(Master Label)

Group	11	Fungicide

AZOXYSTROBIN 50 WG

Broad Spectrum Fungicide for Control of Plant Diseases in Turf and Ornamentals
[Alternate Brand Name: STROBE™ 50WG]

Optional Marketing Language
[Broad Spectrum Fungicide for Control of Plant Diseases in Turf and Ornamentals]

[STROBE™ 50WG is [For the treatment of brown patch [and other fungal diseases].]

[STROBE™ 50WG affects every stage of the specified fungal disease development]

[STROBE™ 50WG is absorbed through a plant's leaves, crowns and roots]

[STROBE™ 50WG controls a broad range of turfgrass diseases [including [Anthracnose,] [Brown Patch,] [Cool Weather Brown Patch,] [Yellow Patch,] [Fairy Ring,] [Fusarium Patch,] [Gray Leaf Spot,] [Gray Snow Mold,] [Leaf Rust,] [Stem Rust,] [Stripe Rust,] [Leaf Spot,] [Melting Out,] [Necrotic Ring Spot,] [Pink Patch,] [Pink Snow Mold,] [Powdery Mildew,] [Pythium Blight,] [Pythium Root Rot,] [Red Thread,] [Rhizoctonia Large Patch,] [Southern Blight,] [Spring Dead Spot,] [Summer Patch,] [Take-All Patch] [and] [Zoysia **P**atch].]]

[STROBE™ 50WG controls a broad spectrum of turfgrass and ornamental [plant] diseases.]

[STROBE™ 50WG can be used to both prevent and cure fungal diseases.]

[STROBE™ 50WG is an excellent solution for resistance management programs.]

[STROBE™ 50WG may be used as part of a resistance management program.]

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**% BY WT.**
Azoxystrobin: methyl (2*E*)-2-(2-{[6-(2-cyanophenoxy)pyrimidin-4-yl]oxy}phenyl) -3-methoxyacrylate*	50.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	50.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

Contains 0.5 lb. active ingredient per pound of product.
*IUPAC

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use Inside booklet

Manufactured for:
Control Solutions, Inc.
5903 Genoa Red Bluff
Pasadena, TX 77507

EPA Reg. No. 53883-343 EPA Est. No. [redacted]

NET CONTENTS: _____ Pounds

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 do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 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 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eye. • 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. You may also contact SafetyCall® International for emergency medical treatment at (866) 897-8050.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed, and absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. 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.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category **A** on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber, or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks

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.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

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:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.
- Remove clothing 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 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 immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to the use of this product.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

The Non-Agricultural Use Requirements box applies when this product is used to control diseases on turf and ornamentals on golf courses, lawns, and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial, and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas, and athletic fields.

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 areas while unprotected humans or domestic animals are present in the treatment areas. Because some states may require a more restrictive re-entry interval, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Do not allow entry into treatment area until area that was treated is dry.

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is a broad spectrum preventative fungicide with systemic and curative properties and can be used for the control of many important plant diseases.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied as a foliar spray, in alternating spray programs, or in tank mixes with other registered pesticides. All applications must be made according to the use directions found on this label and the labels of tank mix products.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not graze or feed clippings from treated turf areas to animals.

SPRAY DRIFT PRECAUTIONS AND PHYTOTOXICITY NOTICE

Attention: AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees and apple fruit, as Azoxystrobin 50 WG is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties. Do not spray Azoxystrobin 50 WG where spray drift will reach apple trees. Do not spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application. Conditions which may contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, sprayer nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, etc. Contact your state extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area. Do not use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG has demonstrated some phytotoxic effects when mixed with products that are formulated as emulsifiable concentrates (ECs). These effects are enhanced if applications are made under cool, cloudy conditions, and these conditions remain for several days following application. In addition, adjuvants that contain some form of silicone have also contributed to phytotoxicity.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM)/DISEASE MANAGEMENT

Integrate Azoxystrobin 50 WG into an overall disease and pest management strategy whenever the use of a fungicide is required. Follow cultural practices that are known to reduce disease development. Consult your local authorities for additional treatment programs that are compatible with the principles of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), which include the use of disease-resistant turf varieties, cultural practices, pest scouting, disease forecasting systems, etc.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is a Group 11 fungicide. The mode of action is the inhibition of the Qo (quinone outside) site within the electron transport system, as well as disruption of membrane synthesis by blocking demethylation [Group 11]. Fungal pathogens can develop resistance to products with the same mode of action when used repeatedly. Because resistance development can't be predicted, use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for turf and its use area. Consult your local or state agricultural authorities for resistance management strategies that are complimentary to those in this label. Resistance management strategies include alternating and/or tank mixing with products having different modes of action or limiting the total number of applications per season. If no resistance recommendation is specified on number of applications is specified in the directions for use on turf, follow the recommendations in the table below.

If planned total number of fungicide applications is:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Recommended Solo QoI Fungicide Sprays:	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4
Recommended QoI Fungicide Sprays in mixture (tank mix or formulated):	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6

In situations requiring multiple sprays, develop season-long spray programs for Group 11 (QoI) Fungicides. In turf where two sequential Group 11 Fungicide applications are made, they should be alternated with two or more applications of a fungicide that is not in Group 11. If more than 12 applications are made, observe the following guidelines:

- When using a QoI Fungicide as a solo product, the number of applications should be no more than 1/3 (33%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.
- For QoI mixes in programs in which tank mixes or premixes of QoI with mixing partners of a different modes of action are utilized, the number of QoI-containing applications should be no more than ½ (50%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.
- In programs in which applications of QoI are made with both solo products and mixtures, the number of QoI-containing applications should be no more than ½ (50%) of the total number of fungicide applied per season.

If a Group 11 Fungicide is applied, do not make another application with a Group 11 Fungicide for at least 3 weeks.

SPRAYING AND MIXING

Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied with all types of spray equipment commonly used for making ground applications. Do not apply through any type of ultra-low volume (ULV) spray system. Proper adjustments and calibration of spraying equipment to give good canopy penetration and coverage is essential for good disease control. The higher rates in the rate range and/or shorter spray intervals may be required under conditions of heavy infection pressure, highly susceptible varieties, or when environmental conditions conductive to disease exist. Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG in sufficient water volume for adequate coverage and canopy penetration.

Spray Solution Preparation

To prepare spray solution, partially fill the spray tank with clean water and begin agitation. Add the specified amount of Azoxystrobin 50 WG to the tank, allowing time for good dispersion, then add an adjuvant if suggested. If tank mixes are required, add products to the spray tank in the following order: Azoxystrobin 50 WP, then other WG or dry flowable formulations, then wettable powders and flowable (aqueous suspensions) last. Finish filling the tank to the desired volume to obtain the proper spray concentration. Maintain agitation throughout the entire spraying operation. Do not allow the spray mixture to stand overnight or for prolonged periods. Make up only the amount of spray required for immediate use. Thoroughly clean sprayers immediately after application.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is compatible with many commonly used fungicides, liquid fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides, and biological control products. If tank mixes are desired, observe all directions, precautions, and limitations on labeling of all products used. Consult compatibility charts or other authorities for compatibility information.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is incompatible with many fertilizers when low water volumes are used for in-furrow applications. Cold temperatures and water quality exacerbate these compatibility problems. Conduct a physical compatibility test.as described below. Do not combine Azoxystrobin 50 WG in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants, or fertilizers unless compatibility charts or your own prior use has shown that the combination is physically compatible, effective, and non-injurious under your conditions of use. If physical compatibility is unknown, follow the procedure outlined in the **Physical Compatibility Test** section of the label below.

Physical Compatibility Test: Use a suitable container (1 pint) and mix a small amount of spray solution by adding each component in the order and ratio as required for making large amounts of the tank mix solution. Stir the contents and allow them to settle for 20 minutes. Solutions that stay in suspension or can be remixed readily are considered physically compatible. Increased compatibility may result if a buffering agent is used.

CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

Applications Through Sprinkler and Drip Chemigation Systems

Spray Preparation: Chemical tank and injector system must be thoroughly cleaned. Flush system with clean water.

Use Precautions for Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation Applications

Drip Irrigation: Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field-grown ornamentals for soil-borne disease control. Apply 2-16 oz. (0.0625-0.5 lb. a.i./A) Azoxystrobin 50 WG per acre as a preventative disease application. Ensure that the soil or potting media has adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application. Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, delay subsequent irrigation (water only) for at least for 24 hours following a drip application.

Sprinkler Irrigation: Apply this product through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system except as specified on this label.

Apply with center pivot or continuous-move equipment distributing 1/2 acre-inch or less during treatment. In general, use the least amount of water required for proper distribution and coverage. If stationary systems (solid set, handlines or wheellines other than continuous-move) are used, inject this product into no more than the last 20-30 minutes of the set. Do not apply when winds are greater than 10-15 mph to avoid drift or wind skips. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

System Requirements

- Plant injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform treated water. Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control. Maintain good agitation during the entire application period.
- If you have questions about calibration, contact a State Extension Service specialist, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
- 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, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water.
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
- Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application 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.

TURF

Azoxystrobin 50 WG can be used for control of certain pathogens causing foliar, stem, and root diseases including leaf and stem blights, leaf spots, patch diseases, mildew, molds and rusts of turfgrass plants. Use Azoxystrobin 50 WG to control certain 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 (IPM): Sound turf management resulting in healthy, vigorous turf is the foundation of a good IPM program. Cultural practices such as proper choice of turf variety, nutrient management, proper cutting height, thatch management, and proper watering, drainage, and moisture stress management should be integrated with the use of fungicides to increase turf vigor and reduce the susceptibility to disease. Immunoassay detection kits and extension service diagnostic services can assist in the early and accurate identification of causal organisms and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

Resistance Management: Some turf disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to products used repeatedly for their control. Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG in a tank mix or alternation program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. Since Azoxystrobin 50 WG is a strobilurin fungicide, avoid alternation with other strobilurins. Do not apply more than two sequential Azoxystrobin 50 WG applications for Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. control. For all other diseases when Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. are not present, do not apply more than three sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG.

Application Directions: Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG prior to disease development. Mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with the required amount of water and apply as a dilute spray application in 2-4 gallons of water per 1000 square feet (87-174 gallons per acre). Repeat applications at specified intervals for as long as required. For spot treatments, use 0.2 oz. Azoxystrobin 50 WG per 1 to 2 gallons of water. Do not apply more than 10 lbs. product/acre/year (3.7 oz. product/1000 square feet/year). Make applications by ground only.

For use with soil injection applications: Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG through a liquid fungicide injector for the control of ectrotrophic root diseases such as summer patch and take-all patch. Use Azoxystrobin 50 WG only in liquid injection equipment specifically designated for pesticide use.

Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG at 0.2 to 0.4 oz. per 1000 sq. ft. Spray carrier volume should fall within 30-150 gal. of water per 1000 sq. ft. Use injection hole spacing of 1 inch by 1 inch for optimum control. Injection depth should be no greater than 2 inches. Optimum results occur at one inch depth. Application timing should follow disease control strategies used for normal broadcast spray programs.

For use in the establishment of turfgrass from seed or in overseeding of dormant turfgrass: Use Azoxystrobin 50 WG for control of certain turfgrass diseases associated with turfgrass establishment from seed. Azoxystrobin 50 WG may also be used during overseeding of dormant turfgrass. Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be safely applied before or after seeding or at seedling germination and emergence to ryegrass, bentgrass, bluegrass, and fescue turfgrass types. Optimum application timing is during seeding. See **Application Directions** section above.

Rate Ranges: Use the shorter specified application interval and/or use the higher specified rate when prolonged favorable disease conditions exist.

Dollar Spot: Azoxystrobin 50 WG does not control dollar spot. During periods of dollar spot pressure, always mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with a product containing chlorothalonil or other dollar spot control fungicides. Azoxystrobin 50 WG is compatible in tank mixes with many other

fungicides that control dollar spot. Follow directions found under **SPRAYING AND MIXING** section of this label.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION FOR TURF DISEASES

Target Diseases	Use Rate (oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Remarks*
Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum graminicola)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Use preventatively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Brown Patch *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Cool Weather Brown Patch Yellow Patch *(Rhizoctonia cerealis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Fairy Ring *(Lycoperdon* spp., *Agrocybe pediades,* and *Bovistra plumbea)*	0.4	28	Apply as soon as possible after fairy ring symptoms develop. Apply only in 4 gallons water per 1000 square feet (174 gallons/acre). Add the recommended rate of a wetting agent to the final spray. Severely damaged or thin turf may require reseeding. Fairy ring symptoms may take 2 to 3 weeks to disappear following application. Reapplication after 28 days may be required in some cases.
Fusarium Patch *(Microdochium nivale)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Use preventatively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Target Diseases	**Use Rate (oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)**	**Application Interval (days)**	**Remarks***
Gray Leaf Spot *(Pyricularia grisea)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Begin applications before disease is present and continue applications while conditions are favorable for disease development.
Gray Snow Mold Typhula blight *(Typhula incarnata)*	0.7 (when making a single application)	single application 10-28	Make a single application of 0.7 oz. or two applications of 0.4 oz. spaced 10-28 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing

	0.4 (when making two applications)		with another snow mold fungicide, such as a product containing chlorothalonil, may enhance control under severe disease pressure.
Leaf Rust Stem Rust Stripe Rust *(Puccinia* spp.*)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Leaf spot *(Bipolaris sorokiniana)*	0.2-0.4	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Melting Out *(Drechslera poae)*	0.2-0.4	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Necrotic Ring Spot *(Leptosphaeria korrae)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink Patch *(Limonomyses roseipellis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink Snow Mold *(Microdochium nivale)*	0.7 (when making a single application) 0.4 (when making two applications)	single application 10-28	Make a single application of 0.7 oz. or two applications of 0.4 oz. spaced 10-28 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide, such as a product containing chlorothalonil, may enhance control under severe disease pressure.
Powdery Mildew *(Erysiphe graminis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.

Target Diseases	Use Rate (oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Remarks*
Pythium Blight Pythium Root Rot *(Pythium aphanidermatum, Pythium* spp.*)*	0.2-0.4	10-14	Use preventatively. Begin applications before disease is present. During periods of prolonged favorable conditions, treat on the 10-day application interval. For use on newly seeded as well as established turf.
Red Thread *(Laetisaria fuciformis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Rhizoctonia Large Patch *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Southern Blight *(Sclerotium rolfsii)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Spring Dead Spot *(Leptosphaeria korrae) or (Gaeumannomyces graminis var. graminis)* or *(Ophiosphaerella herpotricha)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply 1 or 2 applications approximately one month prior to bermudagrass dormancy. 1/4" to 1/2" of irrigation directly after application is suggested. Reapply 14 to 28 days later.
Summer Patch *(Magnaporthe poae)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Take-all patch *(Gaeumannomyces graminis var. avenae)*	0.2-0.4	28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development. Make two applications (28 days apart) in the spring and two applications (28 days apart) in the fall.
Zoysia Patch *(Rhizoctonia solani and/or Gaeumannomyces incrustana)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply 1 or 2 applications approximately one month prior to zoyiagrass dormancy. Reapply 14 to 28 days later.

*Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG for control of Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. For all other diseases when Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. are not present, do not apply more than three sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG Rate Conversion Chart for Turf

Ounces Product Per 1000 Sq. Ft.	Ounces A.I. Per 1000 Sq. Ft.	Ounces Product Per Acre	Pounds Product Per Acre
0.20	0.10	8.7	0.5
0.30	0.15	13.1	0.8
0.40	0.20	17.4	1.1
0.70	0.35	30.5	1.9

Amount of Azoxystrobin 50 WG to Mix 100 Gallons for Turf Applications

Use Rate	Spray Volume (gallons/1000 square feet)		
	2.0 gals.	**3.0 gals.**	**4.0 gals.**
0.2 oz.	10 oz.	6.7 oz.	5 oz.
0.4 oz.	20 oz.	13.3 oz.	10 oz.
0.7 oz.	35 oz.	23.3 oz.	17.5 oz.

ORNAMENTALS

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is used 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. Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be used 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: Azoxystrobin 50 WG Fungicide should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management, and proper timing and placement of irrigation. Immunoassay detection kits and diagnostic services can assist in the early and accurate identification of causal organisms and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

Resistance Management: Some ornamental disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to fungicides used repeatedly for their control. Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG in an alternation or tank mix program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. Do not make more than three (3) sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action. A sound resistance management program would include blocks of three Azoxystrobin 50 WG applications separated by blocks of two alternate fungicide applications. Do not alternate Azoxystrobin 50 WG Fungicide with other strobilurin fungicides.

Application Directions: Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG as a broadcast or banded spray targeted at the foliage or crown of the plant. Apply to runoff in sufficient water to ensure complete coverage of the target plant. Good coverage and wetting of foliage is necessary for best control. Refer to the label for specific use directions for control of certain diseases. Repeat applications at specified intervals (plus alternations for resistance management) for as long as required. Make applications by ground only.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at specified intervals following resistance management guidelines. Azoxystrobin 50 WG Fungicide works best when used as part of a preventative disease management program. Use only surfactants approved for ornamental plants in combination with Azoxystrobin 50 WG. Do not use silicone-based products with Azoxystrobin 50 WG due to

possible phytotoxicity. Always test tank mixes on a small group of representative plants prior to broadscale use.

Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG at use rates of 1-4 oz./100 gallons (0.5-2 oz./50 gallons) and every 7-28 days (or as otherwise specified for a specific plant or disease). The addition of a non-silicone based wetter-sticker at the recommended use rate may enhance coverage on hard-to-wet plant foliage. Under most conditions and for most diseases, apply 2-4 oz./100 gallons (1-2 oz./50 gallons) on a 7-14 day interval. Under light to moderate disease pressure, use the lower rates (1-2 oz./100 gallons or 0.5-1 oz./50 gallons) on intervals of 7-14 days or the higher rates (3-4 oz./100 gallons or 1.5-2 oz./50 gallons) on intervals of 14-28 days. Under environmental conditions which promote severe disease development, use the higher rates (3-4 oz./100 gallons or 1.5-2 oz./50 gallons) on intervals of 7-14 days. Use of Azoxystrobin 50 WG as a "rescue" (late curative or eradicant) treatment may not always result in satisfactory disease control.

Ornamental Use Precautions

- Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied to certain varieties of crabapple for control of apple scab. Azoxystrobin 50 WG has been shown to be safer when applied to the species and varieties listed in Table 4. However, due to the large number of genera, species, and varieties of crabapple, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to Azoxystrobin 50 WG. The professional user should conduct small scale testing to ensure plant safety prior to broadscale commercial use on plant genera and species not listed on this label.

Ornamental Use Restrictions

- Do not apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG to apple or cherry trees (flowering, Yoshino variety) due to possible phytotoxicity.
- Do not use spray equipment that has applied Azoxystrobin 50 WG for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.
- Do not exceed 10 lbs. product/crop acre/year or 8 applications/crop/year.
- Do not exceed 600 gallons spray volume per acre for foliar applications. For drench and crown applications, do not exceed 2 pints volume per square foot.
- Do not tank mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, adjuvants, etc., unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to ornamental plants.

Drench Application: Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied to control soil-borne, seedling, and crown diseases of production ornamentals (greenhouse, shade house, and container grown) as a preventative, drench treatment prior to infection. Good coverage of the pre-infection area (root zone, root ball, crown, etc.) is necessary for satisfactory control. Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be drench applied to container grown ornamentals using 0.2-0.9 oz./100 gallons of water. Apply 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area on an interval of 7-28 days. Apply drench prior to infection as healthy roots are necessary to optimize product uptake, systemic translocation, and disease protection.

For resistance management, do not make more than three (3) sequential drench applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action.

Use care before making application of Azoxystrobin 50 WG as a drench to small bedding plants in the seedling/plug stage due to possible phytotoxicity. Test a limited quantity of plants prior to full-scale application.

Drip Irrigation: Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field-grown ornamentals for soil-borne disease control. Apply 2-16

oz. Azoxystrobin 50 WG per acre as a preventative disease application. The soil or potting media must have adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application. Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, delay subsequent irrigation (water only) for at least for 24 hours following drip application.

TABLE 1
Diseases Controlled

When used in accordance with the label directions, Azoxystrobin 50 WG will provide control of the following diseases of ornamental plants:

DISEASE (Pathogen)	**Use Rates and Remarks**	
	8 oz. and larger containers (oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz. containers (oz. product per 50 gallons)
1. CONIFER BLIGHTS		
a. Phomopsis Blight (*Phomopsis juniperovora*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. Tip Blight (*Sirococcus strobilinus*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
2. LEAF BLIGHTS/LEAF SPOTS		
a. Alternaria Leaf Spot (*Alternaria* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp., *Elsinoe* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
c. Downy Mildew of Rose (*Peronospora sparsa*)	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.	Apply 1-2 oz. every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.
d. Entomosporium Leaf Spot (*Entomosporium mespili*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
e. Iris Leaf Spot (*Mycosphaerella macrospora*)	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 1-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
f. Leaf spot (*Cladosporium echinulatum*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
g. Rose Blackspot (*Diplocarpon rosea*)	Apply 4-8 oz. every 7-14 days. Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG on a 7-day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre/application.	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-14 days. Azoxystrobin 50 WG on a 7-day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre/application.

DISEASE (Pathogen)	Use Rates and Remarks	
	8 oz. and larger containers (oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz. containers (oz. product per 50 gallons)
h. Myrothecium leaf spot (*Myrothecium* spp.)	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 1-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
i. Downy Mildew of bedding plants (*Peronospora* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
j. Scab (*Venturia inaequalis*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 10-28 days. Do not apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 4 for tolerant species.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 10-28 days. Do not apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 4 for tolerant species.
k. Marrsonina Leaf Spot (*Marsonina* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 14-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 14-28 days.
l. Cercospora Leaf Spot	Apply 1- 4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
3. POWDERY MILDEW Preventative applications only. Do not make more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to another class of fungicide.		
a. *Erysiphe pannosa, E.* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. *Microsphaera azaleae*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
c. *Sphaerotheca pannosa*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
4. RUSTS		
a. Needle Rust (*Melampsora occidentalis*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. *Phragmidium* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
c. *Puccinia* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
d. *Gymnosporagium* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
5. FLOWER BLIGHTS		
a. Anthracnose (*Collectotrichum* spp., *Elsinoe* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. Botrytis Blight (*Botrytis cinerea*)	Apply 4-8 oz. every 7-21 days. For suppression only. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre.	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days. For suppression only. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre.
6. SHOOT/STEM DISEASES		
a. Aerial/Shoot Blight (*Phytophthora* spp.)	Apply 1-2 oz every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-1 oz. every 7-28 days.

DISEASE (Pathogen)	Use Rates and Remarks	
	8 oz. and larger containers (oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz. containers (oz. product per 50 gallons)
7. SOIL-BORNE DISEASES (Directed Spray). For directed spray applications, utilize the following rates below.		
a. *Rhizoctonia solani*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
b. *Sclerotium rolfsii*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
c. *Fusarium* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
8. SOIL-BORNE DISEASES (Drench). See **ORNAMENTALS** section for additional drench directions.		
a. *Rhizoctonia solani*	Apply 0.2-0.9 oz/100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pts/sq ft as a spray solution every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.1-0.5 oz./100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pints per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.
b. *Sclerotium rolfsii*	Apply 0.2-0.9 oz/100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pts/sq ft as a spray solution every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.1-0.5 oz./100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pints per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.
c. *Fusarium* spp.	Apply 0.2-0.9 oz/100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pts/sq ft as a spray solution every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.1-0.5 oz./100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pints per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.

PLANT SAFETY: Azoxystrobin 50 WG has been shown to be safe when applied to the ornamental plants listed in Tables 2, 3, and 4. 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 Azoxystrobin 50 WG. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not Azoxystrobin 50 WG can be used safely on genera, species, or varieties of ornamental and nursery plants not specified on this label. 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 in this label. In addition, do not tank mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, adjuvants, etc, unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to ornamental plants. Do not apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG to certain apple, crabapple, or cherry trees due to possible phytotoxicity. Further, do not use spray equipment that has applied Azoxystrobin 50 WG for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.

Tolerant Ornamental Plants: Azoxystrobin 50 WG has been found to be safe when applied to the plants listed in Tables 2, 3, and 4 when applied according to labeled application methods, rates, and timings.

TABLE 2
Tolerant Plants Listed by Botanical Name

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Abelia spp.	Abelia	2
Abies fraseri	Fraser fir	1, 4
Abies procera	Noble fir	1, 4
Acer palmatum	Japanese maple	2
Acer saccharum	Sugar maple	2
Ageratum spp.	Floss Flower	3, 4
Ageratum spp.	Pussy's-Foot	3, 4
Aglaonema spp.	Chinese evergreen	2, 4
Ajuga reptans	Bugle, Bugleweed	3
Antirrhinum spp.	Snap Dragon	2i, 3, 4
Aphelandra spp.	Zebra Plant	2
Artemisia spp.	Mugwort, Sagebrush	2
Artemisia spp.	Wormwood	2
Aster spp.	Aster, Starwort	4
Aucuba japonica	Japanese aucuba, Japanese laurel	7
Begonia spp. (except Rieger begonia)	Begonia	2, 3
Berberis thunbergii	Barberry	3, 4
Betula nigra	River birch	3, 4
Bougainvillea spp.	Bougainvillea	2
Brassaia actinophylla	Rubber tree, Umbrella tree	2, 7
Buddleia davidii	Buddleia, Butterfly bush	2
Buxus sempervirens	Boxwood	2, 7a
Caladium spp.	Caladium	7
Camellia japonica	Camellia	2
Caryota urens	Sago Palm	2, 7
Catharanthus roseus	Vinca	2
Ceanothus sanguineus	Wild lilac	3
Ceanothus spp.	Ceanothus, California lilac, Snowball	3
Cedrus atlantica	Atlas cedar	2, 4
Cedrus spp.	White cedar	2, 4
Cercis occidentalis	Western redbud	2
Chamaecyparis spp.	Cypress, Leyland cypress	1
Chamaecyparis pisifera	Sawara cypress	1
Chamaedora elegans	Parlor palm	7
Chrysanthemum spp.	Chrysanthemums	2, 7c
Clethra alnifolia	Clethra, White alder	2
Cornus spp.	Dogwood, Pink dogwood, Flowering dogwood	2b, 3
Cornus florida	Dogwood	2b, 3
Cortaderia selloana	Pampas grass	3

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Cotoneaster adpressus	Creeping cotoneaster	7
Cotoneaster horizontalis	Cotoneaster - variegated rockspray	7
Cyclamen spp.	Cyclamen	7c
Cyperus spp.	Cyperus	1
Delphinium spp.	Larkspur	2
Dianthus caryophyllus	Carnation	3, 4
Dianthus spp.	Pink	3, 4
Dieffenbachia spp.	Dumb Cane	2
Dietes iridiodes	African iris, Butterfly iris	4c
Digitalis spp.	Foxglove	2, 3
Epipremnum spp.	Pothos	2
Erica dareyensis	Heather	2
Euonymus alata	Dwarf winged euonymus	2
Euonymus alatus	Burning bush	2
Euonymus japonicus	Evergreen euonymus	2
Euphorbia spp.	Poinsettia	2a
Fatsia japonica	Japanese fatsia, Paper plant	2
Ficus spp.	Fig	2
Forsythia viridissima	Forsythia	2
Gaillardia spp.	Blanket Flower	2
Gardenia jasminoides	Gardenia	3
Geranium spp.	Cranesbill	5b
Gerbera jamesonii	Gerber daisy, Transvaal daisy	3
Hedera algeriensis	Algerian ivy	2
Hedera helix	English ivy	2
Hibiscus moscheutos	Hibiscus	2, 3
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	Hibiscus	2, 3
Hibiscus syriacus	Rose of Sharon	2, 3
Hosta spp.	Hosta	2
Hydrangea macrophylla	French hydrangea	2, 3
Hydrangea spp.	Hydrangea	2, 3
Ilex spp.	Holly, Winterberry, Yaupon	3
Impatiens spp.[1]	Balsam, Impatiens[1]	2a, 7a
Iris xiphium	Iris (bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	2e
Itea virginica	Virginia willow	3, 4
Juniperus procumbens	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus scopulorum	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus spp.	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus virginiana	Red cedar	1a, 4
Lagerstroemia indica	Crapemyrtle	2, 3
Laurus nobilis	Laurel	3
Lilium spp.	Asiatic Lily	2
Liriope muscari	Lily turf	2
Lobularia maritima	Sweet alyssum	7

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern magnolia	2
Magnolia soulangiana	Saucer magnolia	2
Magnolia spp.	Magnolia	2
Malus spp.	Crabapple (See Table 4 for variety list)	2j
Nandina domestica	Nandina	2
Nerium oleander	Oleander, Rose bay	2
Pelargonium spp.	Geranium	3, 4, 5b
Pennisetum alopecuroides	Grass	2
Peperomia spp.	Baby rubber plant	2, 7
Petunia spp.	Petunia	6a
Phalaris spp.	Dwarf pampas grass	3
Philodendron spp.	Philodendron	2
Phlox spp.	Phlox	3
Phoenix dactylifera	Date palm	2, 7
Phoenix roebelenii	Roebelin's palm	2, 7
Photinia glabra	Red-tip photinia	2, 3, 4
Picea abies	Norway spruce	1
Picea glauca	White spruce	1
Picea pungens	Blue spruce	1
Pieris japonica	Japanese andromeda	2, 7
Pinus muhgo	Muhgo pine	1b, 4
Pinus nigra	Black pine	1b, 4
Pinus silvestris	Scotch pine	1
Pinus spp.	Pine	1b, 4
Pinus strobus	Eastern white pine	1b, 4
Pittosporum spp.	Australian laurel	3,4
Pittosporum tobira	Mock orange	3, 4
Plectranthus spp.	Swedish ivy, Coleus	2
Populus spp.	Aspen Tree	2
Potentilla spp.	Cinquefoil	2
Primula spp.	Primrose	2
Prunus pumila	Cherry	2, 5
Prunus spp.	Flowering plum, Purple leaf plum	2, 5
Pseudotsuga spp.	Douglas fir	1, 4
Pyrus calleryana	Bradford's pear	3
Quercus falcata	Red oak	2, 3
Quercus palustris	Pin oak	2, 3
Rhaphiolepsis indica	Indian hawthorn	2, 3, 4
Rhododendron spp.	Azaleas, Rhododendron	2b, 3, 6, 7
Rhododendron spp.	Glacier Azalea	2b, 3, 6, 7
Rosa spp.	Rose	2a, 2c, 3c, 4b
Rosmarinus spp.	Rosemary (prostrate)	2
Rudbeckia hirta	Black-eyed susan	2
Salvia spp.	Sage	3, 4

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Schlumbergera	Holiday cactus	2, 7
Sedum spp.	Orpine, Stonecrop	2
Sempervivum spp.	Live-forever, House Leek	2
Setaria spp.	Ribbon-grass	2, 3
Spathiphyllum floribundium	Peace lily	2, 7
Spirea bumalda	Spirea	3
Spirea japonica	Spirea	3
Syagrus romanzoffi anum	Queen palm	2
Tagetes spp.	Marigold	2a
Taxus baccata	Spreading yew	7
Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	4
Thujopsis spp.	Arborvitae	2
Thymus serphyllum	Creeping thyme	2
Tsuga heterophylla	Western hemlock	4
Tsuga spp.	Hemlock	4
Verbena spp.	Verbena, Vervain	3
Viburnum spp.	Viburnum	2, 3, 4
Vinca spp.	Periwinkle	2, 6a
Viola spp.[1]	Viola, Pansy[1]	2
Wiegela florida	Pink wiegela	2
Yucca spp.	Yucca	7
Zinnia spp.	Zinnia	2a, 3

[1]Do not exceed 2 oz./100 gallons on these species.

TABLE 3
Tolerant Plants Listed by Common Name

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Abelia	*Abelia* spp.
Andromeda, Japanese	*Pieris japonica*
Arborvitae	*Thujopsis* spp.
Aspen Trees	*Populus* spp.
Aster	*Aster* spp.
Aucuba, Japanese	*Aucuba japonica*
Azalea, Glacier	*Rhododendron* spp.
Azaleas	*Rhododendron* spp.
Balsam	*Impatiens* spp.
Barberry	*Berberis thunbergii*
Begonia (except Rieger Begonia)	*Begonia* spp.
Birch, River	*Betula nigra*
Black-Eyed Susan	*Rudbeckia hirta*
Blanket Flower	*Gaillardia* spp.
Bougainvillea	*Bougainvillea* spp.
Boxwood	*Buxus sempervirens*
Buddleia	*Buddleia davidii*
Bugle	*Ajuga reptans*
Bugleweed	*Ajuga reptans*
Burning Bush	*Euonymus alatus*

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Butterfly Bush	*Buddleia davidii*
Cactus, Holiday	*Schlumbergera*
Caladium	*Caladium* spp.
Camellia	*Camellia japonica*
Carnation	*Dianthus caryophyllus*
Ceanothus	*Ceanothus* spp.
Cedar, Atlas	*Cedrus atlantica*
Cedar, Red	*Juniperus virginiana*
Cedar, Western Red	*Thuja plicata*
Cedar, White	*Cedrus* spp.
Cherry	*Prunus pumila*
Christmas Trees (see Fraser fir, Scotch pine and Douglas fir)	
Chrysanthemum	*Chrysanthemum* spp.
Cinquefoil	*Potentilla* spp.
Clethra	*Clethra alnifolia*
Coleus	*Plectranthus* spp.
Cotoneaster, Creeping	*Cotoneaster adpressus*
Cotoneaster, Variegated Rockspray	*Cotoneaster horizontalis*
Crabapple (See Table 4 for variety list)	*Malus* spp.
Cranesbill	*Geranium* spp.
Crapemyrtle	*Lagerstroemia indica*
Cyclamen	*Cyclamen* spp.
Cyperus	*Cyperus* spp.
Cypress, Sawara	*Chamaecyparis pisifera*
Cypress, Leyland	*Chamaecyparis* spp.
Daisy, Gerber	*Gerbera jamesonii*
Daisy, Transvaal	*Gerbera jamesonii*
Dogwood	*Cornus* spp.
Dogwood	*Cornus florida*
Dogwood, Pink	*Cornus* spp.
Dumbcane	*Dieffenbachia* spp.
Euonymus, Dwarf Winged	*Euonymus alata*
Euonymus, Evergreen	*Euonymus japonicus*
Evergreen, Chinese	*Aglaonema* spp.
Fatsia, Japanese	*Fatsia japonica*
Fig	*Ficus* spp.
Fir, Douglas	*Pseudotsuga* spp.
Fir, Fraser	*Abies fraseri*
Floss Flower	*Ageratum* spp.
Forsythia	*Forsythia viridissima*
Foxglove	*Digitalis* spp.
Gardenia	*Gardenia jasminoides*
Geranium	*Pelargonium* spp.
Grass	*Pennisetum alopecuroides*
Grass, Dwarf Pampas	*Phalaris* spp.

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Grass, Pampas	*Cortaderia selloana*
Hawthorn, Indian	*Rhaphiolepsis indica*
Heather	*Erica dareyensis*
Hemlock	*Tsuga* spp.
Hemlock, Western	*Tsuga heterophylla*
Hibiscus	*Hibiscus moscheutos*
Hibiscus	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*
Holly	*Ilex* spp.
Hosta	*Hosta* spp.
House Leek	*Sempervivum* spp.
Hydrangea	*Hydrangea* spp.
Hydrangea, French	*Hydrangea macrophylla*
Impatiens[1]	*Impatiens* spp.[1]
Iris (bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	*Iris xiphium*
Iris, African	*Dietes iridiodes*
Iris, Butterfly	*Dietes iridiodes*
Ivy, Algerian	*Hedera algeriensis*
Ivy, English	*Hedera helix*
Ivy, Swedish	*Plectranthus* spp.
Juniper	*Juniperus procumbens*
Juniper	*Juniperus scopulorum*
Juniper	*Juniperus* spp.
Larkspur	*Delphinium* spp.
Laurel	*Laurus nobilis*
Laurel, Australian	*Pittosporum* spp.
Laurel, Japanese	*Aucuba japonica*
Lilac, California	*Ceanothus* spp.
Lilac, Wild	*Ceanothus sanguineus*
Lily, Asiatic	*Lilium* spp.
Lily, Peace	*Spathiphyllum floribundium*
Lily Turf	*Liriope muscari*
Live-Forever	*Sempervivum* spp.
Magnolia	*Magnolia* spp.
Magnolia, Saucer	*Magnolia soulangiana*
Magnolia, Southern	*Magnolia grandiflora*
Maple, Japanese	*Acer palmatum*
Maple, Sugar	*Acer saccharum*
Marigold	*Tagetes* spp.
Mock Orange	*Pittosporum tobira*
Mugwort	*Artemisia* spp.
Nandina	*Nandina domestica*
Oak, Pin	*Quercus palustris*
Oak, Red	*Quercus falcata*
Oleander	*Nerium oleander*
Orpine	*Sedum* spp.
Palm, Date	*Phoenix dactylifera*

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Palm, Parlor	*Chamaedora elegans*
Palm, Queen	*Syagrus romanzoffianum*
Palm, Roebelin's	*Phoenix roebelenii*
Palm, Sago	*Caryota urens*
Pansy[1]	*Viola* spp.[1]
Paper Plant	*Fatsia japonica*
Pear, Bradford	*Pyrus calleryana*
Periwinkle	*Vinca* spp.
Petunia	*Petunia* spp.
Philodendron	*Philodendron* spp.
Phlox	*Phlox* spp.
Photinia, Red-Tip	*Photinia glabra*
Pine	*Pinus* spp.
Pine, Black	*Pinus nigra*
Pine, Eastern White	*Pinus strobus*
Pine, Muhgo	*Pinus muhgo*
Pine, Scotch	*Pinus sylvestris*
Pink	*Dianthus* spp.
Plum, Flowering	*Prunus* spp.
Plum, Purple Leaf	*Prunus* spp.
Poinsettia	*Euphorbia* spp.
Poplar	*Populus trichocarpa*
Pothos	*Epipremnum* spp.
Primrose	*Primula* spp.
Pussy's-Foot	*Ageratum* spp.
Redbud, Western	*Cercis occidentalis*
Rhododendron	*Rhododendron* spp.
Ribbon-Grass	*Setaria* spp.
Rose of Sharon	*Hibiscus syriacus*
Rose	*Rosa* spp.
Rose Bay	*Nerium oleander*
Rosemary (Prostrate)	*Rosmarinus* spp.
Rubber Plant, Baby	*Peperomia* spp.
Rubber Tree	*Brassaia actinophylla*
Sage	*Salvia* spp.
Sagebrush	*Artemisia* spp.
Snap Dragon	*Antirrhinum* spp.
Snowball	*Ceanothus* spp.
Spirea	*Spirea bumalda*
Spirea	*Spirea japonica*
Spruce, Blue	*Picea pungens*
Spruce, Norway	*Picea abies*
Spruce, White	*Picea glauca*
Starwort	*Aster* spp.
Stonecrop	*Sedum* spp.
Sweet Alyssum	*Lobularia maritime*

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Thyme, Creeping	*Thymus serphyllum*
Umbrella Tree	*Brassaia actinophylla*
Verbena	*Verbena* spp.
Vervain	*Verbena* spp.
Viburnum	*Viburnum* spp.
Vinca	*Catharanthus roseus*
Viola	*Viola* spp.
White Alder	*Clethora* spp.
Wiegela, Pink	*Wiegela florida*
Willow, Virginia	*Itea virginica*
Winterberry	*Ilex* spp.
Wormwood	*Artemisia* spp.
Yaupon	*Ilex* spp.
Yew, Spreading	*Taxus baccata*
Yucca	*Yucca* spp.
Zebra Plant	*Aphelandra* spp.
Zinnia	*Zinnia* spp.

[1]Do not exceed 2 oz/100 gallons on these species.

TABLE 4
Tolerant Varieties of Crabapple Species (Genus *Malus*)
Tolerant Varieties of *Malus*

Arkansas Black	Eleyi	Mary Potter	*seiboldii*
atrosanguinea	Enterprise	Molten Lava	Selkirk
baccata	Evereste	New Centennial	Sentinel
baccata var. *jackii*	Eyelynn	Ormiston Roy	Silver Moon
baccata var. *mandshurica floribunda*	*floribunda*	Pink Satin	Silverdrift
Callaway	Gloriosa	Prairie Maid	Sinai Fire
Candymint Sargent	Golden Delicious	Prairifire	*Spectablis*
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 5
Intolerant Plants[†]

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Apple	*Malus domestica*
Crabapple - Flame variety	*Malus* spp.
Crabapple - Brandywine variety	*Malus* spp.
Crabapple - Novamac variety	*Malus* spp.
Cherry, Flowering-Yoshino variety	*Prunus yedoensis*

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Leatherleaf Fern	*Rumohra adianformis* and other species
Privet	*Ligustrum* spp.

†Do not apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG to these species or varieties

CONIFERS INCLUDING CHRISTMAS TREES, COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION ROSES

Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be used to control certain diseases on conifers in production (indoor and outdoor) and landscape situations.

Please see the **ORNAMENTALS** section for more detailed directions for use in landscape situations.

For 4 oz. pack size: See **Azoxystrobin 50 WG Rate Conversion Chart Specifically for 4 oz. Pack Size** below.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz. product/A (lbs. a.i./A)	Remarks
Conifers including Christmas Trees	Diplodia tip blight (*Diplodia pinea*) Lophodermium needlecast (*Lophodermium pinastri*) Swiss needlecast (*Phaeocrytopus gaumannii*)	3.2-8.0 (0.10-0.25)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance and removal of plant debris in which inoculum may overwinter. **Resistance Management:** Do not apply more than four sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than eight applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG per acre per year. **Application Directions:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at intervals of 7-21 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at labeled rates.
Specific Use Restrictions: Do not apply more than 4.0 pounds product/acre/season (2.0 lbs. a.i./A).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz. product/A (lbs. a.i./A)	Remarks
Roses (Commercial Rose Production)	Downy Mildew (*Peronospora sparsa*) Powdery Mildew (*Sphaerotheca pannosa*) Rust (*Phragmidium mucronatum, P. tuberculatum*, and other *Phragmidium* spp.) Septoria Leaf Spot (*Septoria rosea*) Alternaria Leaf Spot (*Alternaria alternata*)	1.6-8.0 (0.05-0.25)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management, and proper timing and placement of irrigation. **Resistance Management:** Do not make more than four (4) sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than eight applications per acre per year. **Application Directions:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG application should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at intervals of 7-21 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at labeled rates. **Plant Safety:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG has been shown to be safe when applied to roses. However, all varieties of roses have not been evaluated for safety. Small scale variety safety testing must be conducted to ensure plant safety prior to large scale application. In addition, do not tank mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizer, etc. unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to roses.
Specific Use Restrictions: Do not apply more than 4.0 lbs product/acre/season (2.0 lbs. a.i./A).			

Azoxystrobin 50 WG Rate Conversion Chart

Oz. Product/A	Lb. a.i./A	Treated Acres/Lb. Product
0.9	0.03	17.8
1.6	0.05	10.0
2.0	0.06	8.0
2.2	0.07	7.3
2.5	0.08	6.4
3.0	0.09	5.3
3.2	0.10	5.0
3.5	0.11	4.6
4.0	0.13	4.0
4.3	0.135	3.7
4.5	0.14	3.6
5.1	0.16	3.1
5.5	0.17	2.9
6.0	0.19	2.7
6.4	0.20	2.5
7.0	0.22	2.3
7.5	0.23	2.1
8.0	0.25	2.0
8.5	0.27	1.9
9.0	0.28	1.8
9.6	0.30	1.7
10.0	0.31	1.6
10.5	0.33	1.5
11.0	0.34	1.5
11.5	0.36	1.4
12.0	0.38	1.3
12.5	0.39	1.3
12.8	0.40	1.3

Azoxystrobin 50 WG Rate Conversion Chart Specifically for 4 oz. Pack Size
(For use with 4 oz. package size only)

Oz. Product/A	Oz. Product/1000 sq. ft.	Treated Acres/4 oz. Product
1.0	0.025	4.0
1.5	0.035	2.7
2.0	0.05	2.0
2.5	0.06	1.6
3.0	0.07	1.3
3.5	0.08	1.1
4.0	0.09	1.0
4.5	0.1	0.9
5.0	0.11	0.8
5.5	0.13	0.73
6.0	0.14	0.67
6.5	0.15	0.62
7.0	0.16	0.57

Oz. Product/A	Oz. Product/1000 sq. ft.	Treated Acres/4 oz. Product
7.5	0.17	0.53
8.0	0.18	0.5
8.7	0.2	0.46
13.1	0.3	0.31
17.4	0.4	0.23
26.1	0.6	0.15
30.5	0.7	0.13

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE 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, cover spill with moist sand, soil, or sawdust. Transfer to a container for disposal. Wash the spillage area with water. Washings must be prevented from entering surface water drains.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable Container (flexible-bag-all weights): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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

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

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

responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire direction for use, conditions of warranties and limitations of liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following **CONDITIONS, DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES,** and **LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY.**

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risk associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Control Solutions, Inc. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, Control Solutions, Inc. makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond the statements made on this label. No agent of Control Solutions, Inc. is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Control Solutions, Inc. disclaims any liability whatsoever for special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid or at Control Solutions, Inc. election, the replacement of product.

File name: Azoxystrobin 50 WG - Master label proposed 4-8-2013 (revised & resubmitted 11/20/13); NOR 11/26/13

(Master Label)

Group	11	Fungicide

AZOXYSTROBIN 50 WG

Broad Spectrum Fungicide for Control of Plant Diseases in Turf and Ornamentals
[Alternate Brand Name: STROBE™ 50WG]

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Optional Marketing Language
[Broad Spectrum Fungicide for Control of Plant Diseases in Turf and Ornamentals]

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[STROBE™ 50WG is [For the treatment of brown patch [and other fungal diseases].]

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[STROBE™ 50WG affects every stage of the specified fungal disease development]

[STROBE™ 50WG is absorbed through a plant's leaves, crowns and roots]

[STROBE™ 50WG controls a broad range of turf-grass diseases [including [Anthracnose,] [Brown Patch,] [Cool Weather Brown Patch,] [Yellow Patch,] [Fairy Ring,] [Fusarium Patch,] [Gray Leaf Spot,] [Gray Snow Mold,] [Leaf Rust,] [Stem Rust,] [Stripe Rust,] [Leaf Spot,] [Melting Out,] [Necrotic Ring Spot,] [Pink Patch,] [Pink Snow Mold,] [Powdery Mildew,] [Pythium Blight,] [Pythium Root Rot,] [Red Thread,] [Rhizoctonia Large Patch,] [Southern Blight,] [Spring Dead Spot,] [Summer Patch,] [Take-All Patch] [and] [Zoysia Patch].]]

[STROBE™ 50WG controls a broad spectrum of turf-grass and ornamental [plant] diseases.]

[STROBE™ 50WG can be used to both prevent and cure fungal diseases.]

[STROBE™ 50WG is an excellent solution for resistance management programs.]

[STROBE™ 50WG may be used as part of a resistance management program.]

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ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% BY WT.
Azoxystrobin: methyl (2*E*)-2-(2-{[6-(2-cyanophenoxy)pyrimidin-4-yl]oxy}phenyl) -3-methoxyacrylate*	50.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	50.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

Contains 0.5 lb. active ingredient per pound of product.
*IUPAC

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use Inside booklet

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Manufactured for:
Control Solutions, Inc.
5903 Genoa Red Bluff
Pasadena, TX 77507

EPA Reg. No. 53883-~~XXX~~343 EPA Est. No. [redacted]

NET CONTENTS: _____ Pounds

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 do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 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 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eye. • 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. You may also contact SafetyCall® International for emergency medical treatment at (866) 897-8050.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed, and absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. 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.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber, or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks

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.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

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:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.
- Remove clothing 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

~~The active ingredient, azoxystrobin, in this product can be persistent for several months or longer. Azoxystrobin has degradation products which have properties similar to chemicals which are known to leach through soil to groundwater under certain conditions as a result of labeled use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.~~

~~This pesticide is toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, 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 neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.~~

~~Notify state and/or federal authorities immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to the use of this product.~~

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

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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:

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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:

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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 immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to the use of this product.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

The Non-Agricultural Use Requirements box applies when this product is used to control diseases on turf and ornamentals on golf courses, lawns, and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial, and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas, and athletic fields.

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 areas while unprotected humans or domestic animals are present in the treatment areas. Because some states may require a more restrictive re-entry interval, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Do not allow entry into treatment area until area that was treated is dry.

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is a broad spectrum preventative fungicide with systemic and curative properties and can be used for the control of many important plant diseases.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied as a foliar spray, in alternating spray programs, or in tank mixes with other registered pesticides. All applications must be made according to the use directions found on this label and the labels of tank mix products.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not graze or feed clippings from treated turf areas to animals.

SPRAY DRIFT PRECAUTIONS AND PHYTOTOXICITY NOTICE

Attention: AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees and apple fruit, as Azoxystrobin 50 WG is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties. Do not spray Azoxystrobin 50 WG where spray drift will reach apple trees. Do not spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application. Conditions which may contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, sprayer nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, etc. Contact your state extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area. Do not use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG has demonstrated some phytotoxic effects when mixed with products that are formulated as emulsifiable concentrates (ECs). These effects are enhanced if applications are made under cool, cloudy conditions, and these conditions remain for several days following application. In addition, adjuvants that contain some form of silicone have also contributed to phytotoxicity.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM)/DISEASE MANAGEMENT

Integrate Azoxystrobin 50 WG into an overall disease and pest management strategy whenever the use of a fungicide is required. Follow cultural practices that are known to reduce disease development. Consult your local authorities for additional treatment programs that are compatible with the principles of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), which include the use of disease-resistant turf varieties, cultural practices, pest scouting, disease forecasting systems, etc.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is a Group 11 fungicide. The mode of action is the inhibition of the Qo (quinone outside) site within the electron transport system, as well as disruption of membrane synthesis by blocking demethylation [Group 11]. Fungal pathogens can develop resistance to products with the same mode of action when used repeatedly. Because resistance development can't be predicted, use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for turf and its use area. Consult your local or state agricultural authorities for resistance management strategies that are complimentary to those in this label. Resistance management strategies include alternating and/or tank mixing with products having different modes of action or limiting the total number of applications per season. If no resistance recommendation is specified on number of applications is specified in the directions for use on turf, follow the recommendations in the table below.

If planned total number of fungicide applications is:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Recommended Solo QoI Fungicide Sprays:	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4
Recommended QoI Fungicide Sprays in mixture (tank mix or formulated):	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6

In situations requiring multiple sprays, develop season-long spray programs for Group 11 (QoI) Fungicides. In turf where two sequential Group 11 Fungicide applications are made, they

should be alternated with two or more applications of a fungicide that is not in Group 11. If more than 12 applications are made, observe the following guidelines:

- When using a QoI Fungicide as a solo product, the number of applications should be no more than 1/3 (33%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.
- For QoI mixes in programs in which tank mixes or premixes of QoI with mixing partners of a different modes of action are utilized, the number of QoI-containing applications should be no more than ½ (50%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.
- In programs in which applications of QoI are made with both solo products and mixtures, the number of QoI-containing applications should be no more than ½ (50%) of the total number of fungicide applied per season.

If a Group 11 Fungicide is applied, do not make another application with a Group 11 Fungicide for at least 3 weeks.

SPRAYING AND MIXING

Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied with all types of spray equipment commonly used for making ground applications. Do not apply through any type of ultra-low volume (ULV) spray system. Proper adjustments and calibration of spraying equipment to give good canopy penetration and coverage is essential for good disease control. The higher rates in the rate range and/or shorter spray intervals may be required under conditions of heavy infection pressure, highly susceptible varieties, or when environmental conditions conductive to disease exist. Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG in sufficient water volume for adequate coverage and canopy penetration.

Spray Solution Preparation

To prepare spray solution, partially fill the spray tank with clean water and begin agitation. Add the specified amount of Azoxystrobin 50 WG to the tank, allowing time for good dispersion, then add an adjuvant if suggested. If tank mixes are required, add products to the spray tank in the following order: Azoxystrobin 50 WP, then other WG or dry flowable formulations, then wettable powders and flowable (aqueous suspensions) last. Finish filling the tank to the desired volume to obtain the proper spray concentration. Maintain agitation throughout the entire spraying operation. Do not allow the spray mixture to stand overnight or for prolonged periods. Make up only the amount of spray required for immediate use. Thoroughly clean sprayers immediately after application.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is compatible with many commonly used fungicides, liquid fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides, and biological control products. If tank mixes are desired, observe all directions, precautions, and limitations on labeling of all products used. Consult compatibility charts or other authorities for compatibility information.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is incompatible with many fertilizers when low water volumes are used for in-furrow applications. Cold temperatures and water quality exacerbate these compatibility problems. Conduct a physical compatibility test.as described below. Do not combine Azoxystrobin 50 WG in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants, or fertilizers unless compatibility charts or your own prior use has shown that the combination is physically compatible, effective, and non-injurious under your conditions of use. If physical compatibility is unknown, follow the procedure outlined in the **Physical Compatibility Test** section of the label below.

Physical Compatibility Test: Use a suitable container (1 pint) and mix a small amount of spray solution by adding each component in the order and ratio as required for making large amounts of the tank mix solution. Stir the contents and allow them to settle for 20 minutes.

Solutions that stay in suspension or can be remixed readily are considered physically compatible. Increased compatibility may result if a buffering agent is used.

CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

Applications Through Sprinkler and Drip Chemigation Systems

Spray Preparation: Chemical tank and injector system must be thoroughly cleaned. Flush system with clean water.

Use Precautions for Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation Applications

Drip Irrigation: Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field-grown ornamentals for soil-borne disease control. Apply 2-16 oz. (0.0625-0.5 lb. a.i./A) Azoxystrobin 50 WG per acre as a preventative disease application. Ensure that the soil or potting media has adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application. Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, delay subsequent irrigation (water only) for at least for 24 hours following a drip application.

Sprinkler Irrigation: Apply this product through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system except as specified on this label.

Apply with center pivot or continuous-move equipment distributing 1/2 acre-inch or less during treatment. In general, use the least amount of water required for proper distribution and coverage. If stationary systems (solid set, handlines or wheellines other than continuous-move) are used, inject this product into no more than the last 20-30 minutes of the set. Do not apply when winds are greater than 10-15 mph to avoid drift or wind skips. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

System Requirements

- Plant injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform treated water. Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control. Maintain good agitation during the entire application period.
- If you have questions about calibration, contact a State Extension Service specialist, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
- 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, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

- Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water.
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
- Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application 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.

TURF

Azoxystrobin 50 WG can be used for control of certain pathogens causing foliar, stem, and root diseases including leaf and stem blights, leaf spots, patch diseases, mildew, molds and rusts of turfgrass plants. Use Azoxystrobin 50 WG to control certain 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 (IPM)**:** Sound turf management resulting in healthy, vigorous turf is the foundation of a good IPM program. Cultural practices such as proper choice of turf variety, nutrient management, proper cutting height, thatch management, and proper watering, drainage, and moisture stress management should be integrated with the use of fungicides to increase turf vigor and reduce the susceptibility to disease. Immunoassay detection kits and extension service diagnostic services can assist in the early and accurate identification of causal organisms and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

Resistance Management: Some turf disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to products used repeatedly for their control. Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG in a tank mix or alternation program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. Since Azoxystrobin 50 WG is a strobilurin fungicide, avoid alternation with other strobilurins. Do not apply more than two sequential Azoxystrobin 50 WG applications for Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. control. For all other diseases when Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. are not present, do not apply more than three sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG.

Application Directions: Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG prior to disease development. Mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with the required amount of water and apply as a dilute spray application in 2-4 gallons of water per 1000 square feet (87-174 gallons per acre). Repeat applications at specified intervals for as long as required. For spot treatments, use 0.2 oz. Azoxystrobin 50 WG per 1 to 2 gallons of water. Do not apply more than 10 lbs. product/acre/year (3.7 oz. product/1000 square feet/year). Make applications by ground only.

For use with soil injection applications: Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG through a liquid fungicide injector for the control of ectrotrophic root diseases such as summer patch and take-all patch. Use Azoxystrobin 50 WG only in liquid injection equipment specifically designated for pesticide use.

Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG at 0.2 to 0.4 oz. per 1000 sq. ft. Spray carrier volume should fall within 30-150 gal. of water per 1000 sq. ft. Use injection hole spacing of 1 inch by 1 inch for optimum control. Injection depth should be no greater than 2 inches. Optimum results occur at

one inch depth. Application timing should follow disease control strategies used for normal broadcast spray programs.

For use in the establishment of turfgrass from seed or in overseeding of dormant turfgrass: Use Azoxystrobin 50 WG for control of certain turfgrass diseases associated with turfgrass establishment from seed. Azoxystrobin 50 WG may also be used during overseeding of dormant turfgrass. Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be safely applied before or after seeding or at seedling germination and emergence to ryegrass, bentgrass, bluegrass, and fescue turfgrass types. Optimum application timing is during seeding. See **Application Directions** section above.

Rate Ranges: Use the shorter specified application interval and/or use the higher specified rate when prolonged favorable disease conditions exist.

Dollar Spot: Azoxystrobin 50 WG does not control dollar spot. During periods of dollar spot pressure, always mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with a product containing chlorothalonil or other dollar spot control fungicides. Azoxystrobin 50 WG is compatible in tank mixes with many other fungicides that control dollar spot. Follow directions found under **SPRAYING AND MIXING** section of this label.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION FOR TURF DISEASES

Target Diseases	Use Rate (oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Remarks*
Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum graminicola)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Use preventatively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Brown Patch *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Cool Weather Brown Patch Yellow Patch *(Rhizoctonia cerealis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Fairy Ring *(Lycoperdon* spp., *Agrocybe pediades,* and *Bovistra plumbea)*	0.4	28	Apply as soon as possible after fairy ring symptoms develop. Apply only in 4 gallons water per 1000 square feet (174 gallons/acre). Add the recommended rate of a wetting agent to the final spray. Severely damaged or thin turf may require reseeding. Fairy ring symptoms may take 2 to 3 weeks to disappear following application. Reapplication after 28 days may be required in some cases.
Fusarium Patch *(Microdochium nivale)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Use preventatively. Begin applications when conditions are

			favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Target Diseases	**Use Rate (oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)**	**Application Interval (days)**	**Remarks***
Gray Leaf Spot *(Pyricularia grisea)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Begin applications before disease is present and continue applications while conditions are favorable for disease development.
Gray Snow Mold Typhula blight *(Typhula incarnata)*	0.7 (when making a single application) 0.4 (when making two applications)	single application 10-28	Make a single application of 0.7 oz. or two applications of 0.4 oz. spaced t0-28 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide, such as a product containing chlorothalonil, may enhance control under severe disease pressure.
Leaf Rust Stem Rust Stripe Rust *(Puccinia* spp.*)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.

~~Target Diseases~~	~~Use Rate (oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)~~	~~Application Interval (days)~~	~~Remarks*~~
Leaf spot *(Bipolaris sorokiniana)*	0.2-0.4	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Melting Out *(Drechslera poae)*	0.2-0.4	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Necrotic Ring Spot *(Leptosphaeria korrae)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink Patch *(Limonomyses roseipellis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink Snow Mold *(Microdochium nivale)*	0.7 (when making a single application) 0.4 (when making two applications)	single application 10-28	Make a single application of 0.7 oz. or two applications of 0.4 oz. spaced 10-28 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide, such as a product containing chlorothalonil, may enhance control under severe disease pressure.
Powdery Mildew *(Erysiphe graminis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.

Target Diseases	Use Rate (oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Remarks*
Pythium Blight Pythium Root Rot *(Pythium aphanidermatum, Pythium* spp.*)*	0.2-0.4	10-14	Use preventatively. Begin applications before disease is present. During periods of prolonged favorable conditions, treat on the 10-day application interval. For use on newly seeded as well as established turf.
Red Thread *(Laetisaria fuciformis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Rhizoctonia Large Patch *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Southern Blight *(Sclerotium rolfsii)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.

~~Target Diseases~~	~~Use Rate (oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)~~	~~Application Interval (days)~~	~~Remarks*~~
Spring Dead Spot *(Leptosphaeria korrae)* or *(Gaeumannomyces graminis var. graminis)* or *(Ophiosphaerella herpotricha)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply 1 or 2 applications approximately one month prior to bermudagrass dormancy. 1/4" to 1/2" of irrigation directly after application is suggested. Reapply 14 to 28 days later.
Summer Patch *(Magnaporthe poae)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Take-all patch *(Gaeumannomyces graminis var. avenae)*	0.2-0.4	28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development. Make two applications (28 days apart) in the spring and two applications (28 days apart) in the fall.
Zoysia Patch *(Rhizoctonia solani and/or Gaeumannomyces incrustana)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply 1 or 2 applications approximately one month prior to zoyiagrass dormancy. Reapply 14 to 28 days later.

*Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG for control of Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. For all other diseases when Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. are not present, do not apply more than three sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG Rate Conversion Chart for Turf

Ounces Product Per 1000 Sq. Ft.	**Ounces A.I. Per 1000 Sq. Ft.**	**Ounces Product Per Acre**	**Pounds Product Per Acre**
0.20	0.10	8.7	0.5
0.30	0.15	13.1	0.8
0.40	0.20	17.4	1.1
0.70	0.35	30.5	1.9

Amount of Azoxystrobin 50 WG to Mix 100 Gallons for Turf Applications

Use Rate	**Spray Volume (gallons/1000 square feet)**		
	2.0 gals.	**3.0 gals.**	**4.0 gals.**
0.2 oz.	10 oz.	6.7 oz.	5 oz.
0.4 oz.	20 oz.	13.3 oz.	10 oz.

0.7 oz.	35 oz.	23.3 oz.	17.5 oz.

ORNAMENTALS

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is used 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. Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be used 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: Azoxystrobin 50 WG Fungicide should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management, and proper timing and placement of irrigation. Immunoassay detection kits and diagnostic services can assist in the early and accurate identification of causal organisms and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

Resistance Management: Some ornamental disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to fungicides used repeatedly for their control. Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG in an alternation or tank mix program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. Do not make more than three (3) sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action. A sound resistance management program would include blocks of three Azoxystrobin 50 WG applications separated by blocks of two alternate fungicide applications. Do not alternate Azoxystrobin 50 WG Fungicide with other strobilurin fungicides.

Application Directions: Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG as a broadcast or banded spray targeted at the foliage or crown of the plant. Apply to runoff in sufficient water to ensure complete coverage of the target plant. Good coverage and wetting of foliage is necessary for best control. Refer to the label for specific use directions for control of certain diseases. Repeat applications at specified intervals (plus alternations for resistance management) for as long as required. Make applications by ground only.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at specified intervals following resistance management guidelines. Azoxystrobin 50 WG Fungicide works best when used as part of a preventative disease management program. Use only surfactants approved for ornamental plants in combination with Azoxystrobin 50 WG. Do not use silicone-based products with Azoxystrobin 50 WG due to possible phytotoxicity. Always test tank mixes on a small group of representative plants prior to broadscale use.

Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG at use rates of 1-4 oz./100 gallons (0.5-2 oz./50 gallons) and every 7-28 days (or as otherwise specified for a specific plant or disease). The addition of a non-silicone based wetter-sticker at the recommended use rate may enhance coverage on hard-to-wet plant foliage. Under most conditions and for most diseases, apply 2-4 oz./100 gallons (1-2 oz./50 gallons) on a 7-14 day interval. Under light to moderate disease pressure, use the lower rates (1-2 oz./100 gallons or 0.5-1 oz./50 gallons) on intervals of 7-14 days or the higher rates (3-4 oz./100 gallons or 1.5-2 oz./50 gallons) on intervals of 14-28 days. Under environmental conditions which promote severe disease development, use the higher rates (3-4 oz./100 gallons or 1.5-2 oz./50 gallons) on intervals of 7-14 days. Use of Azoxystrobin 50 WG as a

"rescue" (late curative or eradicant) treatment may not always result in satisfactory disease control.

Ornamental Use Precautions

- Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied to certain varieties of crabapple for control of apple scab. Azoxystrobin 50 WG has been shown to be safer when applied to the species and varieties listed in Table 4. However, due to the large number of genera, species, and varieties of crabapple, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to Azoxystrobin 50 WG. The professional user should conduct small scale testing to ensure plant safety prior to broadscale commercial use on plant genera and species not listed on this label.

Ornamental Use Restrictions

- Do not apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG to apple or cherry trees (flowering, Yoshino variety) due to possible phytotoxicity.
- Do not use spray equipment that has applied Azoxystrobin 50 WG for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.
- Do not exceed 10 lbs. product/crop acre/year or 8 applications/crop/year.
- Do not exceed 600 gallons spray volume per acre for foliar applications. For drench and crown applications, do not exceed 2 pints volume per square foot.
- Do not tank mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, adjuvants, etc., unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to ornamental plants.

Drench Application: Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied to control soil-borne, seedling, and crown diseases of production ornamentals (greenhouse, shade house, and container grown) as a preventative, drench treatment prior to infection. Good coverage of the pre-infection area (root zone, root ball, crown, etc.) is necessary for satisfactory control. Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be drench applied to container grown ornamentals using 0.2-0.9 oz./100 gallons of water. Apply 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area on an interval of 7-28 days. Apply drench prior to infection as healthy roots are necessary to optimize product uptake, systemic translocation, and disease protection.

For resistance management, do not make more than three (3) sequential drench applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action.

Use care before making application of Azoxystrobin 50 WG as a drench to small bedding plants in the seedling/plug stage due to possible phytotoxicity. Test a limited quantity of plants prior to full-scale application.

Drip Irrigation: Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field-grown ornamentals for soil-borne disease control. Apply 2-16 oz. Azoxystrobin 50 WG per acre as a preventative disease application. The soil or potting media must have adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application. Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, delay subsequent irrigation (water only) for at least for 24 hours following drip application.

TABLE 1
Diseases Controlled

When used in accordance with the label directions, Azoxystrobin 50 WG will provide control of the following diseases of ornamental plants:

DISEASE (Pathogen)	**Use Rates and Remarks**	
	8 oz. and larger containers (oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz. containers (oz. product per 50 gallons)
1. CONIFER BLIGHTS		
a. Phomopsis Blight (*Phomopsis juniperovora*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. Tip Blight (*Sirococcus strobilinus*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
2. LEAF BLIGHTS/LEAF SPOTS		
a. Alternaria Leaf Spot (*Alternaria* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp., *Elsinoe* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
c. Downy Mildew of Rose (*Peronospora sparsa*)	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.	Apply 1-2 oz. every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.
d. Entomosporium Leaf Spot (*Entomosporium mespili*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
e. Iris Leaf Spot (*Mycosphaerella macrospora*)	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 1-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
f. Leaf spot (*Cladosporium echinulatum*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
g. Rose Blackspot (*Diplocarpon rosea*)	Apply 4-8 oz. every 7-14 days. Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG on a 7-day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre/application.	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-14 days. Azoxystrobin 50 WG on a 7-day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre/application.
DISEASE (Pathogen)	**Use Rates and Remarks**	
	8 oz. and larger containers (oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz. containers (oz. product per 50 gallons)
h. Myrothecium leaf spot	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21	Apply 1-2 oz. every 7-21 days.

(*Myrothecium* spp.)	days.	
i. Downy Mildew of bedding plants (*Peronospora* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.

j. Scab (*Venturia inaequalis*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 10-28 days. Do not apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 4 for tolerant species.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 10-28 days. Do not apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 4 for tolerant species.
k. Marrsonina Leaf Spot (*Marsonina* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 14-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 14-28 days.
l. Cercospora Leaf Spot	Apply 1- 4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
3. POWDERY MILDEW Preventative applications only. Do not make more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to another class of fungicide.		
a. *Erysiphe pannosa, E.* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. *Microsphaera azaleae*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
c. *Sphaerotheca pannosa*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
4. RUSTS		
a. Needle Rust (*Melampsora occidentalis*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. *Phragmidium* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
c. *Puccinia* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
d. *Gymnosporagium* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
5. FLOWER BLIGHTS		
a. Anthracnose (*Collectotrichum* spp., *Elsinoe* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. Botrytis Blight (*Botrytis cinerea*)	Apply 4-8 oz. every 7-21 days. For suppression only. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre.	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days. For suppression only. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre.
6. SHOOT/STEM DISEASES		
a. Aerial/Shoot Blight (*Phytophthora* spp.)	Apply 1-2 oz every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-1 oz. every 7-28 days.

DISEASE (Pathogen)	Use Rates and Remarks	
	8 oz. and larger containers (oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz. containers (oz. product per 50 gallons)
7. SOIL-BORNE DISEASES (Directed Spray). For directed spray applications, utilize the following rates below.		
a. *Rhizoctonia solani*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
b. *Sclerotium rolfsii*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
c. *Fusarium* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
8. SOIL-BORNE DISEASES (Drench). See **ORNAMENTALS** section for additional drench directions.		
a. *Rhizoctonia solani*	Apply 0.2-0.9 oz/100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pts/sq ft as a spray solution every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.1-0.5 oz./100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pints per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.
b. *Sclerotium rolfsii*	Apply 0.2-0.9 oz/100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pts/sq ft as a spray solution every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.1-0.5 oz./100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pints per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.
c. *Fusarium* spp.	Apply 0.2-0.9 oz/100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pts/sq ft as a spray solution every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.1-0.5 oz./100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pints per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.

PLANT SAFETY: Azoxystrobin 50 WG has been shown to be safe when applied to the ornamental plants listed in Tables 2, 3, and 4. 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 Azoxystrobin 50 WG. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not Azoxystrobin 50 WG can be used safely on genera, species, or varieties of ornamental and nursery plants not specified on this label. 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 in this label. In addition, do not tank mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, adjuvants, etc, unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to ornamental plants. Do not apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG to certain apple, crabapple, or cherry trees due to possible phytotoxicity. Further, do not use spray equipment that has applied Azoxystrobin 50 WG for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.

Tolerant Ornamental Plants: Azoxystrobin 50 WG has been found to be safe when applied to the plants listed in Tables 2, 3, and 4 when applied according to labeled application methods, rates, and timings.

TABLE 2
Tolerant Plants Listed by Botanical Name

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Abelia spp.	Abelia	2
Abies fraseri	Fraser fir	1, 4
Abies procera	Noble fir	1, 4
Acer palmatum	Japanese maple	2
Acer saccharum	Sugar maple	2
~~BOTANICAL NAME~~	~~COMMON NAME~~	~~DISEASES~~
Ageratum spp.	Floss Flower	3, 4
Ageratum spp.	Pussy's-Foot	3, 4
Aglaonema spp.	Chinese evergreen	2, 4
Ajuga reptans	Bugle, Bugleweed	3
Antirrhinum spp.	Snap Dragon	2i, 3, 4
Aphelandra spp.	Zebra Plant	2
Artemisia spp.	Mugwort, Sagebrush	2
Artemisia spp.	Wormwood	2
Aster spp.	Aster, Starwort	4
Aucuba japonica	Japanese aucuba, Japanese laurel	7
Begonia spp. (except Rieger begonia)	Begonia	2, 3
Berberis thunbergii	Barberry	3, 4
Betula nigra	River birch	3, 4
Bougainvillea spp.	Bougainvillea	2
Brassaia actinophylla	Rubber tree, Umbrella tree	2, 7
Buddleja davidii	Buddleia, Butterfly bush	2
Buxus sempervirens	Boxwood	2, 7a
Caladium spp.	Caladium	7
Camellia japonica	Camellia	2
Caryota urens	Sago Palm	2, 7
Catharanthus roseus	Vinca	2
Ceanothus sanguineus	Wild lilac	3
Ceanothus spp.	Ceanothus, California lilac, Snowball	3
Cedrus atlantica	Atlas cedar	2, 4
Cedrus spp.	White cedar	2, 4
Cercis occidentalis	Western redbud	2
Chamaecyparis spp.	Cypress, Leyland cypress	1
Chamaecyparis pisifera	Sawara cypress	1
Chamaedora elegans	Parlor palm	7
Chrysanthemum spp.	Chrysanthemums	2, 7c
Clethra alnifolia	Clethra, White alder	2
Cornus spp.	Dogwood, Pink dogwood, Flowering dogwood	2b, 3

Cornus florida	Dogwood	2b, 3
Cortaderia selloana	Pampas grass	3
BOTANICAL NAME	**COMMON NAME**	**DISEASES**
Cotoneaster adpressus	Creeping cotoneaster	7
Cotoneaster horizontalis	Cotoneaster - variegated rockspray	7
Cyclamen spp.	Cyclamen	7c
Cyperus spp.	Cyperus	1
Delphinium spp.	Larkspur	2
~~**BOTANICAL NAME**~~	~~**COMMON NAME**~~	~~**DISEASES**~~
Dianthus caryophyllus	Carnation	3, 4
Dianthus spp.	Pink	3, 4
Dieffenbachia spp.	Dumb Cane	2
Dietes iridiodes	African iris, Butterfly iris	4c
Digitalis spp.	Foxglove	2, 3
Epipremnum spp.	Pothos	2
Erica dareyensis	Heather	2
Euonymus alata	Dwarf winged euonymus	2
Euonymus alatus	Burning bush	2
Euonymus japonicus	Evergreen euonymus	2
Euphorbia spp.	Poinsettia	2a
Fatsia japonica	Japanese fatsia, Paper plant	2
Ficus spp.	Fig	2
Forsythia viridissima	Forsythia	2
Gaillardia spp.	Blanket Flower	2
Gardenia jasminoides	Gardenia	3
Geranium spp.	Cranesbill	5b
Gerbera jamesonii	Gerber daisy, Transvaal daisy	3
Hedera algeriensis	Algerian ivy	2
Hedera helix	English ivy	2
Hibiscus moscheutos	Hibiscus	2, 3
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	Hibiscus	2, 3
Hibiscus syriacus	Rose of Sharon	2, 3
Hosta spp.	Hosta	2
Hydrangea macrophylla	French hydrangea	2, 3
Hydrangea spp.	Hydrangea	2, 3
Ilex spp.	Holly, Winterberry, Yaupon	3
Impatiens spp.[1]	Balsam, Impatiens[1]	2a, 7a
Iris xiphium	Iris (bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	2e
Itea virginica	Virginia willow	3, 4
Juniperus procumbens	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus scopulorum	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus spp.	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus virginiana	Red cedar	1a, 4
Lagerstroemia indica	Crapemyrtle	2, 3
Laurus nobilis	Laurel	3

Lilium spp.	Asiatic Lily	2
Liriope muscari	Lily turf	2
Lobularia maritima	Sweet alyssum	7
BOTANICAL NAME	**COMMON NAME**	**DISEASES**
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern magnolia	2
Magnolia soulangiana	Saucer magnolia	2
Magnolia spp.	Magnolia	2
Malus spp.	Crabapple (See Table 4 for variety list)	2j
Nandina domestica	Nandina	2
Nerium oleander	Oleander, Rose bay	2
~~**BOTANICAL NAME**~~	~~**COMMON NAME**~~	~~**DISEASES**~~
Pelargonium spp.	Geranium	3, 4, 5b
Pennisetum alopecuroides	Grass	2
Peperomia spp.	Baby rubber plant	2, 7
Petunia spp.	Petunia	6a
Phalaris spp.	Dwarf pampas grass	3
Philodendron spp.	Philodendron	2
Phlox spp.	Phlox	3
Phoenix dactylifera	Date palm	2, 7
Phoenix roebelenii	Roebelin's palm	2, 7
Photinia glabra	Red-tip photinia	2, 3, 4
Picea abies	Norway spruce	1
Picea glauca	White spruce	1
Picea pungens	Blue spruce	1
Pieris japonica	Japanese andromeda	2, 7
Pinus muhgo	Muhgo pine	1b, 4
Pinus nigra	Black pine	1b, 4
Pinus silvestris	Scotch pine	1
Pinus spp.	Pine	1b, 4
Pinus strobus	Eastern white pine	1b, 4
Pittosporum spp.	Australian laurel	3,4
Pittosporum tobira	Mock orange	3, 4
Plectranthus spp.	Swedish ivy, Coleus	2
Populus spp.	Aspen Tree	2
Potentilla spp.	Cinquefoil	2
Primula spp.	Primrose	2
Prunus pumila	Cherry	2, 5
Prunus spp.	Flowering plum, Purple leaf plum	2, 5
Pseudotsuga spp.	Douglas fir	1, 4
Pyrus calleryana	Bradford's pear	3
Quercus falcata	Red oak	2, 3
Quercus palustris	Pin oak	2, 3
Rhaphiolepsis indica	Indian hawthorn	2, 3, 4
Rhododendron spp.	Azaleas, Rhododendron	2b, 3, 6, 7
Rhododendron spp.	Glacier Azalea	2b, 3, 6, 7

Rosa spp.	Rose	2a, 2c, 3c, 4b
Rosmarinus spp.	Rosemary (prostrate)	2
Rudbeckia hirta	Black-eyed susan	2
Salvia spp.	Sage	3, 4
BOTANICAL NAME	**COMMON NAME**	**DISEASES**
Schlumbergera	Holiday cactus	2, 7
Sedum spp.	Orpine, Stonecrop	2
Sempervivum spp.	Live-forever, House Leek	2
Setaria spp.	Ribbon-grass	2, 3
Spathiphyllum floribundium	Peace lily	2, 7
Spirea bumalda	Spirea	3
Spirea japonica	Spirea	3
~~**BOTANICAL NAME**~~	~~**COMMON NAME**~~	~~**DISEASES**~~
Syagrus romanzoffi anum	Queen palm	2
Tagetes spp.	Marigold	2a
Taxus baccata	Spreading yew	7
Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	4
Thujopsis spp.	Arborvitae	2
Thymus serphyllum	Creeping thyme	2
Tsuga heterophylla	Western hemlock	4
Tsuga spp.	Hemlock	4
Verbena spp.	Verbena, Vervain	3
Viburnum spp.	Viburnum	2, 3, 4
Vinca spp.	Periwinkle	2, 6a
Viola spp.[1]	Viola, Pansy[1]	2
Wiegela florida	Pink wiegela	2
Yucca spp.	Yucca	7
Zinnia spp.	Zinnia	2a, 3

[1]Do not exceed 2 oz./100 gallons on these species.

TABLE 3
Tolerant Plants Listed by Common Name

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Abelia	*Abelia* spp.
Andromeda, Japanese	*Pieris japonica*
Arborvitae	*Thujopsis* spp.
Aspen Trees	*Populus* spp.
Aster	*Aster* spp.
Aucuba, Japanese	*Aucuba japonica*
Azalea, Glacier	*Rhododendron* spp.
Azaleas	*Rhododendron* spp.
Balsam	*Impatiens* spp.
Barberry	*Berberis thunbergii*
Begonia (except Rieger Begonia)	*Begonia* spp.
Birch, River	*Betula nigra*
Black-Eyed Susan	*Rudbeckia hirta*
Blanket Flower	*Gaillardia* spp.
Bougainvillea	*Bougainvillea* spp.

Boxwood	*Buxus sempervirens*
Buddleia	*Buddleia davidii*
Bugle	*Ajuga reptans*
Bugleweed	*Ajuga reptans*
Burning Bush	*Euonymus alatus*
COMMON NAME	**BOTANICAL NAME**
Butterfly Bush	*Buddleia davidii*
Cactus, Holiday	*Schlumbergera*
Caladium	*Caladium* spp.
Camellia	*Camellia japonica*
Carnation	*Dianthus caryophyllus*
Ceanothus	*Ceanothus* spp.
Cedar, Atlas	*Cedrus atlantica*
~~**COMMON NAME**~~	~~**BOTANICAL NAME**~~
Cedar, Red	*Juniperus virginiana*
Cedar, Western Red	*Thuja plicata*
Cedar, White	*Cedrus* spp.
Cherry	*Prunus pumila*
Christmas Trees (see Fraser fir, Scotch pine and Douglas fir)	
Chrysanthemum	*Chrysanthemum* spp.
Cinquefoil	*Potentilla* spp.
Clethra	*Clethra alnifolia*
Coleus	*Plectranthus* spp.
Cotoneaster, Creeping	*Cotoneaster adpressus*
Cotoneaster, Variegated Rockspray	*Cotoneaster horizontalis*
Crabapple (See Table 4 for variety list)	*Malus* spp.
Cranesbill	*Geranium* spp.
Crapemyrtle	*Lagerstroemia indica*
Cyclamen	*Cyclamen* spp.
Cyperus	*Cyperus* spp.
Cypress, Sawara	*Chamaecyparis pisifera*
Cypress, Leyland	*Chamaecyparis* spp.
Daisy, Gerber	*Gerbera jamesonii*
Daisy, Transvaal	*Gerbera jamesonii*
Dogwood	*Cornus* spp.
Dogwood	*Cornus florida*
Dogwood, Pink	*Cornus* spp.
Dumbcane	*Dieffenbachia* spp.
Euonymus, Dwarf Winged	*Euonymus alata*
Euonymus, Evergreen	*Euonymus japonicus*
Evergreen, Chinese	*Aglaonema* spp.
Fatsia, Japanese	*Fatsia japonica*
Fig	*Ficus* spp.
Fir, Douglas	*Pseudotsuga* spp.
Fir, Fraser	*Abies fraseri*
Floss Flower	*Ageratum* spp.

Forsythia	*Forsythia viridissima*
Foxglove	*Digitalis* spp.
Gardenia	*Gardenia jasminoides*
Geranium	*Pelargonium* spp.
Grass	*Pennisetum alopecuroides*
Grass, Dwarf Pampas	*Phalaris* spp.
COMMON NAME	**BOTANICAL NAME**
Grass, Pampas	*Cortaderia selloana*
Hawthorn, Indian	*Rhaphiolepsis indica*
Heather	*Erica dareyensis*
Hemlock	*Tsuga* spp.
Hemlock, Western	*Tsuga heterophylla*
Hibiscus	*Hibiscus moscheutos*
Hibiscus	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*
~~**COMMON NAME**~~	~~**BOTANICAL NAME**~~
Holly	*Ilex* spp.
Hosta	*Hosta* spp.
House Leek	*Sempervivum* spp.
Hydrangea	*Hydrangea* spp.
Hydrangea, French	*Hydrangea macrophylla*
Impatiens[1]	*Impatiens* spp.[1]
Iris (bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	*Iris xiphium*
Iris, African	*Dietes iridiodes*
Iris, Butterfly	*Dietes iridiodes*
Ivy, Algerian	*Hedera algeriensis*
Ivy, English	*Hedera helix*
Ivy, Swedish	*Plectranthus* spp.
Juniper	*Juniperus procumbens*
Juniper	*Juniperus scopulorum*
Juniper	*Juniperus* spp.
Larkspur	*Delphinium* spp.
Laurel	*Laurus nobilis*
Laurel, Australian	*Pittosporum* spp.
Laurel, Japanese	*Aucuba japonica*
Lilac, California	*Ceanothus* spp.
Lilac, Wild	*Ceanothus sanguineus*
Lily, Asiatic	*Lilium* spp.
Lily, Peace	*Spathiphyllum floribundium*
Lily Turf	*Liriope muscari*
Live-Forever	*Sempervivum* spp.
Magnolia	*Magnolia* spp.
Magnolia, Saucer	*Magnolia soulangiana*
Magnolia, Southern	*Magnolia grandiflora*
Maple, Japanese	*Acer palmatum*
Maple, Sugar	*Acer saccharum*
Marigold	*Tagetes* spp.
Mock Orange	*Pittosporum tobira*

Mugwort	*Artemisia* spp.
Nandina	*Nandina domestica*
Oak, Pin	*Quercus palustris*
Oak, Red	*Quercus falcata*
Oleander	*Nerium oleander*
Orpine	*Sedum* spp.
Palm, Date	*Phoenix dactylifera*
COMMON NAME	**BOTANICAL NAME**
Palm, Parlor	*Chamaedora elegans*
Palm, Queen	*Syagrus romanzoffianum*
Palm, Roebelin's	*Phoenix roebelenii*
Palm, Sago	*Caryota urens*
Pansy[1]	*Viola* spp.[1]
Paper Plant	*Fatsia japonica*
Pear, Bradford	*Pyrus calleryana*
~~**COMMON NAME**~~	~~**BOTANICAL NAME**~~
Periwinkle	*Vinca* spp.
Petunia	*Petunia* spp.
Philodendron	*Philodendron* spp.
Phlox	*Phlox* spp.
Photinia, Red-Tip	*Photinia glabra*
Pine	*Pinus* spp.
Pine, Black	*Pinus nigra*
Pine, Eastern White	*Pinus strobus*
Pine, Muhgo	*Pinus muhgo*
Pine, Scotch	*Pinus sylvestris*
Pink	*Dianthus* spp.
Plum, Flowering	*Prunus* spp.
Plum, Purple Leaf	*Prunus* spp.
Poinsettia	*Euphorbia* spp.
Poplar	*Populus trichocarpa*
Pothos	*Epipremnum* spp.
Primrose	*Primula* spp.
Pussy's-Foot	*Ageratum* spp.
Redbud, Western	*Cercis occidentalis*
Rhododendron	*Rhododendron* spp.
Ribbon-Grass	*Setaria* spp.
Rose of Sharon	*Hibiscus syriacus*
Rose	*Rosa* spp.
Rose Bay	*Nerium oleander*
Rosemary (Prostrate)	*Rosmarinus* spp.
Rubber Plant, Baby	*Peperomia* spp.
Rubber Tree	*Brassaia actinophylla*
Sage	*Salvia* spp.
Sagebrush	*Artemisia* spp.
Snap Dragon	*Antirrhinum* spp.
Snowball	*Ceanothus* spp.

Spirea	*Spirea bumalda*
Spirea	*Spirea japonica*
Spruce, Blue	*Picea pungens*
Spruce, Norway	*Picea abies*
Spruce, White	*Picea glauca*
Starwort	*Aster* spp.
Stonecrop	*Sedum* spp.
Sweet Alyssum	*Lobularia maritime*
COMMON NAME	**BOTANICAL NAME**
Thyme, Creeping	*Thymus serphyllum*
Umbrella Tree	*Brassaia actinophylla*
Verbena	*Verbena* spp.
Vervain	*Verbena* spp.
Viburnum	*Viburnum* spp.
Vinca	*Catharanthus roseus*
Viola	*Viola* spp.
COMMON NAME	**BOTANICAL NAME**
White Alder	*Clethora* spp.
Wiegela, Pink	*Wiegela florida*
Willow, Virginia	*Itea virginica*
Winterberry	*Ilex* spp.
Wormwood	*Artemisia* spp.
Yaupon	*Ilex* spp.
Yew, Spreading	*Taxus baccata*
Yucca	*Yucca* spp.
Zebra Plant	*Aphelandra* spp.
Zinnia	*Zinnia* spp.

[1]Do not exceed 2 oz/100 gallons on these species.

TABLE 4
Tolerant Varieties of Crabapple Species (Genus *Malus*)
Tolerant Varieties of *Malus*

Arkansas Black	Eleyi	Mary Potter	*seiboldii*
atrosanguinea	Enterprise	Molten Lava	Selkirk
baccata	Evereste	New Centennial	Sentinel
baccata var. *jackii*	Eyelynn	Ormiston Roy	Silver Moon
baccata var. *mandshurica floribunda*	*floribunda*	Pink Satin	Silverdrift
Callaway	Gloriosa	Prairie Maid	Sinai Fire
Candymint Sargent	Golden Delicious	Prairifire	*Spectablis*
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 5
Intolerant Plants†

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Apple	*Malus domestica*
Crabapple - Flame variety	*Malus* spp.
Crabapple - Brandywine variety	*Malus* spp.
Crabapple - Novamac variety	*Malus* spp.
Cherry, Flowering-Yoshino variety	*Prunus yedoensis*
COMMON NAME	**BOTANICAL NAME**
Leatherleaf Fern	*Rumohra adianformis* and other species
Privet	*Ligustrum* spp.

†Do not apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG to these species or varieties

CONIFERS INCLUDING CHRISTMAS TREES, COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION ROSES

Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be used to control certain diseases on conifers in production (indoor and outdoor) and landscape situations.

Please see the **ORNAMENTALS** section for more detailed directions for use in landscape situations.

For 4 oz. pack size: **See Azoxystrobin 50 WG Rate Conversion Chart Specifically for 4 oz. Pack Size** below.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz. product/A (lbs. a.i./A)	Remarks
Conifers including Christmas Trees	Diplodia tip blight (*Diplodia pinea*) Lophodermium needlecast (*Lophodermium pinastri*) Swiss needlecast (*Phaeocrytopus gaumannii*)	3.2-8.0 (0.10-0.25)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance and removal of plant debris in which inoculum may overwinter. **Resistance Management:** Do not apply more than four sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than eight applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG per acre per year. **Application Directions:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG applications should begin prior to disease development and continue

			throughout the season at intervals of 7-21 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at labeled rates.
Specific Use Restrictions: Do not apply more than 4.0 pounds product/acre/season (2.0 lbs. a.i./A).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz. product/A (lbs. a.i./A)	Remarks
Roses (Commercial Rose Production)	Downy Mildew (*Peronospora sparsa*) Powdery Mildew (*Sphaerotheca pannosa*) Rust (*Phragmidium mucronatum, P. tuberculatum,* and other *Phragmidium* spp.) Septoria Leaf Spot (*Septoria rosea*) Alternaria Leaf Spot (*Alternaria alternata*)	1.6-8.0 (0.05-0.25)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management, and proper timing and placement of irrigation. **Resistance Management:** Do not make more than four (4) sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than eight applications per acre per year. **Application Directions:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG application should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at intervals of 7-21 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at labeled rates. **Plant Safety:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG has been shown to be safe when applied to roses. However, all varieties of roses have not been evaluated for safety. Small scale variety safety testing must be conducted to ensure plant safety prior to large scale application. In addition, do not tank mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizer, etc. unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to roses.
Specific Use Restrictions: Do not apply more than 4.0 lbs product/acre/season (2.0 lbs. a.i./A).			

Azoxystrobin 50 WG Rate Conversion Chart

Oz. Product/A	Lb. a.i./A	Treated Acres/Lb. Product
0.9	0.03	17.8
1.6	0.05	10.0
2.0	0.06	8.0
2.2	0.07	7.3
2.5	0.08	6.4
3.0	0.09	5.3
3.2	0.10	5.0
3.5	0.11	4.6
4.0	0.13	4.0
4.3	0.135	3.7
4.5	0.14	3.6
5.1	0.16	3.1
5.5	0.17	2.9
6.0	0.19	2.7
6.4	0.20	2.5
7.0	0.22	2.3
7.5	0.23	2.1
8.0	0.25	2.0
8.5	0.27	1.9
9.0	0.28	1.8
9.6	0.30	1.7
10.0	0.31	1.6
10.5	0.33	1.5
11.0	0.34	1.5
11.5	0.36	1.4
12.0	0.38	1.3
12.5	0.39	1.3
12.8	0.40	1.3

Azoxystrobin 50 WG Rate Conversion Chart Specifically for 4 oz. Pack Size
(For use with 4 oz. package size only)

Oz. Product/A	Oz. Product/1000 sq. ft.	Treated Acres/4 oz. Product
1.0	0.025	4.0
1.5	0.035	2.7
2.0	0.05	2.0
2.5	0.06	1.6
3.0	0.07	1.3
3.5	0.08	1.1
4.0	0.09	1.0
4.5	0.1	0.9
5.0	0.11	0.8
5.5	0.13	0.73
6.0	0.14	0.67
6.5	0.15	0.62
7.0	0.16	0.57

Oz. Product/A	Oz. Product/1000 sq. ft.	Treated Acres/4 oz. Product
7.5	0.17	0.53
8.0	0.18	0.5
8.7	0.2	0.46
13.1	0.3	0.31
17.4	0.4	0.23
26.1	0.6	0.15
30.5	0.7	0.13

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE 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, cover spill with moist sand, soil, or sawdust. Transfer to a container for disposal. Wash the spillage area with water. Washings must be prevented from entering surface water drains.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable Container (flexible-bag-all weights): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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

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

Refillable Container: Refillable container. Refill this container with aluminum tris only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire direction for use, conditions of warranties and limitations of liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following **CONDITIONS, DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES,** and **LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY.**

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risk associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Control Solutions, Inc. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, Control Solutions, Inc. makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond the statements made on this label. No agent of Control Solutions, Inc. is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Control Solutions, Inc. disclaims any liability whatsoever for special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid or at Control Solutions, Inc. election, the replacement of product.

File name: Azoxystrobin 50 WG - Master label proposed 4-8-2013 (revised & resubmitted 11/20/13); NOR 11/26/13

CONTROL
SOLUTIONS
incorporated

February 27, 2014

3/31

Document Processing Desk (NOTIF)
Office of Pesticide Programs (7504P)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Room S-4900, One Potomac Yard
2777 S. Crystal Drive
Arlington, VA 22202-4501

Re: Notification of Alternate Brand Name (ABN)
EPA Reg. No. 53883-343 / Azoxystrobin 50 WG

Dear Sir or Madam:

Control Solutions, Inc. (CSI) is requesting a notification to add an alternate brand name "Strobe™ 50WG" to EPA registration label # 53883-343.

"This notification is consistent with the provisions of PR Notice 98-10 and EPA regulations at 40 CFR 152.46, and no other changes have been made to the labeling or the confidential statement of formula of this product. I understand that it is a violation of 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1001 to willfully make any false statement to EPA. I further understand that if this notification is not consistent with the terms of PR Notice 98-10 and 40 CFR 152.46, this product may be in violation of FIFRA and I may be subject to enforcement action and penalties under sections 12 and 14 of FIFRA."

The following documents are enclosed in support of this application
- 8570-1
- Label - highlighted and un-highlighted

Please contact me directly should you need any additional information.

Sincerely,

Shannon Cooley

Shannon Cooley
Regulatory Affairs

5903 Genoa Red Bluff • Pasadena, TX 77507-1041 • www.controlsolutionsinc.com
281-892-2500 • Fax 281-892-2501 • 800-242-5562

Please read instructions on reverse before co[illegible]ing form. Form Approved. OMB No. 2070-0060.

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, DC 20460-0001	☐ Registration ☐ Amendment ☒ Other	OPP Identifier Number

Application for Pesticide – Section I

1. Company/Product Number	2. EPA Product Manager	3. Proposed Classification
Control Solutions Inc/53883-343	Shaja B. Joyner	☒ None ☐ Restricted
4. Company/ Product (Name) Azoxystrobin 50 WG	PM # 20	
5. Name and Address of Applicant (*Include ZIP Code*) Control Solutions, Inc. 5903 Genoa-Red Bluff Pasadena, TX 77507-1041 ☐ *Check if this is a new address*	**6. Expedited Review.** In accordance with FIFRA Section 3(c)(3)(b)(i) my product is similar or identical in composition and labeling to: EPA Reg. No. Product Name	

Section – II

☐ Amendment – Explain below.	☐ Final printed labels in response to Agency letter dated _____
☐ Resubmission in response to Agency letter dated _____	☐ "Me Too" Application.
☒ Notification – Explain below.	☐ Other – Explain below.

Explanation: Use additional page(s) if necessary. (For Section I and Section II.)

Alternate Brand Name Notification: This notification is consistent with the provisions of PR Notice 98-10 and EPA regulations at 40 CFR 152.46, and no other changes have been made to the labeling or the confidential statement of formula for this product. I understand that it is a violation of 18 USC Sec. 1001 to willfully make any false statement to EPA. I further understand that if this notification is not consistent with the terms of PR Notice 98-10 and 40 CFR 152.46, this product may be in violation of FIFRA and I may be subject to enforcement action and penalties under Sections 12 and 14 of FIFRA.

Section – III

1. Material This Product Will Be Packaged In:

Child Resistant Packaging	Unit Packaging	Water Soluble Packaging	2. Type of Container
☐ Yes*	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Metal
☒ No	☒ No	☒ No	☒ Plastic
Certification must be submitted	If "Yes" Unit Packaging Wt. / No. Per Container	If "Yes" Packaging Wt. / No. Per Container	☐ Glass ☐ Paper ☐ Other (Specify): _____

3. Location of Net Contents Information	4. Size(s) Retail Container	5. Location of Label Directions
☒ Label ☐ Container		☒ On Label ☐ On Labeling Accompanying Product

6. Manner in Which Label is Affixed to Product ☐ Lithograph ☐ Stenciled ☐ Paper glued ☒ Other – Printed; Self-adhesive

Section – IV

1. Contact Point (***Complete items directly below for identification of individual to be contacted, if necessary, to process this application***).

Name	Title	Telephone No. (Include Area Code)
Shannon Cooley	Regulatory Specialist	(281) 892-2521 scooley@controlsolutionsinc.com

Certification

I certify that the statements I have made on this form and all attachments thereto are true, accurate and complete. I acknowledge that any knowingly false or misleading statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under applicable law.

2. Signature	3. Title	8. Date Application Received
Shannon Cooley	Regulatory Specialist	(Stamped)
4. Typed Name: Shannon Cooley	5. Date: 2/27/14	

EPA Form 8570-1 (Rev. 8-94) Previous editions are obsolete.

(Master Label)

Group	11	Fungicide

AZOXYSTROBIN 50 WG

Broad Spectrum Fungicide for Control of Plant Diseases in Turf and Ornamentals
Alternate Brand Name: STROBE™50WG

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: **% BY WT.**
Azoxystrobin: methyl (2*E*)-2-(2-{[6-(2-cyanophenoxy)pyrimidin-4-yl]oxy}phenyl) -3-methoxyacrylate* 50.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: 50.0%
TOTAL 100.0%

Contains 0.5 lb. active ingredient per pound of product.
*IUPAC

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Manufactured for:
Control Solutions, Inc.
5903 Genoa Red Bluff
Pasadena, TX 77507

EPA Reg. No. 53883-343 EPA Est. No. [redacted]

NET CONTENTS: _____ Pounds

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 do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 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 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • 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. You may also contact SafetyCall® International for emergency medical treatment at (866) 897-8050.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed, and absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. 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.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category **A** on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber, or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks

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.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

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:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.
- Remove clothing 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 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 immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to the use of this product.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

The Non-Agricultural Use Requirements box applies when this product is used to control diseases on turf and ornamentals on golf courses, lawns, and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial, and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas, and athletic fields.

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 areas while unprotected humans or domestic animals are present in the treatment areas. Because some states may require a more restrictive re-entry interval, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Do not allow entry into treatment area until area that was treated is dry..

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is a broad spectrum preventative fungicide with systemic and curative properties and can be used for the control of many important plant diseases.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied as a foliar spray, in alternating spray programs, or in tank mixes with other registered pesticides. All applications must be made according to the use directions found on this label and the labels of tank mix products.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not graze or feed clippings from treated turf areas to animals.

SPRAY DRIFT PRECAUTIONS AND PHYTOTOXICITY NOTICE

Attention: AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees and apple fruit, as Azoxystrobin 50 WG is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties. Do not spray Azoxystrobin 50 WG where spray drift will reach apple trees. Do not spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application. Conditions which may contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, sprayer nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, etc. Contact your state extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area. Do not use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG has demonstrated some phytotoxic effects when mixed with products that are formulated as emulsifiable concentrates (ECs). These effects are enhanced if applications are made under cool, cloudy conditions, and these conditions remain for several days following application. In addition, adjuvants that contain some form of silicone have also contributed to phytotoxicity.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM)/DISEASE MANAGEMENT

Integrate Azoxystrobin 50 WG into an overall disease and pest management strategy whenever the use of a fungicide is required. Follow cultural practices that are known to reduce disease development. Consult your local authorities for additional treatment programs that are compatible with the principles of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), which include the use of disease-resistant turf varieties, cultural practices, pest scouting, disease forecasting systems, etc.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is a Group 11 fungicide. The mode of action is the inhibition of the Qo (quinone outside) site within the electron transport system, as well as disruption of membrane synthesis by blocking demethylation [Group 11]. Fungal pathogens can develop resistance to products with the same mode of action when used repeatedly. Because resistance development can't be predicted, use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for turf and its use area. Consult your local or state agricultural authorities for resistance management strategies that are complimentary to those in this label. Resistance management strategies include alternating and/or tank mixing with products having different modes of action or limiting the total number of applications per season. If no resistance recommendation is specified on number of applications is specified in the directions for use on turf, follow the recommendations in the table below.

If planned total number of fungicide applications is:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Recommended Solo QoI Fungicide Sprays:	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4
Recommended QoI Fungicide Sprays in mixture (tank mix or formulated):	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6

In situations requiring multiple sprays, develop season-long spray programs for Group 11 (QoI) Fungicides. In turf where two sequential Group 11 Fungicide applications are made, they

should be alternated with two or more applications of a fungicide that is not in Group 11. If more than 12 applications are made, observe the following guidelines:

- When using a QoI Fungicide as a solo product, the number of applications should be no more than 1/3 (33%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.
- For QoI mixes in programs in which tank mixes or premixes of QoI with mixing partners of a different modes of action are utilized, the number of QoI-containing applications should be no more than ½ (50%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.
- In programs in which applications of QoI are made with both solo products and mixtures, the number of QoI-containing applications should be no more than ½ (50%) of the total number of fungicide applied per season.

If a Group 11 Fungicide is applied, do not make another application with a Group 11 Fungicide for at least 3 weeks.

SPRAYING AND MIXING

Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied with all types of spray equipment commonly used for making ground applications. Do not apply through any type of ultra-low volume (ULV) spray system. Proper adjustments and calibration of spraying equipment to give good canopy penetration and coverage is essential for good disease control. The higher rates in the rate range and/or shorter spray intervals may be required under conditions of heavy infection pressure, highly susceptible varieties, or when environmental conditions conductive to disease exist. Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG in sufficient water volume for adequate coverage and canopy penetration.

Spray Solution Preparation

To prepare spray solution, partially fill the spray tank with clean water and begin agitation. Add the specified amount of Azoxystrobin 50 WG to the tank, allowing time for good dispersion, then add an adjuvant if suggested. If tank mixes are required, add products to the spray tank in the following order: Azoxystrobin 50 WP, then other WG or dry flowable formulations, then wettable powders and flowable (aqueous suspensions) last. Finish filling the tank to the desired volume to obtain the proper spray concentration. Maintain agitation throughout the entire spraying operation. Do not allow the spray mixture to stand overnight or for prolonged periods. Make up only the amount of spray required for immediate use. Thoroughly clean sprayers immediately after application.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is compatible with many commonly used fungicides, liquid fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides, and biological control products. If tank mixes are desired, observe all directions, precautions, and limitations on labeling of all products used. Consult compatibility charts or other authorities for compatibility information.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is incompatible with many fertilizers when low water volumes are used for in-furrow applications. Cold temperatures and water quality exacerbate these compatibility problems. Conduct a physical compatibility test as described below. Do not combine Azoxystrobin 50 WG in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants, or fertilizers unless compatibility charts or your own prior use has shown that the combination is physically compatible, effective, and non-injurious under your conditions of use. If physical compatibility is unknown, follow the procedure outlined in the **Physical Compatibility Test** section of the label below.

Physical Compatibility Test: Use a suitable container (1 pint) and mix a small amount of spray solution by adding each component in the order and ratio as required for making large amounts of the tank mix solution. Stir the contents and allow them to settle for 20 minutes.

Solutions that stay in suspension or can be remixed readily are considered physically compatible. Increased compatibility may result if a buffering agent is used.

CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

ApplicationsThrough Sprinkler and Drip Chemigation Systems

Spray Preparation: Chemical tank and injector system must be thoroughly cleaned. Flush system with clean water.

Use Precautions for Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation Applications

Drip Irrigation: Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field-grown ornamentals for soil-borne disease control. Apply 2-16 oz. (0.0625-0.5 lb. a.i./A) Azoxystrobin 50 WG per acre as a preventative disease application. Ensure that the soil or potting media has adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application.

Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, delay subsequent irrigation (water only) for at least for 24 hours following a drip application.

Sprinkler Irrigation: Apply this product through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system except as specified on this label.

Apply with center pivot or continuous-move equipment distributing 1/2 acre-inch or less during treatment. In general, use the least amount of water required for proper distribution and coverage. If stationary systems (solid set, handlines or wheellines other than continuous-move) are used, inject this product into no more than the last 20-30 minutes of the set. Do not apply when winds are greater than 10-15 mph to avoid drift or wind skips. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

System Requirements

- Plant injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform treated water. Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control. Maintain good agitation during the entire application period.
- If you have questions about calibration, contact a State Extension Service specialist, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
- 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, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

- Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water.
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
- Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application 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.

TURF

Azoxystrobin 50 WG can be used for control of certain pathogens causing foliar, stem, and root diseases including leaf and stem blights, leaf spots, patch diseases, mildew, molds and rusts of turfgrass plants. Use Azoxystrobin 50 WG to control certain 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 (IPM): Sound turf management resulting in healthy, vigorous turf is the foundation of a good IPM program. Cultural practices such as proper choice of turf variety, nutrient management, proper cutting height, thatch management, and proper watering, drainage, and moisture stress management should be integrated with the use of fungicides to increase turf vigor and reduce the susceptibility to disease. Immunoassay detection kits and extension service diagnostic services can assist in the early and accurate identification of causal organisms and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

Resistance Management: Some turf disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to products used repeatedly for their control. Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG in a tank mix or alternation program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. Since Azoxystrobin 50 WG is a strobilurin fungicide, avoid alternation with other strobilurins. Do not apply more than two sequential Azoxystrobin 50 WG applications for Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. control. For all other diseases when Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. are not present, do not apply more than three sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG.

Application Directions: Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG prior to disease development. Mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with the required amount of water and apply as a dilute spray application in 2-4 gallons of water per 1000 square feet (87-174 gallons per acre). Repeat applications at specified intervals for as long as required. For spot treatments, use 0.2 oz. Azoxystrobin 50 WG per 1 to 2 gallons of water. Do not apply more than 10 lbs. product/acre/year (3.7 oz. product/1000 square feet/year). Make applications by ground only.

For use with soil injection applications: Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG through a liquid fungicide injector for the control of ectrotrophic root diseases such as summer patch and take-all patch. Use Azoxystrobin 50 WG only in liquid injection equipment specifically designated for pesticide use.

Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG at 0.2 to 0.4 oz. per 1000 sq. ft. Spray carrier volume should fall within 30-150 gal. of water per 1000 sq. ft. Use injection hole spacing of 1 inch by 1 inch for optimum control. Injection depth should be no greater than 2 inches. Optimum results occur at

one inch depth. Application timing should follow disease control strategies used for normal broadcast spray programs.

For use in the establishment of turfgrass from seed or in overseeding of dormant turfgrass: Use Azoxystrobin 50 WG for control of certain turfgrass diseases associated with turfgrass establishment from seed. Azoxystrobin 50 WG may also be used during overseeding of dormant turfgrass. Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be safely applied before or after seeding or at seedling germination and emergence to ryegrass, bentgrass, bluegrass, and fescue turfgrass types. Optimum application timing is during seeding. See **Application Directions** section above.

Rate Ranges: Use the shorter specified application interval and/or use the higher specified rate when prolonged favorable disease conditions exist.

Dollar Spot: Azoxystrobin 50 WG does not control dollar spot. During periods of dollar spot pressure, always mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with a product containing chlorothalonil or other dollar spot control fungicides. Azoxystrobin 50 WG is compatible in tank mixes with many other fungicides that control dollar spot. Follow directions found under **SPRAYING AND MIXING** section of this label.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION FOR TURF DISEASES

Target Diseases	Use Rate (oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Remarks*
Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum graminicola)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Use preventatively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Brown Patch *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Cool Weather Brown Patch Yellow Patch *(Rhizoctonia cerealis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Fairy Ring *(Lycoperdon* spp., *Agrocybe pediades,* and *Bovistra plumbea)*	0.4	28	Apply as soon as possible after fairy ring symptoms develop. Apply only in 4 gallons water per 1000 square feet (174 gallons/acre). Add the recommended rate of a wetting agent to the final spray. Severely damaged or thin turf may require reseeding. Fairy ring symptoms may take 2 to 3 weeks to disappear following application. Reapplication after 28 days may be required in some cases.
Fusarium Patch *(Microdochium nivale)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Use preventatively. Begin applications when conditions are

			favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Target Diseases	**Use Rate (oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)**	**Application Interval (days)**	**Remarks***
Gray Leaf Spot *(Pyricularia grisea)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Begin applications before disease is present and continue applications while conditions are favorable for disease development.
Gray Snow Mold Typhula blight *(Typhula incarnata)*	0.7 (when making a single application) 0.4 (when making two applications)	single application 10-28	Make a single application of 0.7 oz. or two applications of 0.4 oz. spaced 10-28 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide, such as a product containing chlorothalonil, may enhance control under severe disease pressure.
Leaf Rust Stem Rust Stripe Rust *(Puccinia* spp.*)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Leaf spot *(Bipolaris sorokiniana)*	0.2-0.4	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Melting Out *(Drechslera poae)*	0.2-0.4	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Necrotic Ring Spot *(Leptosphaeria korrae)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink Patch *(Limonomyses roseipellis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink Snow Mold *(Microdochium nivale)*	0.7 (when making a single application) 0.4 (when making two applications)	single application 10-28	Make a single application of 0.7 oz. or two applications of 0.4 oz. spaced 10-28 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide, such as a product containing chlorothalonil, may enhance control under severe disease pressure.
Powdery Mildew *(Erysiphe graminis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.

Target Diseases	Use Rate (oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Remarks*
Pythium Blight Pythium Root Rot *(Pythium aphanidermatum, Pythium* spp.*)*	0.2-0.4	10-14	Use preventatively. Begin applications before disease is present. During periods of prolonged favorable conditions, treat on the 10-day application interval. For use on newly seeded as well as established turf.
Red Thread *(Laetisaria fuciformis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Rhizoctonia Large Patch *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Southern Blight *(Sclerotium rolfsii)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Spring Dead Spot *(Leptosphaeria korrae) or (Gaeumannomyces graminis var. graminis)* or *(Ophiosphaerella herpotricha)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply 1 or 2 applications approximately one month prior to bermudagrass dormancy. 1/4" to 1/2" of irrigation directly after application is suggested. Reapply 14 to 28 days later.
Summer Patch *(Magnaporthe poae)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Take-all patch *(Gaeumannomyces graminis var. avenae)*	0.2-0.4	28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development. Make two applications (28 days apart) in the spring and two applications (28 days apart) in the fall.
Zoysia Patch *(Rhizoctonia solani and/or Gaeumannomyces incrustana)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply 1 or 2 applications approximately one month prior to zoyiagrass dormancy. Reapply 14 to 28 days later.

*Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG for control of Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. For all other diseases when Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. are not present, do not apply more than three sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG Rate Conversion Chart for Turf

Ounces Product Per 1000 Sq. Ft.	Ounces A.I. Per 1000 Sq. Ft.	Ounces Product Per Acre	Pounds Product Per Acre
0.20	0.10	8.7	0.5
0.30	0.15	13.1	0.8
0.40	0.20	17.4	1.1
0.70	0.35	30.5	1.9

Amount of Azoxystrobin 50 WG to Mix 100 Gallons for Turf Applications

Use Rate	Spray Volume (gallons/1000 square feet)		
	2.0 gals.	3.0 gals.	4.0 gals.
0.2 oz.	10 oz.	6.7 oz.	5 oz.
0.4 oz.	20 oz.	13.3 oz.	10 oz.
0.7 oz.	35 oz.	23.3 oz.	17.5 oz.

ORNAMENTALS

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is used 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. Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be used 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: Azoxystrobin 50 WG Fungicide should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management, and proper timing and placement of irrigation. Immunoassay detection kits and diagnostic services can assist in the early and accurate identification of causal organisms and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

Resistance Management: Some ornamental disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to fungicides used repeatedly for their control. Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG in an alternation or tank mix program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. Do not make more than three (3) sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action. A sound resistance management program would include blocks of three Azoxystrobin 50 WG applications separated by blocks of two alternate fungicide applications. Do not alternate Azoxystrobin 50 WG Fungicide with other strobilurin fungicides.

Application Directions: Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG as a broadcast or banded spray targeted at the foliage or crown of the plant. Apply to runoff in sufficient water to ensure complete coverage of the target plant. Good coverage and wetting of foliage is necessary for best control. Refer to the label for specific use directions for control of certain diseases. Repeat applications at specified intervals (plus alternations for resistance management) for as long as required. Make applications by ground only.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at specified intervals following resistance management guidelines. Azoxystrobin 50 WG Fungicide works best when used as part of a preventative disease management program. Use only surfactants approved for ornamental plants in combination with Azoxystrobin 50 WG. Do not use silicone-based products with Azoxystrobin 50 WG due to

possible phytotoxicity. Always test tank mixes on a small group of representative plants prior to broadscale use.

Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG at use rates of 1-4 oz./100 gallons (0.5-2 oz./50 gallons) and every 7-28 days (or as otherwise specified for a specific plant or disease). The addition of a non-silicone based wetter-sticker at the recommended use rate may enhance coverage on hard-to-wet plant foliage. Under most conditions and for most diseases, apply 2-4 oz./100 gallons (1-2 oz./50 gallons) on a 7-14 day interval. Under light to moderate disease pressure, use the lower rates (1-2 oz./100 gallons or 0.5-1 oz./50 gallons) on intervals of 7-14 days or the higher rates (3-4 oz./100 gallons or 1.5-2 oz./50 gallons) on intervals of 14-28 days. Under environmental conditions which promote severe disease development, use the higher rates (3-4 oz./100 gallons or 1.5-2 oz./50 gallons) on intervals of 7-14 days. Use of Azoxystrobin 50 WG as a "rescue" (late curative or eradicant) treatment may not always result in satisfactory disease control.

Ornamental Use Precautions

- Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied to certain varieties of crabapple for control of apple scab. Azoxystrobin 50 WG has been shown to be safer when applied to the species and varieties listed in Table 4. However, due to the large number of genera, species, and varieties of crabapple, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to Azoxystrobin 50 WG. The professional user should conduct small scale testing to ensure plant safety prior to broadscale commercial use on plant genera and species not listed on this label.

Ornamental Use Restrictions

- Do not apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG to apple or cherry trees (flowering, Yoshino variety) due to possible phytotoxicity.
- Do not use spray equipment that has applied Azoxystrobin 50 WG for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.
- Do not exceed 10 lbs. product/crop acre/year or 8 applications/crop/year.
- Do not exceed 600 gallons spray volume per acre for foliar applications. For drench and crown applications, do not exceed 2 pints volume per square foot.
- Do not tank mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, adjuvants, etc., unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to ornamental plants.

Drench Application: Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied to control soil-borne, seedling, and crown diseases of production ornamentals (greenhouse, shade house, and container grown) as a preventative, drench treatment prior to infection. Good coverage of the pre-infection area (root zone, root ball, crown, etc.) is necessary for satisfactory control. Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be drench applied to container grown ornamentals using 0.2-0.9 oz./100 gallons of water. Apply 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area on an interval of 7-28 days. Apply drench prior to infection as healthy roots are necessary to optimize product uptake, systemic translocation, and disease protection.

For resistance management, do not make more than three (3) sequential drench applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action.

Use care before making application of Azoxystrobin 50 WG as a drench to small bedding plants in the seedling/plug stage due to possible phytotoxicity. Test a limited quantity of plants prior to full-scale application.

Drip Irrigation: Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field-grown ornamentals for soil-borne disease control. Apply 2-16

oz. Azoxystrobin 50 WG per acre as a preventative disease application. The soil or potting media must have adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application. Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, delay subsequent irrigation (water only) for at least for 24 hours following drip application.

TABLE 1
Diseases Controlled

When used in accordance with the label directions, Azoxystrobin 50 WG will provide control of the following diseases of ornamental plants:

DISEASE (Pathogen)	**Use Rates and Remarks**	
	8 oz. and larger containers (oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz. containers (oz. product per 50 gallons)
1. CONIFER BLIGHTS		
a. Phomopsis Blight (*Phomopsis juniperovora*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. Tip Blight (*Sirococcus strobilinus*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
2. LEAF BLIGHTS/LEAF SPOTS		
a. Alternaria Leaf Spot (*Alternaria* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp., *Elsinoe* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
c. Downy Mildew of Rose (*Peronospora sparsa*)	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.	Apply 1-2 oz. every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.
d. Entomosporium Leaf Spot (*Entomosporium mespili*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
e. Iris Leaf Spot (*Mycosphaerella macrospora*)	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 1-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
f. Leaf spot (*Cladosporium echinulatum*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
g. Rose Blackspot (*Diplocarpon rosea*)	Apply 4-8 oz. every 7-14 days. Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG on a 7-day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre/application.	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-14 days. Azoxystrobin 50 WG on a 7-day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre/application.

DISEASE (Pathogen)	Use Rates and Remarks	
	8 oz. and larger containers (oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz. containers (oz. product per 50 gallons)
h. Myrothecium leaf spot (*Myrothecium* spp.)	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 1-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
i. Downy Mildew of bedding plants (*Peronospora* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
j. Scab (*Venturia inaequalis*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 10-28 days. Do not apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 4 for tolerant species.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 10-28 days. Do not apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 4 for tolerant species.
k. Marrsonina Leaf Spot (*Marsonina* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 14-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 14-28 days.
l. Cercospora Leaf Spot	Apply 1- 4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
3. POWDERY MILDEW Preventative applications only. Do not make more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to another class of fungicide.		
a. *Erysiphe pannosa, E.* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. *Microsphaera azaleae*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
c. *Sphaerotheca pannosa*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
4. RUSTS		
a. Needle Rust (*Melampsora occidentalis*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. *Phragmidium* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
c. *Puccinia* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
d. *Gymnosporagium* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
5. FLOWER BLIGHTS		
a. Anthracnose (*Collectotrichum* spp., *Elsinoe* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. Botrytis Blight (*Botrytis cinerea*)	Apply 4-8 oz. every 7-21 days. For suppression only. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre.	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days. For suppression only. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre.
6. SHOOT/STEM DISEASES		
a. Aerial/Shoot Blight (*Phytophthora* spp.)	Apply 1-2 oz every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-1 oz. every 7-28 days.

DISEASE (Pathogen)	Use Rates and Remarks	
	8 oz. and larger containers (oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz. containers (oz. product per 50 gallons)
7. SOIL-BORNE DISEASES (Directed Spray). For directed spray applications, utilize the following rates below.		
a. *Rhizoctonia solani*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
b. *Sclerotium rolfsii*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
c. *Fusarium* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
8. SOIL-BORNE DISEASES (Drench). See **ORNAMENTALS** section for additional drench directions.		
a. *Rhizoctonia solani*	Apply 0.2-0.9 oz/100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pts/sq ft as a spray solution every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.1-0.5 oz./100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pints per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.
b. *Sclerotium rolfsii*	Apply 0.2-0.9 oz/100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pts/sq ft as a spray solution every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.1-0.5 oz./100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pints per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.
c. *Fusarium* spp.	Apply 0.2-0.9 oz/100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pts/sq ft as a spray solution every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.1-0.5 oz./100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pints per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.

PLANT SAFETY: Azoxystrobin 50 WG has been shown to be safe when applied to the ornamental plants listed in Tables 2, 3, and 4. 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 Azoxystrobin 50 WG. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not Azoxystrobin 50 WG can be used safely on genera, species, or varieties of ornamental and nursery plants not specified on this label. 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 in this label. In addition, do not tank mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, adjuvants, etc, unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to ornamental plants. Do not apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG to certain apple, crabapple, or cherry trees due to possible phytotoxicity. Further, do not use spray equipment that has applied Azoxystrobin 50 WG for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.

Tolerant Ornamental Plants: Azoxystrobin 50 WG has been found to be safe when applied to the plants listed in Tables 2, 3, and 4 when applied according to labeled application methods, rates, and timings.

TABLE 2
Tolerant Plants Listed by Botanical Name

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Abelia spp.	Abelia	2
Abies fraseri	Fraser fir	1, 4
Abies procera	Noble fir	1, 4
Acer palmatum	Japanese maple	2
Acer saccharum	Sugar maple	2
Ageratum spp.	Floss Flower	3, 4
Ageratum spp.	Pussy's-Foot	3, 4
Aglaonema spp.	Chinese evergreen	2, 4
Ajuga reptans	Bugle, Bugleweed	3
Antirrhinum spp.	Snap Dragon	2i, 3, 4
Aphelandra spp.	Zebra Plant	2
Artemisia spp.	Mugwort, Sagebrush	2
Artemisia spp.	Wormwood	2
Aster spp.	Aster, Starwort	4
Aucuba japonica	Japanese aucuba, Japanese laurel	7
Begonia spp. (except Rieger begonia)	Begonia	2, 3
Berberis thunbergii	Barberry	3, 4
Betula nigra	River birch	3, 4
Bougainvillea spp.	Bougainvillea	2
Brassaia actinophylla	Rubber tree, Umbrella tree	2, 7
Buddleia davidii	Buddleia, Butterfly bush	2
Buxus sempervirens	Boxwood	2, 7a
Caladium spp.	Caladium	7
Camellia japonica	Camellia	2
Caryota urens	Sago Palm	2, 7
Catharanthus roseus	Vinca	2
Ceanothus sanguineus	Wild lilac	3
Ceanothus spp.	Ceanothus, California lilac, Snowball	3
Cedrus atlantica	Atlas cedar	2, 4
Cedrus spp.	White cedar	2, 4
Cercis occidentalis	Western redbud	2
Chamaecyparis spp.	Cypress, Leyland cypress	1
Chamaecyparis pisifera	Sawara cypress	1
Chamaedora elegans	Parlor palm	7
Chrysanthemum spp.	Chrysanthemums	2, 7c
Clethra alnifolia	Clethra, White alder	2
Cornus spp.	Dogwood, Pink dogwood, Flowering dogwood	2b, 3
Cornus florida	Dogwood	2b, 3
Cortaderia selloana	Pampas grass	3

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Cotoneaster adpressus	Creeping cotoneaster	7
Cotoneaster horizontalis	Cotoneaster - variegated rockspray	7
Cyclamen spp.	Cyclamen	7c
Cyperus spp.	Cyperus	1
Delphinium spp.	Larkspur	2
Dianthus caryophyllus	Carnation	3, 4
Dianthus spp.	Pink	3, 4
Dieffenbachia spp.	Dumb Cane	2
Dietes iridiodes	African iris, Butterfly iris	4c
Digitalis spp.	Foxglove	2, 3
Epipremnum spp.	Pothos	2
Erica dareyensis	Heather	2
Euonymus alata	Dwarf winged euonymus	2
Euonymus alatus	Burning bush	2
Euonymus japonicus	Evergreen euonymus	2
Euphorbia spp.	Poinsettia	2a
Fatsia japonica	Japanese fatsia, Paper plant	2
Ficus spp.	Fig	2
Forsythia viridissima	Forsythia	2
Gaillardia spp.	Blanket Flower	2
Gardenia jasminoides	Gardenia	3
Geranium spp.	Cranesbill	5b
Gerbera jamesonii	Gerber daisy, Transvaal daisy	3
Hedera algeriensis	Algerian ivy	2
Hedera helix	English ivy	2
Hibiscus moscheutos	Hibiscus	2, 3
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	Hibiscus	2, 3
Hibiscus syriacus	Rose of Sharon	2, 3
Hosta spp.	Hosta	2
Hydrangea macrophylla	French hydrangea	2, 3
Hydrangea spp.	Hydrangea	2, 3
Ilex spp.	Holly, Winterberry, Yaupon	3
Impatiens spp.[1]	Balsam, Impatiens[1]	2a, 7a
Iris xiphium	Iris (bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	2e
Itea virginica	Virginia willow	3, 4
Juniperus procumbens	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus scopulorum	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus spp.	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus virginiana	Red cedar	1a, 4
Lagerstroemia indica	Crapemyrtle	2, 3
Laurus nobilis	Laurel	3
Lilium spp.	Asiatic Lily	2
Liriope muscari	Lily turf	2
Lobularia maritima	Sweet alyssum	7

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern magnolia	2
Magnolia soulangiana	Saucer magnolia	2
Magnolia spp.	Magnolia	2
Malus spp.	Crabapple (See Table 4 for variety list)	2j
Nandina domestica	Nandina	2
Nerium oleander	Oleander, Rose bay	2
Pelargonium spp.	Geranium	3, 4, 5b
Pennisetum alopecuroides	Grass	2
Peperomia spp.	Baby rubber plant	2, 7
Petunia spp.	Petunia	6a
Phalaris spp.	Dwarf pampas grass	3
Philodendron spp.	Philodendron	2
Phlox spp.	Phlox	3
Phoenix dactylifera	Date palm	2, 7
Phoenix roebelenii	Roebelin's palm	2, 7
Photinia glabra	Red-tip photinia	2, 3, 4
Picea abies	Norway spruce	1
Picea glauca	White spruce	1
Picea pungens	Blue spruce	1
Pieris japonica	Japanese andromeda	2, 7
Pinus muhgo	Muhgo pine	1b, 4
Pinus nigra	Black pine	1b, 4
Pinus silvestris	Scotch pine	1
Pinus spp.	Pine	1b, 4
Pinus strobus	Eastern white pine	1b, 4
Pittosporum spp.	Australian laurel	3,4
Pittosporum tobira	Mock orange	3, 4
Plectranthus spp.	Swedish ivy, Coleus	2
Populus spp.	Aspen Tree	2
Potentilla spp.	Cinquefoil	2
Primula spp.	Primrose	2
Prunus pumila	Cherry	2, 5
Prunus spp.	Flowering plum, Purple leaf plum	2, 5
Pseudotsuga spp.	Douglas fir	1, 4
Pyrus calleryana	Bradford's pear	3
Quercus falcata	Red oak	2, 3
Quercus palustris	Pin oak	2, 3
Rhaphiolepsis indica	Indian hawthorn	2, 3, 4
Rhododendron spp.	Azaleas, Rhododendron	2b, 3, 6, 7
Rhododendron spp.	Glacier Azalea	2b, 3, 6, 7
Rosa spp.	Rose	2a, 2c, 3c, 4b
Rosmarinus spp.	Rosemary (prostrate)	2
Rudbeckia hirta	Black-eyed susan	2
Salvia spp.	Sage	3, 4

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Schlumbergera	Holiday cactus	2, 7
Sedum spp.	Orpine, Stonecrop	2
Sempervivum spp.	Live-forever, House Leek	2
Setaria spp.	Ribbon-grass	2, 3
Spathiphyllum floribundium	Peace lily	2, 7
Spirea bumalda	Spirea	3
Spirea japonica	Spirea	3
Syagrus romanzoffi anum	Queen palm	2
Tagetes spp.	Marigold	2a
Taxus baccata	Spreading yew	7
Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	4
Thujopsis spp.	Arborvitae	2
Thymus serphyllum	Creeping thyme	2
Tsuga heterophylla	Western hemlock	4
Tsuga spp.	Hemlock	4
Verbena spp.	Verbena, Vervain	3
Viburnum spp.	Viburnum	2, 3, 4
Vinca spp.	Periwinkle	2, 6a
Viola spp.[1]	Viola, Pansy[1]	2
Wiegela florida	Pink wiegela	2
Yucca spp.	Yucca	7
Zinnia spp.	Zinnia	2a, 3

[1]Do not exceed 2 oz./100 gallons on these species.

TABLE 3
Tolerant Plants Listed by Common Name

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Abelia	*Abelia* spp.
Andromeda, Japanese	*Pieris japonica*
Arborvitae	*Thujopsis* spp.
Aspen Trees	*Populus* spp.
Aster	*Aster* spp.
Aucuba, Japanese	*Aucuba japonica*
Azalea, Glacier	*Rhododendron* spp.
Azaleas	*Rhododendron* spp.
Balsam	*Impatiens* spp.
Barberry	*Berberis thunbergii*
Begonia (except Rieger Begonia)	*Begonia* spp.
Birch, River	*Betula nigra*
Black-Eyed Susan	*Rudbeckia hirta*
Blanket Flower	*Gaillardia* spp.
Bougainvillea	*Bougainvillea* spp.
Boxwood	*Buxus sempervirens*
Buddleia	*Buddleia davidii*
Bugle	*Ajuga reptans*
Bugleweed	*Ajuga reptans*
Burning Bush	*Euonymus alatus*

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Butterfly Bush	*Buddleia davidii*
Cactus, Holiday	*Schlumbergera*
Caladium	*Caladium* spp.
Camellia	*Camellia japonica*
Carnation	*Dianthus caryophyllus*
Ceanothus	*Ceanothus* spp.
Cedar, Atlas	*Cedrus atlantica*
Cedar, Red	*Juniperus virginiana*
Cedar, Western Red	*Thuja plicata*
Cedar, White	*Cedrus* spp.
Cherry	*Prunus pumila*
Christmas Trees (see Fraser fir, Scotch pine and Douglas fir)	
Chrysanthemum	*Chrysanthemum* spp.
Cinquefoil	*Potentilla* spp.
Clethra	*Clethra alnifolia*
Coleus	*Plectranthus* spp.
Cotoneaster, Creeping	*Cotoneaster adpressus*
Cotoneaster, Variegated Rockspray	*Cotoneaster horizontalis*
Crabapple (See Table 4 for variety list)	*Malus* spp.
Cranesbill	*Geranium* spp.
Crapemyrtle	*Lagerstroemia indica*
Cyclamen	*Cyclamen* spp.
Cyperus	*Cyperus* spp.
Cypress, Sawara	*Chamaecyparis pisifera*
Cypress, Leyland	*Chamaecyparis* spp.
Daisy, Gerber	*Gerbera jamesonii*
Daisy, Transvaal	*Gerbera jamesonii*
Dogwood	*Cornus* spp.
Dogwood	*Cornus florida*
Dogwood, Pink	*Cornus* spp.
Dumbcane	*Dieffenbachia* spp.
Euonymus, Dwarf Winged	*Euonymus alata*
Euonymus, Evergreen	*Euonymus japonicus*
Evergreen, Chinese	*Aglaonema* spp.
Fatsia, Japanese	*Fatsia japonica*
Fig	*Ficus* spp.
Fir, Douglas	*Pseudotsuga* spp.
Fir, Fraser	*Abies fraseri*
Floss Flower	*Ageratum* spp.
Forsythia	*Forsythia viridissima*
Foxglove	*Digitalis* spp.
Gardenia	*Gardenia jasminoides*
Geranium	*Pelargonium* spp.
Grass	*Pennisetum alopecuroides*
Grass, Dwarf Pampas	*Phalaris* spp.

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Grass, Pampas	*Cortaderia selloana*
Hawthorn, Indian	*Rhaphiolepsis indica*
Heather	*Erica dareyensis*
Hemlock	*Tsuga* spp.
Hemlock, Western	*Tsuga heterophylla*
Hibiscus	*Hibiscus moscheutos*
Hibiscus	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*
Holly	*Ilex* spp.
Hosta	*Hosta* spp.
House Leek	*Sempervivum* spp.
Hydrangea	*Hydrangea* spp.
Hydrangea, French	*Hydrangea macrophylla*
Impatiens[1]	*Impatiens* spp.[1]
Iris (bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	*Iris xiphium*
Iris, African	*Dietes iridiodes*
Iris, Butterfly	*Dietes iridiodes*
Ivy, Algerian	*Hedera algeriensis*
Ivy, English	*Hedera helix*
Ivy, Swedish	*Plectranthus* spp.
Juniper	*Juniperus procumbens*
Juniper	*Juniperus scopulorum*
Juniper	*Juniperus* spp.
Larkspur	*Delphinium* spp.
Laurel	*Laurus nobilis*
Laurel, Australian	*Pittosporum* spp.
Laurel, Japanese	*Aucuba japonica*
Lilac, California	*Ceanothus* spp.
Lilac, Wild	*Ceanothus sanguineus*
Lily, Asiatic	*Lilium* spp.
Lily, Peace	*Spathiphyllum floribundium*
Lily Turf	*Liriope muscari*
Live-Forever	*Sempervivum* spp.
Magnolia	*Magnolia* spp.
Magnolia, Saucer	*Magnolia soulangiana*
Magnolia, Southern	*Magnolia grandiflora*
Maple, Japanese	*Acer palmatum*
Maple, Sugar	*Acer saccharum*
Marigold	*Tagetes* spp.
Mock Orange	*Pittosporum tobira*
Mugwort	*Artemisia* spp.
Nandina	*Nandina domestica*
Oak, Pin	*Quercus palustris*
Oak, Red	*Quercus falcata*
Oleander	*Nerium oleander*
Orpine	*Sedum* spp.
Palm, Date	*Phoenix dactylifera*

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Palm, Parlor	*Chamaedora elegans*
Palm, Queen	*Syagrus romanzoffianum*
Palm, Roebelin's	*Phoenix roebelenii*
Palm, Sago	*Caryota urens*
Pansy[1]	*Viola* spp.[1]
Paper Plant	*Fatsia japonica*
Pear, Bradford	*Pyrus calleryana*
Periwinkle	*Vinca* spp.
Petunia	*Petunia* spp.
Philodendron	*Philodendron* spp.
Phlox	*Phlox* spp.
Photinia, Red-Tip	*Photinia glabra*
Pine	*Pinus* spp.
Pine, Black	*Pinus nigra*
Pine, Eastern White	*Pinus strobus*
Pine, Muhgo	*Pinus muhgo*
Pine, Scotch	*Pinus sylvestris*
Pink	*Dianthus* spp.
Plum, Flowering	*Prunus* spp.
Plum, Purple Leaf	*Prunus* spp.
Poinsettia	*Euphorbia* spp.
Poplar	*Populus trichocarpa*
Pothos	*Epipremnum* spp.
Primrose	*Primula* spp.
Pussy's-Foot	*Ageratum* spp.
Redbud, Western	*Cercis occidentalis*
Rhododendron	*Rhododendron* spp.
Ribbon-Grass	*Setaria* spp.
Rose of Sharon	*Hibiscus syriacus*
Rose	*Rosa* spp.
Rose Bay	*Nerium oleander*
Rosemary (Prostrate)	*Rosmarinus* spp.
Rubber Plant, Baby	*Peperomia* spp.
Rubber Tree	*Brassaia actinophylla*
Sage	*Salvia* spp.
Sagebrush	*Artemisia* spp.
Snap Dragon	*Antirrhinum* spp.
Snowball	*Ceanothus* spp.
Spirea	*Spirea bumalda*
Spirea	*Spirea japonica*
Spruce, Blue	*Picea pungens*
Spruce, Norway	*Picea abies*
Spruce, White	*Picea glauca*
Starwort	*Aster* spp.
Stonecrop	*Sedum* spp.
Sweet Alyssum	*Lobularia maritime*

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Thyme, Creeping	*Thymus serphyllum*
Umbrella Tree	*Brassaia actinophylla*
Verbena	*Verbena* spp.
Vervain	*Verbena* spp.
Viburnum	*Viburnum* spp.
Vinca	*Catharanthus roseus*
Viola	*Viola* spp.
White Alder	*Clethora* spp.
Wiegela, Pink	*Wiegela florida*
Willow, Virginia	*Itea virginica*
Winterberry	*Ilex* spp.
Wormwood	*Artemisia* spp.
Yaupon	*Ilex* spp.
Yew, Spreading	*Taxus baccata*
Yucca	*Yucca* spp.
Zebra Plant	*Aphelandra* spp.
Zinnia	*Zinnia* spp.

[1]Do not exceed 2 oz/100 gallons on these species.

TABLE 4
Tolerant Varieties of Crabapple Species (Genus *Malus*)
Tolerant Varieties of *Malus*

Arkansas Black	Eleyi	Mary Potter	*seiboldii*
atrosanguinea	Enterprise	Molten Lava	Selkirk
baccata	Evereste	New Centennial	Sentinel
baccata var. *jackii*	Eyelynn	Ormiston Roy	Silver Moon
baccata var. *mandshurica floribunda*	*floribunda*	Pink Satin	Silverdrift
Callaway	Gloriosa	Prairie Maid	Sinai Fire
Candymint Sargent	Golden Delicious	Prairifire	*Spectablis*
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 5
Intolerant Plants†

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Apple	*Malus domestica*
Crabapple - Flame variety	*Malus* spp.
Crabapple - Brandywine variety	*Malus* spp.
Crabapple - Novamac variety	*Malus* spp.
Cherry, Flowering-Yoshino variety	*Prunus yedoensis*

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Leatherleaf Fern	*Rumohra adianformis* and other species
Privet	*Ligustrum* spp.

†Do not apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG to these species or varieties

CONIFERS INCLUDING CHRISTMAS TREES, COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION ROSES

Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be used to control certain diseases on conifers in production (indoor and outdoor) and landscape situations.

Please see the **ORNAMENTALS** section for more detailed directions for use in landscape situations.

For 4 oz. pack size: See **Azoxystrobin 50 WG Rate Conversion Chart Specifically for 4 oz. Pack Size** below.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz. product/A (lbs. a.i./A)	Remarks
Conifers including Christmas Trees	Diplodia tip blight (*Diplodia pinea*) Lophodermium needlecast (*Lophodermium pinastri*) Swiss needlecast (*Phaeocrytopus gaumannii*)	3.2-8.0 (0.10-0.25)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance and removal of plant debris in which inoculum may overwinter. **Resistance Management:** Do not apply more than four sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than eight applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG per acre per year. **Application Directions:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at intervals of 7-21 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at labeled rates.
Specific Use Restrictions: Do not apply more than 4.0 pounds product/acre/season (2.0 lbs. a.i./A).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz. product/A (lbs. a.i./A)	Remarks
Roses (Commercial Rose Production)	Downy Mildew (*Peronospora sparsa*) Powdery Mildew (*Sphaerotheca pannosa*) Rust (*Phragmidium mucronatum, P. tuberculatum,* and other *Phragmidium* spp.) Septoria Leaf Spot (*Septoria rosea*) Alternaria Leaf Spot (*Alternaria alternata*)	1.6-8.0 (0.05-0.25)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management, and proper timing and placement of irrigation. **Resistance Management:** Do not make more than four (4) sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than eight applications per acre per year. **Application Directions:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG application should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at intervals of 7-21 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at labeled rates. **Plant Safety:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG has been shown to be safe when applied to roses. However, all varieties of roses have not been evaluated for safety. Small scale variety safety testing must be conducted to ensure plant safety prior to large scale application. In addition, do not tank mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizer, etc. unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to roses.
Specific Use Restrictions: Do not apply more than 4.0 lbs product/acre/season (2.0 lbs. a.i./A).			

Azoxystrobin 50 WG Rate Conversion Chart

Oz. Product/A	Lb. a.i./A	Treated Acres/Lb. Product
0.9	0.03	17.8
1.6	0.05	10.0
2.0	0.06	8.0
2.2	0.07	7.3
2.5	0.08	6.4
3.0	0.09	5.3
3.2	0.10	5.0
3.5	0.11	4.6
4.0	0.13	4.0
4.3	0.135	3.7
4.5	0.14	3.6
5.1	0.16	3.1
5.5	0.17	2.9
6.0	0.19	2.7
6.4	0.20	2.5
7.0	0.22	2.3
7.5	0.23	2.1
8.0	0.25	2.0
8.5	0.27	1.9
9.0	0.28	1.8
9.6	0.30	1.7
10.0	0.31	1.6
10.5	0.33	1.5
11.0	0.34	1.5
11.5	0.36	1.4
12.0	0.38	1.3
12.5	0.39	1.3
12.8	0.40	1.3

Azoxystrobin 50 WG Rate Conversion Chart Specifically for 4 oz. Pack Size
(For use with 4 oz. package size only)

Oz. Product/A	Oz. Product/1000 sq. ft.	Treated Acres/4 oz. Product
1.0	0.025	4.0
1.5	0.035	2.7
2.0	0.05	2.0
2.5	0.06	1.6
3.0	0.07	1.3
3.5	0.08	1.1
4.0	0.09	1.0
4.5	0.1	0.9
5.0	0.11	0.8
5.5	0.13	0.73
6.0	0.14	0.67
6.5	0.15	0.62
7.0	0.16	0.57

Oz. Product/A	Oz. Product/1000 sq. ft.	Treated Acres/4 oz. Product
7.5	0.17	0.53
8.0	0.18	0.5
8.7	0.2	0.46
13.1	0.3	0.31
17.4	0.4	0.23
26.1	0.6	0.15
30.5	0.7	0.13

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE 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, cover spill with moist sand, soil, or sawdust. Transfer to a container for disposal. Wash the spillage area with water. Washings must be prevented from entering surface water drains.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable Container (flexible-bag-all weights): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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

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

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

responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire direction for use, conditions of warranties and limitations of liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following **CONDITIONS, DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES,** and **LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY.**

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risk associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Control Solutions, Inc. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, Control Solutions, Inc. makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond the statements made on this label. No agent of Control Solutions, Inc. is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Control Solutions, Inc. disclaims any liability whatsoever for special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid or at Control Solutions, Inc. election, the replacement of product.

File name: Azoxystrobin 50 WG - Master label proposed 4-8-2013 (revised & resubmitted 11/20/13); NOR 11/26/13

Roe, Lindsay

From: Bert Volger [bertvolger@comcast.net]
Sent: Wednesday, April 09, 2014 2:44 PM
To: Malone, Erin
Cc: Roe, Lindsay
Subject: RE: CSF Notifications for 53883-343

Hi Erin,

With this e-mail I would like to confirm that the date of 2/18/2014 is a typo, and it should have been 2/28/2014. Please proceed with the notification for the alternate CSF dated 3/17/2014. I am withdrawing the earlier notification dated 2/28/2014 (Decision #489495). Sorry for this mistake and inconvenience it has caused.

Kind regards,

Bert

Ceres International LLC
1087 Heartsease Drive
West Chester, PA 19382
Ph. 610-793-3222
bertvolger@ceresinternational.com

From: Malone, Erin [mailto:Malone.Erin@epa.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, April 09, 2014 1:36 PM
To: bertvolger@comcast.net
Cc: Roe, Lindsay
Subject: CSF Notifications for 53883-343

Mr. Volger,

We have received two notification requests for the product Azoxystrobin 50 WG. On the cover letter dated 3/17/14, you indicated that you would like the revised alternate CSF to supersede the CSF dated 2/18/14. I assume it is a typo and you wish to supersede the alternate dated 2/28/14. Could you confirm? And if so, could you please respond in this email stating that you wish to withdraw the notification with decision #489495, which included the alternate CSF dated 2/28/14? We will then process the second notification we received with the alternate CSF dated 3/17/14.

Let me know if you have any questions.

Thanks,
Erin

Erin Malone
Risk Manager
EPA/OCSPP/OPP/RD/FB
(703) 347-0253

* Claimed confidential by submitter*

Please read instructions on reverse before com[illegible]ng form.

Form Approved. OMB No. 2070-0060.

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, DC 20460-0001	■ Registration ☐ Amendment ☐ Other	OPP Identifier Number

Application for Pesticide – Section I

1. Company/Product Number	2. EPA Product Manager	3. Proposed Classification
Control Solutions, Inc. /53883-343	Shaja Joyner	■ None ☐ Restricted
4. Company/ Product (Name)	PM #	
Azoxystrobin 50WG	20	

5. Name and Address of Applicant (*Include ZIP Code*)
Control Solutions, Inc.
5903 Genoa-Red Bluff
Pasadena, TX 77507-1041
☐ *Check if this is a new address*

6. Expedited Review. In accordance with FIFRA Section 3(c)(3)(b)(i) my product is similar or identical in composition and labeling to:

Section – II

☐ Amendment – Explain below.
☐ Resubmission in response to Agency letter dated _____
■ Notification – Explain below.
☐ Final printed labels in response to Agency letter dated _____
☐ "Me Too" Application.
■ Other – Explain below.

Explanation: Use additional page(s) if necessary. (For Section I and Section II.)
This notification is consistent with the provisions of PR Notice 98-10, and EPA Regulations at 40 CFR 152.46, and no other changes have been made to the labeling or the Confidential Statement of Formula of this product. I understand that it is a violation of 18 U.S.C Sec. 1001 to willfully make false statements to EPA. I further understand that if this notification is not consistent with the terms of PR Notice 98-10 & 2007-4, and 40 CFR 152.46, this product may be in violation of FIFRA, and I may be subject to enforcement action and penalties under Sections 12 and 14 of FIFRA.
CSI is submitting this Notification for an alternate CSF (adding a registered technical source of azoxystrobin, [redacted]
EMAIL: bertvolger@comcast.net

Section – III

1. Material This Product Will Be Packaged In:

Child Resistant Packaging	Unit Packaging	Water Soluble Packaging	2. Type of Container
☐ Yes*	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Metal
■ No	■ No	■ No	■ Plastic
***Certification must be submitted**	If "Yes" Unit Packaging Wt. / No. Per Container	If "Yes" Packaging Wt. / No. Per Container	☐ Glass ☐ Paper ☐ Other (Specify): _____

3. Location of Net Contents Information	4. Size(s) Retail Container	5. Location of Label Directions
■ Label ☐ Container	1 gal	■ On Label ☐ On Labeling Accompanying Product

6. Manner in Which Label is Affixed to Product ☐ Lithograph ☐ Stenciled ☐ Paper glued ■ Other Printed; Self-adhesive

Section - IV

1. Contact Point (***Complete items directly below for identification of individual to be contacted, if necessary, to process this application).***

Name	Title	Telephone No. (Include Area Code)
Bert Volger, Ph.D.	Consultant for CSI	610-793-3222

Certification

I certify that the statements I have made on this form and all attachments thereto are true, accurate and complete. I acknowledge that any knowingly false or misleading statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under applicable law.

6. Date Application Received **(Stamped)**

2. Signature	3. Title
Bert Volger	Consultant for CSI
4. Typed Name	**5. Date**
Bert Volger, Ph.D.	2-28-2014

EPA Form 8570-1 (Rev. 8-94) Previous editions are obsolete.

Product ingredient source information may be entitled to confidential treatment

CONTROL
SOLUTIONS
incorporated

February 27, 2014

Document Processing Desk (Final Labeling)
Office of Pesticide Programs (7504P)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Room S-4900, One Potomac Yard
2777 S. Crystal Drive
Arlington, VA 22202-4501

Attn: Shaja B. Joyner
Product Manager (20)

RE: Final labeling for:
Strobe , EPA Reg. No. 53883-343

Dear Sir/Madam:

Enclosed please find 2 copies of final labeling as instructed per your Notice of Registration dated 11-26-13.

Should you have any questions or need additional information for this submission, please do not hesitate to contact us at the address or phone/fax numbers above or at the e-mail address below.

Sincerely,
Haley Sears
Haley Sears
Regulatory Affairs

5903 Genoa Red Bluff • Pasadena, TX 77507-1041 • www.controlsolutionsinc.com
281-892-2500 • Fax 281-892-2501 • 800-242-5562

NOT REVIEWED
In Accordance with PR Notice 82-2
Based on Draft Labeling Dated
11-26-13

QUALI-PRO

GROUP	11	FUNGICIDE

Strobe™ 50WG

Broad Spectrum Fungicide for Control of Plant Diseases in Turf and Ornamentals

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**% BY WEIGHT**
Azoxystrobin:	
methyl (2E)-2-(2-{[6-(2-cyanophenoxy) pyrimidin-4-yl]oxy}phenyl)-3-methoxyacrylate*	50.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	50.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

Contains 0.5 lb. active ingredient per pound of product.
*IUPAC

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

See additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use inside booklet.

0 72693 00022 3

EPA Reg. No.: 53883-343
EPA Est. No.: 11678-ISR002
37429-GA002
71637-AUT001

Manufactured for:

CSI CONTROL SOLUTIONS incorporated
A Makhteshim-Agan Company
5903 Genoa-Red Bluff
Pasadena, TX 77507-1041

Net Contents: 1 lb.

EPA 112613/REV A

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 do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 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 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eye. • 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. You may also contact SafetyCall® International for emergency medical treatment at (866) 897-8050.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED, AND ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN. CAUSES MODERATE EYE IRRITATION. 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.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category **A** on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber, or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks

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.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

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:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.
- Remove clothing 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

Strobe™ 50WG is toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine fish and aquatic invertebrates. Strobe™ 50WG can be persistent for several months or longer.

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:

Strobe™ 50WG and a degradate of Strobe™ 50WG 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 Strobe™ 50WG and a degradate of Strobe™ 50WG 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 immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to the use of this product.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

The Non-Agricultural Use Requirements box applies when this product is used to control diseases on turf and ornamentals on golf courses, lawns, and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial, and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas, and athletic fields.

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 areas while unprotected humans or domestic animals are present in the treatment areas. Because some states may require a more restrictive re-entry interval, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Do not allow entry into treatment area until area that was treated is dry.

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Strobe™ 50WG is a broad spectrum preventative fungicide with systemic and curative properties and can be used for the control of many important plant diseases.

Strobe™ 50WG may be applied as a foliar spray, in alternating spray programs, or in tank mixes with other registered pesticides. All applications must be made according to the use directions found on this label and the labels of tank mix products.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not graze or feed clippings from treated turf areas to animals.

SPRAY DRIFT PRECAUTIONS AND PHYTOTOXICITY NOTICE

Attention: AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees and apple fruit, as Strobe™ 50WG is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties. Do not spray Strobe™ 50WG where spray drift will reach apple trees. Do not spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application. Conditions which may contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, sprayer nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, etc. Contact your state extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area. Do not use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply Strobe™ 50WG to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

Strobe™ 50WG has demonstrated some phytotoxic effects when mixed with products that are formulated as emulsifiable concentrates (ECs). These effects are enhanced if applications are made under cool, cloudy conditions, and these conditions remain for several days following application. In addition, adjuvants that contain some form of silicone have also contributed to phytotoxicity.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM)/DISEASE MANAGEMENT

Integrate Strobe™ 50WG into an overall disease and pest management strategy whenever the use of a fungicide is required. Follow cultural practices that are known to reduce disease development. Consult your local authorities for additional treatment programs that are compatible with the principles of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), which include the use of disease-resistant turf varieties, cultural practices, pest scouting, disease forecasting systems, etc.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Strobe™ 50WG is a Group 11 fungicide. The mode of action is the inhibition of the Qo (quinone outside) site within the electron transport system, as well as disruption of membrane synthesis by blocking demethylation [Group 11]. Fungal pathogens can develop resistance to products with the same mode of action when used repeatedly. Because resistance development can't be predicted, use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for turf and its use area. Consult your local or state agricultural authorities for resistance management strategies that are complimentary to those in this label.

Resistance management strategies include alternating and/or tank mixing with products having different modes of action or limiting the total number of applications per season. If no resistance recommendation is specified on number of applications is specified in the directions for use on turf, follow the recommendations in the table below.

If planned total number of fungicide applications is:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Recommended Solo QoI Fungicide Sprays:	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4
Recommended QoI Fungicide Sprays in mixture (tank mix or formulated):	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6

In situations requiring multiple sprays, develop season-long spray programs for Group 11 (QoI) Fungicides. In turf where two sequential Group 11 Fungicide applications are made, they should be alternated with two or more applications of a fungicide that is not in Group 11. If more than 12 applications are made, observe the following guidelines:

- When using a QoI Fungicide as a solo product, the number of applications should be no more than 1/3 (33%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.
- For QoI mixes in programs in which tank mixes or premixes of QoI with mixing partners of a different modes of action are utilized, the number of QoI-containing applications should be no more than ½ (50%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.
- In programs in which applications of QoI are made with both solo products and mixtures, the number of QoI-containing applications should be no more than ½ (50%) of the total number of fungicide applied per season.

If a Group 11 Fungicide is applied, do not make another application with a Group 11 Fungicide for at least 3 weeks.

SPRAYING AND MIXING

Strobe™ 50WG may be applied with all types of spray equipment commonly used for making ground applications. Do not apply through any type of ultra-low volume (ULV) spray system. Proper adjustments and calibration of spraying equipment to give good canopy penetration and coverage is essential for good disease control. The higher rates in the rate range and/or shorter spray intervals may be required under conditions of heavy infection pressure, highly susceptible varieties, or when environmental conditions conductive to disease exist. Apply Strobe™ 50WG in sufficient water volume for adequate coverage and canopy penetration.

Spray Solution Preparation

To prepare spray solution, partially fill the spray tank with clean water and begin agitation. Add the specified amount of Strobe™ 50WG to the tank, allowing time for good dispersion, then add an adjuvant if suggested. If tank mixes are required, add products to the spray tank in the following order: Strobe™ 50WG, then other WG or dry flowable formulations, then wettable powders and flowable (aqueous suspensions) last. Finish filling the tank to the desired volume to obtain the proper spray concentration. Maintain agitation throughout the entire spraying operation. Do not allow the spray mixture to stand overnight or for prolonged periods. Make up only the amount of spray required for immediate use. Thoroughly clean sprayers immediately after application.

Strobe™ 50WG is compatible with many commonly used fungicides, liquid fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides, and biological control products. If tank mixes are desired, observe all directions, precautions, and limitations on labeling of all products used. Consult compatibility charts or other authorities for compatibility information.

Strobe™ 50WG is incompatible with many fertilizers when low water volumes are used for in-furrow applications. Cold temperatures and water quality exacerbate these compatibility problems. Conduct a physical compatibility test.as described below. Do not combine Strobe™ 50WG in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants, or fertilizers unless compatibility charts or your own prior use has shown that the combination is physically compatible, effective, and non-injurious under your conditions of use. If physical compatibility is unknown, follow the procedure outlined in the **Physical Compatibility Test** section of the label below.

Physical Compatibility Test: Use a suitable container (1 pint) and mix a small amount of spray solution by adding each component in the order and ratio as required for making large amounts of the tank mix solution. Stir the contents and allow them to settle for 20 minutes. Solutions that stay in suspension or can be remixed readily are considered physically compatible. Increased compatibility may result if a buffering agent is used.

CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

ApplicationsThrough Sprinkler and Drip Chemigation Systems

Spray Preparation: Chemical tank and injector system must be thoroughly cleaned. Flush system with clean water.

Use Precautions for Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation Applications

Drip Irrigation: Strobe™ 50WG may be applied through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field-grown ornamentals for soil-borne disease control. Apply 2-16 oz. (0.0625-0.5 lb. a.i./A) Strobe™ 50WG per acre as a preventative disease application. Ensure that the soil or potting media has adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application.

Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, delay subsequent irrigation (water only) for at least for 24 hours following a drip application.

Sprinkler Irrigation: Apply this product through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system except as specified on this label.

Apply with center pivot or continuous-move equipment distributing 1/2 acre-inch or less during treatment. In general, use the least amount of water required for proper distribution and coverage. If stationary systems (solid set, handlines or wheellines other than continuous-move) are used, inject this product into no more than the last 20-30 minutes of the set. Do not apply when winds are greater than 10-15 mph to avoid drift or wind skips. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

System Requirements

- Plant injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform treated water. Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control. Maintain good agitation during the entire application period.

- If you have questions about calibration, contact a State Extension Service specialist, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
- 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, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water.
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
- Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application 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.

TURF

Strobe™ 50WG can be used for control of certain pathogens causing foliar, stem, and root diseases including leaf and stem blights, leaf spots, patch diseases, mildew, molds and rusts of turfgrass plants. Use Strobe™ 50WG to control certain 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 (IPM): Sound turf management resulting in healthy, vigorous turf is the foundation of a good IPM program. Cultural practices such as proper choice of turf variety, nutrient management, proper cutting height, thatch management, and proper watering, drainage, and moisture stress management should be integrated with the use of fungicides to increase turf vigor and reduce the susceptibility to disease. Immunoassay detection kits and extension service diagnostic services can assist in the early and accurate identification of causal organisms and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

Resistance Management: Some turf disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to products used repeatedly for their control. Apply Strobe™ 50WG in a tank mix or alternation program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. Since Strobe™ 50WG is a strobilurin fungicide, avoid alternation with other strobilurins. Do not apply more than two sequential Strobe™ 50WG applications for Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. control. For all other diseases when Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. are not present, do not apply more than three sequential applications of Strobe™ 50WG.

Application Directions: Apply Strobe™ 50WG prior to disease development. Mix Strobe™ 50WG with the required amount of water and apply as a dilute spray application in 2-4 gallons of water per 1000 square feet (87-174 gallons per acre). Repeat applications at specified intervals for as long as required. For spot treatments, use 0.2 oz. Strobe™ 50WG per 1 to 2 gallons of water. Do not apply more than 10 lbs. product/acre/year (3.7 oz. product/1000 square feet/year). Make applications by ground only.

For use with soil injection applications: Apply Strobe™ 50WG through a liquid fungicide injector for the control of ectrotrophic root diseases such as summer patch and take-all patch. Use Strobe™ 50WG only in liquid injection equipment specifically designated for pesticide use.

Apply Strobe™ 50WG at 0.2 to 0.4 oz. per 1000 sq. ft. Spray carrier volume should fall within 30-150 gal. of water per 1000 sq. ft. Use injection hole spacing of 1 inch by 1 inch for optimum control. Injection depth should be no greater than 2 inches. Optimum results occur at one inch depth. Application timing should follow disease control strategies used for normal broadcast spray programs.

For use in the establishment of turfgrass from seed or in overseeding of dormant turfgrass: Use Strobe™ 50WG for control of certain turfgrass diseases associated with turfgrass establishment from seed. Strobe™ 50WG may also be used during overseeding of dormant turfgrass. Strobe™ 50WG may be safely applied before or after seeding or at seedling germination and emergence to ryegrass, bentgrass, bluegrass, and fescue turfgrass types. Optimum application timing is during seeding. See **Application Directions** section above.

Rate Ranges: Use the shorter specified application interval and/or use the higher specified rate when prolonged favorable disease conditions exist.

Dollar Spot: Strobe™ 50WG does not control dollar spot. During periods of dollar spot pressure, always mix Strobe™ 50WG with a product containing chlorothalonil or other dollar spot control fungicides. Strobe™ 50WG is compatible in tank mixes with many other fungicides that control dollar spot. Follow directions found under **SPRAYING AND MIXING** section of this label.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION FOR TURF DISEASES

Target Diseases	Use Rate (oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Remarks*
Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum graminicola)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Use preventatively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Brown Patch *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Cool Weather Brown Patch Yellow Patch *(Rhizoctonia cerealis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Fairy Ring *(Lycoperdon* spp., *Agrocybe pediades,* and *Bovistra plumbea)*	0.4	28	Apply as soon as possible after fairy ring symptoms develop. Apply only in 4 gallons water per 1000 square feet (174 gallons/acre). Add the recommended rate of a wetting agent to the final spray. Severely damaged or thin turf may require reseeding. Fairy ring symptoms may take 2 to 3 weeks to disappear following application. Reapplication after 28 days may be required in some cases.

(continued)

Target Diseases	Use Rate (oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Remarks*
Fusarium Patch *(Microdochium nivale)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Use preventatively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Gray Leaf Spot *(Pyricularia grisea)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Begin applications before disease is present and continue applications while conditions are favorable for disease development.
Gray Snow Mold Typhula blight *(Typhula incarnata)*	0.7 (when making a single application) 0.4 (when making two applications)	single application 10-28	Make a single application of 0.7 oz. or two applications of 0.4 oz. spaced 10-28 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide, such as a product containing chlorothalonil, may enhance control under severe disease pressure.
Leaf Rust Stem Rust Stripe Rust *(Puccinia* spp.*)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Leaf spot *(Bipolaris sorokiniana)*	0.2-0.4	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Melting Out *(Drechslera poae)*	0.2-0.4	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Necrotic Ring Spot *(Leptosphaeria korrae)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.

(continued)

Target Diseases	Use Rate (oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Remarks*
Pink Patch *(Limonomyses roseipellis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink Snow Mold *(Microdochium nivale)*	0.7 (when making a single application) 0.4 (when making two applications)	single application 10-28	Make a single application of 0.7 oz. or two applications of 0.4 oz. spaced 10-28 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide, such as a product containing chlorothalonil, may enhance control under severe disease pressure.
Powdery Mildew *(Erysiphe graminis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Pythium Blight Pythium Root Rot *(Pythium aphanidermatum, Pythium* spp.*)*	0.2-0.4	10-14	Use preventatively. Begin applications before disease is present. During periods of prolonged favorable conditions, treat on the 10-day application interval. For use on newly seeded as well as established turf.
Red Thread *(Laetisaria fuciformis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Rhizoctonia Large Patch *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Southern Blight *(Sclerotium rolfsii)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.

(continued)

Target Diseases	Use Rate (oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Remarks*
Spring Dead Spot *(Leptosphaeria korrae)* or *(Gaeumannomyces graminis var. graminis)* or *(Ophiosphaerella herpotricha)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply 1 or 2 applications approximately one month prior to bermudagrass dormancy. 1/4" to 1/2" of irrigation directly after application is suggested. Reapply 14 to 28 days later.
Summer Patch *(Magnaporthe poae)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Take-all patch *(Gaeumannomyces graminis var. avenae)*	0.2-0.4	28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development. Make two applications (28 days apart) in the spring and two applications (28 days apart) in the fall.
Zoysia Patch *(Rhizoctonia solani and/or Gaeumannomyces incrustana)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply 1 or 2 applications approximately one month prior to zoyiagrass dormancy. Reapply 14 to 28 days later.

*Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Strobe™ 50WG for control of Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. For all other diseases when Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. are not present, do not apply more than three sequential applications of Strobe™ 50WG.

Strobe™ 50WG Rate Conversion Chart for Turf

Ounces Product Per 1000 Sq. Ft.	Ounces A.I. Per 1000 Sq. Ft.	Ounces Product Per Acre	Pounds Product Per Acre
0.20	0.10	8.7	0.5
0.30	0.15	13.1	0.8
0.40	0.20	17.4	1.1
0.70	0.35	30.5	1.9

Amount of Strobe™ 50WG to Mix 100 Gallons for Turf Applications

Use Rate	Spray Volume (gallons/1000 square feet)		
	2.0 gals.	3.0 gals.	4.0 gals.
0.2 oz.	10 oz.	6.7 oz.	5 oz.
0.4 oz.	20 oz.	13.3 oz.	10 oz.
0.7 oz.	35 oz.	23.3 oz.	17.5 oz.

ORNAMENTALS

Strobe™ 50WG is used 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. Strobe™ 50WG may be used 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: Strobe™ 50WG Fungicide should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management, and proper timing and placement of irrigation. Immunoassay detection kits and diagnostic services can assist in the early and accurate identification of causal organisms and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

Resistance Management: Some ornamental disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to fungicides used repeatedly for their control. Apply Strobe™ 50WG in an alternation or tank mix program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. Do not make more than three (3) sequential applications of Strobe™ 50WG before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action. A sound resistance management program would include blocks of three Strobe™ 50WG applications separated by blocks of two alternate fungicide applications. Do not alternate Strobe™ 50WG Fungicide with other strobilurin fungicides.

Application Directions: Apply Strobe™ 50WG as a broadcast or banded spray targeted at the foliage or crown of the plant. Apply to runoff in sufficient water to ensure complete coverage of the target plant. Good coverage and wetting of foliage is necessary for best control. Refer to the label for specific use directions for control of certain diseases. Repeat applications at specified intervals (plus alternations for resistance management) for as long as required. Make applications by ground only.

Strobe™ 50WG applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at specified intervals following resistance management guidelines. Strobe™ 50WG Fungicide works best when used as part of a preventative disease management program. Use only surfactants approved for ornamental plants in combination with Strobe™ 50WG. Do not use silicone-based products with Strobe™ 50WG due to possible phytotoxicity. Always test tank mixes on a small group of representative plants prior to broadscale use.

Apply Strobe™ 50WG at use rates of 1-4 oz./100 gallons (0.5-2 oz./50 gallons) and every 7-28 days (or as otherwise specified for a specific plant or disease). The addition of a non-silicone based wetter-sticker at the recommended use rate may enhance coverage on hard-to-wet plant foliage. Under most conditions and for most diseases, apply 2-4 oz./100 gallons (1-2 oz./50 gallons) on a 7-14 day interval. Under light to moderate disease pressure, use the lower rates (1-2 oz./100 gallons or 0.5-1 oz./50 gallons) on intervals of 7-14 days or the higher rates (3-4 oz./100 gallons or 1.5-2 oz./50 gallons) on intervals of 14-28 days. Under environmental conditions which promote severe disease development, use the higher rates (3-4 oz./100 gallons or 1.5-2 oz./50 gallons) on intervals of 7-14 days. Use of Strobe™ 50WG as a "rescue" (late curative or eradicant) treatment may not always result in satisfactory disease control.

Ornamental Use Precautions

- Strobe™ 50WG may be applied to certain varieties of crabapple for control of apple scab. Strobe™ 50WG has been shown to be safer when applied to the species and varieties listed in Table 4. However, due to the large number of genera, species, and varieties of crabapple, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to Strobe™ 50WG. The professional user should conduct small scale testing to ensure plant safety prior to broadscale commercial use on plant genera and species not listed on this label.

Ornamental Use Restrictions

- Do not apply Strobe™ 50WG to apple or cherry trees (flowering, Yoshino variety) due to possible phytotoxicity.
- Do not use spray equipment that has applied Strobe™ 50WG for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.
- Do not exceed 10 lbs. product/crop acre/year or 8 applications/crop/year.
- Do not exceed 600 gallons spray volume per acre for foliar applications. For drench and crown applications, do not exceed 2 pints volume per square foot.
- Do not tank mix Strobe™ 50WG with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, adjuvants, etc., unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to ornamental plants.

Drench Application: Strobe™ 50WG may be applied to control soil-borne, seedling, and crown diseases of production ornamentals (greenhouse, shade house, and container grown) as a preventative, drench treatment prior to infection. Good coverage of the pre-infection area (root zone, root ball, crown, etc.) is necessary for satisfactory control. Strobe™ 50WG may be drench applied to container grown ornamentals using 0.2-0.9 oz./100 gallons of water. Apply 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area on an interval of 7-28 days. Apply drench prior to infection as healthy roots are necessary to optimize product uptake, systemic translocation, and disease protection.

For resistance management, do not make more than three (3) sequential drench applications of Strobe™ 50WG before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action.

Use care before making application of Strobe™ 50WG as a drench to small bedding plants in the seedling/plug stage due to possible phytotoxicity. Test a limited quantity of plants prior to full-scale application.

Drip Irrigation: Strobe™ 50WG may be applied through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field-grown ornamentals for soil-borne disease control. Apply 2-16 oz. Strobe™ 50WG per acre as a preventative disease application. The soil or potting media must have adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application. Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, delay subsequent irrigation (water only) for at least for 24 hours following drip application.

TABLE 1
Diseases Controlled

When used in accordance with the label directions, Strobe™ 50WG will provide control of the following diseases of ornamental plants:

DISEASE (Pathogen)	**Use Rates and Remarks**	
	8 oz. and larger containers (oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz. containers (oz. product per 50 gallons)
1. CONIFER BLIGHTS		
a. Phomopsis Blight (*Phomopsis juniperovora*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. Tip Blight (*Sirococcus strobilinus*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
2. LEAF BLIGHTS/LEAF SPOTS		
a. Alternaria Leaf Spot (*Alternaria* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp., *Elsinoe* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
c. Downy Mildew of Rose (*Peronospora sparsa*)	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.	Apply 1-2 oz. every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.

(continued)

DISEASE (Pathogen)	Use Rates and Remarks	
	8 oz. and larger containers (oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz. containers (oz. product per 50 gallons)
d. Entomosporium Leaf Spot (*Entomosporium mespili*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
e. Iris Leaf Spot (*Mycosphaerella macrospora*)	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 1-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
f. Leaf spot (*Cladosporium echinulatum*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
g. Rose Blackspot (*Diplocarpon rosea*)	Apply 4-8 oz. every 7-14 days. Apply Strobe™ 50WG on a 7-day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, Strobe™ 50WG may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre/application.	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-14 days. Strobe™ 50WG on a 7-day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, Strobe™ 50WG may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre/application.
h. Myrothecium leaf spot (*Myrothecium* spp.)	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 1-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
i. Downy Mildew of bedding plants (*Peronospora* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
j. Scab (*Venturia inaequalis*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 10-28 days. Do not apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 4 for tolerant species.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 10-28 days. Do not apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 4 for tolerant species.
k. Marrsonina Leaf Spot (*Marsonina* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 14-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 14-28 days.
l. Cercospora Leaf Spot	Apply 1- 4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.

(continued)

DISEASE (Pathogen)	Use Rates and Remarks	
	8 oz. and larger containers (oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz. containers (oz. product per 50 gallons)
3. POWDERY MILDEW Preventative applications only. Do not make more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to another class of fungicide.		
a. *Erysiphe pannosa, E.* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. *Microsphaera azaleae*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
c. *Sphaerotheca pannosa*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
4. RUSTS		
a. Needle Rust (*Melampsora occidentalis*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. *Phragmidium* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
c. *Puccinia* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
d. *Gymnosporagium* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
5. FLOWER BLIGHTS		
a. Anthracnose (*Collectotrichum* spp., *Elsinoe* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. Botrytis Blight (*Botrytis cinerea*)	Apply 4-8 oz. every 7-21 days. For suppression only. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre.	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days. For suppression only. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre.
6. SHOOT/STEM DISEASES		
a. Aerial/Shoot Blight (*Phytophthora* spp.)	Apply 1-2 oz every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-1 oz. every 7-28 days.

(continued)

DISEASE (Pathogen)	Use Rates and Remarks	
	8 oz. and larger containers (oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz. containers (oz. product per 50 gallons)
7. SOIL-BORNE DISEASES (Directed Spray). For directed spray applications, utilize the following rates below.		
a. *Rhizoctonia solani*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
b. *Sclerotium rolfsii*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
c. *Fusarium* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
8. SOIL-BORNE DISEASES (Drench). See **ORNAMENTALS** section for additional drench directions.		
a. *Rhizoctonia solani*	Apply 0.2-0.9 oz/100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pts/ sq ft as a spray solution every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.1-0.5 oz./100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pints per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.
b. *Sclerotium rolfsii*	Apply 0.2-0.9 oz/100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pts/ sq ft as a spray solution every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.1-0.5 oz./100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pints per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.
c. *Fusarium* spp.	Apply 0.2-0.9 oz/100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pts/ sq ft as a spray solution every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.1-0.5 oz./100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pints per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.

PLANT SAFETY: Strobe™ 50WG has been shown to be safe when applied to the ornamental plants listed in Tables 2, 3, and 4. 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 Strobe™ 50WG. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not Strobe™ 50WG can be used safely on genera, species, or varieties of ornamental and nursery plants not specified on this label. 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 in this label. In addition, do not tank mix Strobe™ 50WG with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, adjuvants, etc, unless

local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to ornamental plants. Do not apply Strobe™ 50WG to certain apple, crabapple, or cherry trees due to possible phytotoxicity. Further, do not use spray equipment that has applied Strobe™ 50WG for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.

Tolerant Ornamental Plants: Strobe™ 50WG has been found to be safe when applied to the plants listed in Tables 2, 3, and 4 when applied according to labeled application methods, rates, and timings.

TABLE 2
Tolerant Plants Listed by Botanical Name

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Abelia spp.	Abelia	2
Abies fraseri	Fraser fir	1, 4
Abies procera	Noble fir	1, 4
Acer palmatum	Japanese maple	2
Acer saccharum	Sugar maple	2
Ageratum spp.	Floss Flower	3, 4
Ageratum spp.	Pussy's-Foot	3, 4
Aglaonema spp.	Chinese evergreen	2, 4
Ajuga reptans	Bugle, Bugleweed	3
Antirrhinum spp.	Snap Dragon	2i, 3, 4
Aphelandra spp.	Zebra Plant	2
Artemisia spp.	Mugwort, Sagebrush	2
Artemisia spp.	Wormwood	2
Aster spp.	Aster, Starwort	4
Aucuba japonica	Japanese aucuba, Japanese laurel	7
Begonia spp. (except Rieger begonia)	Begonia	2, 3
Berberis thunbergii	Barberry	3, 4

(continued)

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Betula nigra	River birch	3, 4
Bougainvillea spp.	Bougainvillea	2
Brassaia actinophylla	Rubber tree, Umbrella tree	2, 7
Buddleia davidii	Buddleia, Butterfly bush	2
Buxus sempervirens	Boxwood	2, 7*a*
Caladium spp.	Caladium	7
Camellia japonica	Camellia	2
Caryota urens	Sago Palm	2, 7
Catharanthus roseus	Vinca	2
Ceanothus sanguineus	Wild lilac	3
Ceanothus spp.	Ceanothus, California lilac, Snowball	3
Cedrus atlantica	Atlas cedar	2, 4
Cedrus spp.	White cedar	2, 4
Cercis occidentalis	Western redbud	2
Chamaecyparis spp.	Cypress, Leyland cypress	1
Chamaecyparis pisifera	Sawara cypress	1
Chamaedora elegans	Parlor palm	7
Chrysanthemum spp.	Chrysanthemums	2, 7c
Clethra alnifolia	Clethra, White alder	2
Cornus spp.	Dogwood, Pink dogwood, Flowering dogwood	2b, 3
Cornus florida	Dogwood	2b, 3
Cortaderia selloana	Pampas grass	3
Cotoneaster adpressus	Creeping cotoneaster	7

(continued)

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Cotoneaster horizontalis	Cotoneaster - variegated rockspray	7
Cyclamen spp.	Cyclamen	7c
Cyperus spp.	Cyperus	1
Delphinium spp.	Larkspur	2
Dianthus caryophyllus	Carnation	3, 4
Dianthus spp.	Pink	3, 4
Dieffenbachia spp.	Dumb Cane	2
Dietes iridiodes	African iris, Butterfly iris	4c
Digitalis spp.	Foxglove	2, 3
Epipremnum spp.	Pothos	2
Erica dareyensis	Heather	2
Euonymus alata	Dwarf winged euonymus	2
Euonymus alatus	Burning bush	2
Euonymus japonicus	Evergreen euonymus	2
Euphorbia spp.	Poinsettia	2a
Fatsia japonica	Japanese fatsia, Paper plant	2
Ficus spp.	Fig	2
Forsythia viridissima	Forsythia	2
Gaillardia spp.	Blanket Flower	2
Gardenia jasminoides	Gardenia	3
Geranium spp.	Cranesbill	5b
Gerbera jamesonii	Gerber daisy, Transvaal daisy	3
Hedera algeriensis	Algerian ivy	2
Hedera helix	English ivy	2
Hibiscus moscheutos	Hibiscus	2, 3

(continued)

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	Hibiscus	2, 3
Hibiscus syriacus	Rose of Sharon	2, 3
Hosta spp.	Hosta	2
Hydrangea macrophylla	French hydrangea	2, 3
Hydrangea spp.	Hydrangea	2, 3
Ilex spp.	Holly, Winterberry, Yaupon	3
Impatiens spp.[1]	Balsam, Impatiens[1]	2a, 7a
Iris xiphium	Iris (bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	2e
Itea virginica	Virginia willow	3, 4
Juniperus procumbens	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus scopulorum	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus spp.	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus virginiana	Red cedar	1a, 4
Lagerstroemia indica	Crapemyrtle	2, 3
Laurus nobilis	Laurel	3
Lilium spp.	Asiatic Lily	2
Liriope muscari	Lily turf	2
Lobularia maritima	Sweet alyssum	7
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern magnolia	2
Magnolia soulangiana	Saucer magnolia	2
Magnolia spp.	Magnolia	2
Malus spp.	Crabapple (See Table 4 for variety list)	2j
Nandina domestica	Nandina	2
Nerium oleander	Oleander, Rose bay	2
Pelargonium spp.	Geranium	3, 4, 5b

(continued)

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Pennisetum alopecuroides	Grass	2
Peperomia spp.	Baby rubber plant	2, 7
Petunia spp.	Petunia	6a
Phalaris spp.	Dwarf pampas grass	3
Philodendron spp.	Philodendron	2
Phlox spp.	Phlox	3
Phoenix dactylifera	Date palm	2, 7
Phoenix roebelenii	Roebelin's palm	2, 7
Photinia glabra	Red-tip photinia	2, 3, 4
Picea abies	Norway spruce	1
Picea glauca	White spruce	1
Picea pungens	Blue spruce	1
Pieris japonica	Japanese andromeda	2, 7
Pinus muhgo	Muhgo pine	1b, 4
Pinus nigra	Black pine	1b, 4
Pinus silvestris	Scotch pine	1
Pinus spp.	Pine	1b, 4
Pinus strobus	Eastern white pine	1b, 4
Pittosporum spp.	Australian laurel	3,4
Pittosporum tobira	Mock orange	3, 4
Plectranthus spp.	Swedish ivy, Coleus	2
Populus spp.	Aspen Tree	2
Potentilla spp.	Cinquefoil	2
Primula spp.	Primrose	2

(continued)

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Prunus pumila	Cherry	2, 5
Prunus spp.	Flowering plum, Purple leaf plum	2, 5
Pseudotsuga spp.	Douglas fir	1, 4
Pyrus calleryana	Bradford's pear	3
Quercus falcata	Red oak	2, 3
Quercus palustris	Pin oak	2, 3
Rhaphiolepsis indica	Indian hawthorn	2, 3, 4
Rhododendron spp.	Azaleas, Rhododendron	2b, 3, 6, 7
Rhododendron spp.	Glacier Azalea	2b, 3, 6, 7
Rosa spp.	Rose	2a, 2c, 3c, 4b
Rosmarinus spp.	Rosemary (prostrate)	2
Rudbeckia hirta	Black-eyed susan	2
Salvia spp.	Sage	3, 4
Schlumbergera	Holiday cactus	2, 7
Sedum spp.	Orpine, Stonecrop	2
Sempervivum spp.	Live-forever, House Leek	2
Setaria spp.	Ribbon-grass	2, 3
Spathiphyllum floribundium	Peace lily	2, 7
Spirea bumalda	Spirea	3
Spirea japonica	Spirea	3
Syagrus romanzoffl anum	Queen palm	2
Tagetes spp.	Marigold	2a
Taxus baccata	Spreading yew	7
Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	4
Thujopsis spp.	Arborvitae	2

(continued)

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Thymus serphyllum	Creeping thyme	2
Tsuga heterophylla	Western hemlock	4
Tsuga spp.	Hemlock	4
Verbena spp.	Verbena, Vervain	3
Viburnum spp.	Viburnum	2, 3, 4
Vinca spp.	Periwinkle	2, 6a
Viola spp.[1]	Viola, Pansy[1]	2
Wiegela florida	Pink wiegela	2
Yucca spp.	Yucca	7
Zinnia spp.	Zinnia	2a, 3

[1]Do not exceed 2 oz./100 gallons on these species.

TABLE 3
Tolerant Plants Listed by Common Name

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Abelia	*Abelia* spp.
Andromeda, Japanese	*Pieris japonica*
Arborvitae	*Thujopsis* spp.
Aspen Trees	*Populus* spp.
Aster	*Aster* spp.
Aucuba, Japanese	*Aucuba japonica*
Azalea, Glacier	*Rhododendron* spp.
Azaleas	*Rhododendron* spp.
Balsam	*Impatiens* spp.
Barberry	*Berberis thunbergii*

(continued)

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Begonia (except Rieger Begonia)	*Begonia* spp.
Birch, River	*Betula nigra*
Black-Eyed Susan	*Rudbeckia hirta*
Blanket Flower	*Gaillardia* spp.
Bougainvillea	*Bougainvillea* spp.
Boxwood	*Buxus sempervirens*
Buddleia	*Buddleia davidii*
Bugle	*Ajuga reptans*
Bugleweed	*Ajuga reptans*
Burning Bush	*Euonymus alatus*
Butterfly Bush	*Buddleia davidii*
Cactus, Holiday	*Schlumbergera*
Caladium	*Caladium* spp.
Camellia	*Camellia japonica*
Carnation	*Dianthus caryophyllus*
Ceanothus	*Ceanothus* spp.
Cedar, Atlas	*Cedrus atlantica*
Cedar, Red	*Juniperus virginiana*
Cedar, Western Red	*Thuja plicata*
Cedar, White	*Cedrus* spp.
Cherry	*Prunus pumila*
Christmas Trees (see Fraser fir, Scotch pine and Douglas fir)	
Chrysanthemum	*Chrysanthemum* spp.
Cinquefoil	*Potentilla* spp.

(continued)

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Clethra	*Clethra alnifolia*
Coleus	*Plectranthus* spp.
Cotoneaster, Creeping	*Cotoneaster adpressus*
Cotoneaster, Variegated Rockspray	*Cotoneaster horizontalis*
Crabapple (See Table 4 for variety list)	*Malus* spp.
Cranesbill	*Geranium* spp.
Crapemyrtle	*Lagerstroemia indica*
Cyclamen	*Cyclamen* spp.
Cyperus	*Cyperus* spp.
Cypress, Sawara	*Chamaecyparis pisifera*
Cypress, Leyland	*Chamaecyparis* spp.
Daisy, Gerber	*Gerbera jamesonii*
Daisy, Transvaal	*Gerbera jamesonii*
Dogwood	*Cornus* spp.
Dogwood	*Cornus florida*
Dogwood, Pink	*Cornus* spp.
Dumbcane	*Dieffenbachia* spp.
Euonymus, Dwarf Winged	*Euonymus alata*
Euonymus, Evergreen	*Euonymus japonicus*
Evergreen, Chinese	*Aglaonema* spp.
Fatsia, Japanese	*Fatsia japonica*
Fig	*Ficus* spp.
Fir, Douglas	*Pseudotsuga* spp.
Fir, Fraser	*Abies fraseri*

(continued)

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Floss Flower	*Ageratum* spp.
Forsythia	*Forsythia viridissima*
Foxglove	*Digitalis* spp.
Gardenia	*Gardenia jasminoides*
Geranium	*Pelargonium* spp.
Grass	*Pennisetum alopecuroides*
Grass, Dwarf Pampas	*Phalaris* spp.
Grass, Pampas	*Cortaderia selloana*
Hawthorn, Indian	*Rhaphiolepsis indica*
Heather	*Erica dareyensis*
Hemlock	*Tsuga* spp.
Hemlock, Western	*Tsuga heterophylla*
Hibiscus	*Hibiscus moscheutos*
Hibiscus	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*
Holly	*Ilex* spp.
Hosta	*Hosta* spp.
House Leek	*Sempervivum* spp.
Hydrangea	*Hydrangea* spp.
Hydrangea, French	*Hydrangea macrophylla*
Impatiens[1]	*Impatiens* spp.[1]
Iris (bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	*Iris xiphium*
Iris, African	*Dietes iridiodes*
Iris, Butterfly	*Dietes iridiodes*
Ivy, Algerian	*Hedera algeriensis*

(continued)

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Ivy, English	*Hedera helix*
Ivy, Swedish	*Plectranthus* spp.
Juniper	*Juniperus procumbens*
Juniper	*Juniperus scopulorum*
Juniper	*Juniperus* spp.
Larkspur	*Delphinium* spp.
Laurel	*Laurus nobilis*
Laurel, Australian	*Pittosporum* spp.
Laurel, Japanese	*Aucuba japonica*
Lilac, California	*Ceanothus* spp.
Lilac, Wild	*Ceanothus sanguineus*
Lily, Asiatic	*Lilium* spp.
Lily, Peace	*Spathiphyllum floribundium*
Lily Turf	*Liriope muscari*
Live-Forever	*Sempervivum* spp.
Magnolia	*Magnolia* spp.
Magnolia, Saucer	*Magnolia soulangiana*
Magnolia, Southern	*Magnolla grandiflora*
Maple, Japanese	*Acer palmatum*
Maple, Sugar	*Acer saccharum*
Marigold	*Tagetes* spp.
Mock Orange	*Pittosporum tobira*
Mugwort	*Artemisia* spp.
Nandina	*Nandina domestica*

(continued)

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Oak, Pin	*Quercus palustris*
Oak, Red	*Quercus falcata*
Oleander	*Nerium oleander*
Orpine	*Sedum* spp.
Palm, Date	*Phoenix dactylifera*
Palm, Parlor	*Chamaedora elegans*
Palm, Queen	*Syagrus romanzoffianum*
Palm, Roebelin's	*Phoenix roebelenii*
Palm, Sago	*Caryota urens*
Pansy[1]	*Viola* spp.[1]
Paper Plant	*Fatsia japonica*
Pear, Bradford	*Pyrus calleryana*
Periwinkle	*Vinca* spp.
Petunia	*Petunia* spp.
Philodendron	*Philodendron* spp.
Phlox	*Phlox* spp.
Photinia, Red-Tip	*Photinia glabra*
Pine	*Pinus* spp.
Pine, Black	*Pinus nigra*
Pine, Eastern White	*Pinus strobus*
Pine, Muhgo	*Pinus muhgo*
Pine, Scotch	*Pinus sylvestris*
Pink	*Dianthus* spp.
Plum, Flowering	*Prunus* spp.

(continued)

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Plum, Purple Leaf	*Prunus* spp.
Poinsettia	*Euphorbia* spp.
Poplar	*Populus trichocarpa*
Pothos	*Epipremnum* spp.
Primrose	*Primula* spp.
Pussy's-Foot	*Ageratum* spp.
Redbud, Western	*Cercis occidentalis*
Rhododendron	*Rhododendron* spp.
Ribbon-Grass	*Setaria* spp.
Rose of Sharon	*Hibiscus syriacus*
Rose	*Rosa* spp.
Rose Bay	*Nerium oleander*
Rosemary (Prostrate)	*Rosmarinus* spp.
Rubber Plant, Baby	*Peperomia* spp.
Rubber Tree	*Brassaia actinophylla*
Sage	*Salvia* spp.
Sagebrush	*Artemisia* spp.
Snap Dragon	*Antirrhinum* spp.
Snowball	*Ceanothus* spp.
Spirea	*Spirea bumalda*
Spirea	*Spirea japonica*
Spruce, Blue	*Picea pungens*
Spruce, Norway	*Picea abies*
Spruce, White	*Picea glauca*

(continued)

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Starwort	*Aster* spp.
Stonecrop	*Sedum* spp.
Sweet Alyssum	*Lobularia maritime*
Thyme, Creeping	*Thymus serphyllum*
Umbrella Tree	*Brassaia actinophylla*
Verbena	*Verbena* spp.
Vervain	*Verbena* spp.
Viburnum	*Viburnum* spp.
Vinca	*Catharanthus roseus*
Viola	*Viola* spp.
White Alder	*Clethora* spp.
Wiegela, Pink	*Wiegela florida*
Willow, Virginia	*Itea virginica*
Winterberry	*Ilex* spp.
Wormwood	*Artemisia* spp.
Yaupon	*Ilex* spp.
Yew, Spreading	*Taxus baccata*
Yucca	*Yucca* spp.
Zebra Plant	*Aphelandra* spp.
Zinnia	*Zinnia* spp.

[1]Do not exceed 2 oz/100 gallons on these species.

TABLE 4
Tolerant Varieties of Crabapple Species (Genus *Malus*)
Tolerant Varieties of *Malus*

Arkansas Black	Eleyi	Mary Potter	*seiboldii*
atrosanguinea	Enterprise	Molten Lava	Selkirk
baccata	Evereste	New Centennial	Sentinel
baccata var. *jackii*	Eyelynn	Ormiston Roy	Silver Moon
baccata var. *mandshurica floribunda*	*floribunda*	Pink Satin	Silverdrift
Callaway	Gloriosa	Prairie Maid	Sinai Fire
Candymint Sargent	Golden Delicious	Prairifire	*Spectablis*
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 5
Intolerant Plants†

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Apple	*Malus domestica*
Crabapple - Flame variety	*Malus* spp.
Crabapple - Brandywine variety	*Malus* spp.
Crabapple - Novamac variety	*Malus* spp.
Cherry, Flowering-Yoshino variety	*Prunus yedoensis*

(continued)

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Leatherleaf Fern	*Rumohra adianformis* and other species
Privet	*Ligustrum* spp.

†**Do not apply Strobe™ 50WG to these species or varieties**

CONIFERS INCLUDING CHRISTMAS TREES, COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION ROSES

Strobe™ 50WG may be used to control certain diseases on conifers in production (indoor and outdoor) and landscape situations.

Please see the **ORNAMENTALS** section for more detailed directions for use in landscape situations.

For 4 oz. pack size: See **Strobe™ 50WG Rate Conversion Chart Specifically for 4 oz. Pack Size** below.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz. product/A (lbs. a.i./A)	Remarks
Conifers including Christmas Trees	Diplodia tip blight (*Diplodia pinea*) Lophodermium needlecast (*Lophodermium pinastri*) Swiss needlecast (*Phaeocrytopus gaumannii*)	3.2-8.0 (0.10-0.25)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Strobe™ 50WG should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance and removal of plant debris in which inoculum may overwinter. **Resistance Management:** Do not apply more than four sequential applications of Strobe™ 50WG before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than eight applications of Strobe™ 50WG per acre per year. **Application Directions:** Strobe™ 50WG applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at intervals of 7-21 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at labeled rates.
Specific Use Restrictions: Do not apply more than 4.0 pounds product/acre/season (2.0 lbs. a.i./A).			

(continued)

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz. product/A (lbs. a.i./A)	Remarks
Roses (Commercial Rose Production)	Downy Mildew (*Peronospora sparsa*) Powdery Mildew (*Sphaerotheca pannosa*) Rust (*Phragmidium mucronatum,* *P. tuberculatum,* and other *Phragmidium* spp.) Septoria Leaf Spot (*Septoria rosea*) Alternaria Leaf Spot (*Alternaria alternata*)	1.6-8.0 (0.05-0.25)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Strobe™ 50WG should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management, and proper timing and placement of irrigation. **Resistance Management:** Do not make more than four (4) sequential applications of Strobe™ 50WG before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than eight applications per acre per year. **Application Directions:** Strobe™ 50WG application should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at intervals of 7-21 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at labeled rates. **Plant Safety:** Strobe™ 50WG has been shown to be safe when applied to roses. However, all varieties of roses have not been evaluated for safety. Small scale variety safety testing must be conducted to ensure plant safety prior to large scale application. In addition, do not tank mix Strobe™ 50WG with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizer, etc. unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to roses.
Specific Use Restrictions: Do not apply more than 4.0 lbs product/acre/season (2.0 lbs. a.i./A).			

Strobe™ 50WG Rate Conversion Chart

Oz. Product/A	Lb. a.i./A	Treated Acres/Lb. Product
0.9	0.03	17.8
1.6	0.05	10.0
2.0	0.06	8.0
2.2	0.07	7.3
2.5	0.08	6.4
3.0	0.09	5.3
3.2	0.10	5.0
3.5	0.11	4.6
4.0	0.13	4.0
4.3	0.135	3.7
4.5	0.14	3.6
5.1	0.16	3.1
5.5	0.17	2.9
6.0	0.19	2.7
6.4	0.20	2.5
7.0	0.22	2.3
7.5	0.23	2.1
8.0	0.25	2.0
8.5	0.27	1.9
9.0	0.28	1.8
9.6	0.30	1.7
10.0	0.31	1.6

(continued)

Oz. Product/A	Lb. a.i./A	Treated Acres/Lb. Product
10.5	0.33	1.5
11.0	0.34	1.5
11.5	0.36	1.4
12.0	0.38	1.3
12.5	0.39	1.3
12.8	0.40	1.3

Strobe™ 50WG Rate Conversion Chart Specifically for 4 oz. Pack Size
(For use with 4 oz. package size only)

Oz. Product/A	Oz. Product/1000 sq. ft.	Treated Acres/4 oz. Product
1.0	0.025	4.0
1.5	0.035	2.7
2.0	0.05	2.0
2.5	0.06	1.6
3.0	0.07	1.3
3.5	0.08	1.1
4.0	0.09	1.0
4.5	0.1	0.9
5.0	0.11	0.8
5.5	0.13	0.73
6.0	0.14	0.67
6.5	0.15	0.62
7.0	0.16	0.57
7.5	0.17	0.53

(continued)

Oz. Product/A	Oz. Product/1000 sq. ft.	Treated Acres/4 oz. Product
8.0	0.18	0.5
8.7	0.2	0.46
13.1	0.3	0.31
17.4	0.4	0.23
26.1	0.6	0.15
30.5	0.7	0.13

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE 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, cover spill with moist sand, soil, or sawdust. Transfer to a container for disposal. Wash the spillage area with water. Washings must be prevented from entering surface water drains.

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

(continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(continued)*

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable Container (flexible-bag-all weights): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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

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

Refillable Container: Refillable container. Refill this container with aluminum tris only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire direction for use, conditions of warranties and limitations of liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following **CONDITIONS, DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES,** and **LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY.**

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risk associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Control Solutions, Inc. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, Control Solutions, Inc. makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond the statements made on this label. No agent of Control Solutions, Inc. is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Control Solutions, Inc. disclaims any liability whatsoever for special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid or at Control Solutions, Inc. election, the replacement of product.

NOTES

QUALI-PRO

GROUP	11	FUNGICIDE

Strobe™ 50WG

Broad Spectrum Fungicide for Control of Plant Diseases in Turf and Ornamentals

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**% BY WEIGHT**
Azoxystrobin:	
methyl (2E)-2-(2-{[6-(2-cyanophenoxy) pyrimidin-4-yl]oxy}phenyl)-3-methoxyacrylate*	50.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	50.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

Contains 0.5 lb. active ingredient per pound of product.
*IUPAC

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

See additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use inside booklet.

0 72693 00022 3

EPA Reg. No.: 53883-343
EPA Est. No.: 11678-ISR002
37429-GA002
71637-AUT001

Manufactured for:

CSI CONTROL SOLUTIONS incorporated
A Makhteshim-Agan Company
5903 Genoa-Red Bluff
Pasadena, TX 77507-1041

Net Contents: 1 lb.

EPA 112613/REV A

QUALI-PRO

GROUP	11	FUNGICIDE

Strobe™ 50WG

Broad Spectrum Fungicide for Control of Plant Diseases in Turf and Ornamentals

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: **% BY WEIGHT**

Azoxystrobin:

methyl (2E)-2-(2-{[6-(2-cyanophenoxy) pyrimidin-4-yl]oxy}phenyl)-3-methoxyacrylate*.....50.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 50.0%

TOTAL.....100.0%

Contains 0.5 lb. active ingredient per pound of product.

*IUPAC

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use inside booklet.

0 72693 00034 6

EPA Reg. No.: 53883-343
EPA Est. No.: 11678-ISR002
37429-GA002
71637-AUT001

Manufactured for:

CSI CONTROL SOLUTIONS incorporated

A Makhteshim-Agan Company

5903 Genoa-Red Bluff
Pasadena, TX 77507-1041

EPA 112613/REV A

Net Contents: 6 lbs.

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 do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 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 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eye. • 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. You may also contact SafetyCall® International for emergency medical treatment at (866) 897-8050.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED, AND ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN. CAUSES MODERATE EYE IRRITATION. 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.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category **A** on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber, or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks

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.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

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:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.
- Remove clothing 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

Strobe™ 50WG is toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine fish and aquatic invertebrates. Strobe™ 50WG can be persistent for several months or longer.

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:
Strobe™ 50WG and a degradate of Strobe™ 50WG 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 Strobe™ 50WG and a degradate of Strobe™ 50WG 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 immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to the use of this product.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

The Non-Agricultural Use Requirements box applies when this product is used to control diseases on turf and ornamentals on golf courses, lawns, and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial, and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas, and athletic fields.

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 areas while unprotected humans or domestic animals are present in the treatment areas. Because some states may require a more restrictive re-entry interval, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Do not allow entry into treatment area until area that was treated is dry.

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Strobe™ 50WG is a broad spectrum preventative fungicide with systemic and curative properties and can be used for the control of many important plant diseases.

Strobe™ 50WG may be applied as a foliar spray, in alternating spray programs, or in tank mixes with other registered pesticides. All applications must be made according to the use directions found on this label and the labels of tank mix products.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not graze or feed clippings from treated turf areas to animals.

SPRAY DRIFT PRECAUTIONS AND PHYTOTOXICITY NOTICE

Attention: AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees and apple fruit, as Strobe™ 50WG is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties. Do not spray Strobe™ 50WG where spray drift will reach apple trees. Do not spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application. Conditions which may contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, sprayer nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, etc. Contact your state extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area. Do not use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply Strobe™ 50WG to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

Strobe™ 50WG has demonstrated some phytotoxic effects when mixed with products that are formulated as emulsifiable concentrates (ECs). These effects are enhanced if applications are made under cool, cloudy conditions, and these conditions remain for several days following application. In addition, adjuvants that contain some form of silicone have also contributed to phytotoxicity.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM)/DISEASE MANAGEMENT

Integrate Strobe™ 50WG into an overall disease and pest management strategy whenever the use of a fungicide is required. Follow cultural practices that are known to reduce disease development. Consult your local authorities for additional treatment programs that are compatible with the principles of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), which include the use of disease-resistant turf varieties, cultural practices, pest scouting, disease forecasting systems, etc.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Strobe™ 50WG is a Group 11 fungicide. The mode of action is the inhibition of the Qo (quinone outside) site within the electron transport system, as well as disruption of membrane synthesis by blocking demethylation [Group 11]. Fungal pathogens can develop resistance to products with the same mode of action when used repeatedly. Because resistance development can't be predicted, use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for turf and its use area. Consult your local or state agricultural authorities for resistance management strategies that are complimentary to those in this label.

Resistance management strategies include alternating and/or tank mixing with products having different modes of action or limiting the total number of applications per season. If no resistance recommendation is specified on number of applications is specified in the directions for use on turf, follow the recommendations in the table below.

If planned total number of fungicide applications is:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Recommended Solo QoI Fungicide Sprays:	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4
Recommended QoI Fungicide Sprays in mixture (tank mix or formulated):	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6

In situations requiring multiple sprays, develop season-long spray programs for Group 11 (QoI) Fungicides. In turf where two sequential Group 11 Fungicide applications are made, they should be alternated with two or more applications of a fungicide that is not in Group 11. If more than 12 applications are made, observe the following guidelines:

- When using a QoI Fungicide as a solo product, the number of applications should be no more than 1/3 (33%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.
- For QoI mixes in programs in which tank mixes or premixes of QoI with mixing partners of a different modes of action are utilized, the number of QoI-containing applications should be no more than ½ (50%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.
- In programs in which applications of QoI are made with both solo products and mixtures, the number of QoI-containing applications should be no more than ½ (50%) of the total number of fungicide applied per season.

If a Group 11 Fungicide is applied, do not make another application with a Group 11 Fungicide for at least 3 weeks.

SPRAYING AND MIXING

Strobe™ 50WG may be applied with all types of spray equipment commonly used for making ground applications. Do not apply through any type of ultra-low volume (ULV) spray system. Proper adjustments and calibration of spraying equipment to give good canopy penetration and coverage is essential for good disease control. The higher rates in the rate range and/or shorter spray intervals may be required under conditions of heavy infection pressure, highly susceptible varieties, or when environmental conditions conductive to disease exist. Apply Strobe™ 50WG in sufficient water volume for adequate coverage and canopy penetration.

Spray Solution Preparation

To prepare spray solution, partially fill the spray tank with clean water and begin agitation. Add the specified amount of Strobe™ 50WG to the tank, allowing time for good dispersion, then add an adjuvant if suggested. If tank mixes are required, add products to the spray tank in the following order: Strobe™ 50WG, then other WG or dry flowable formulations, then wettable powders and flowable (aqueous suspensions) last. Finish filling the tank to the desired volume to obtain the proper spray concentration. Maintain agitation throughout the entire spraying operation. Do not allow the spray mixture to stand overnight or for prolonged periods. Make up only the amount of spray required for immediate use. Thoroughly clean sprayers immediately after application.

Strobe™ 50WG is compatible with many commonly used fungicides, liquid fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides, and biological control products. If tank mixes are desired, observe all directions, precautions, and limitations on labeling of all products used. Consult compatibility charts or other authorities for compatibility information.

Strobe™ 50WG is incompatible with many fertilizers when low water volumes are used for in-furrow applications. Cold temperatures and water quality exacerbate these compatibility problems. Conduct a physical compatibility test.as described below. Do not combine Strobe™ 50WG in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants, or fertilizers unless compatibility charts or your own prior use has shown that the combination is physically compatible, effective, and non-injurious under your conditions of use. If physical compatibility is unknown, follow the procedure outlined in the **Physical Compatibility Test** section of the label below.

Physical Compatibility Test: Use a suitable container (1 pint) and mix a small amount of spray solution by adding each component in the order and ratio as required for making large amounts of the tank mix solution. Stir the contents and allow them to settle for 20 minutes. Solutions that stay in suspension or can be remixed readily are considered physically compatible. Increased compatibility may result if a buffering agent is used.

CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

ApplicationsThrough Sprinkler and Drip Chemigation Systems

Spray Preparation: Chemical tank and injector system must be thoroughly cleaned. Flush system with clean water.

Use Precautions for Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation Applications

Drip Irrigation: Strobe™ 50WG may be applied through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field-grown ornamentals for soil-borne disease control. Apply 2-16 oz. (0.0625-0.5 lb. a.i./A) Strobe™ 50WG per acre as a preventative disease application. Ensure that the soil or potting media has adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application.

Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, delay subsequent irrigation (water only) for at least for 24 hours following a drip application.

Sprinkler Irrigation: Apply this product through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system except as specified on this label.

Apply with center pivot or continuous-move equipment distributing 1/2 acre-inch or less during treatment. In general, use the least amount of water required for proper distribution and coverage. If stationary systems (solid set, handlines or wheellines other than continuous-move) are used, inject this product into no more than the last 20-30 minutes of the set. Do not apply when winds are greater than 10-15 mph to avoid drift or wind skips. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

System Requirements

- Plant injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform treated water. Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control. Maintain good agitation during the entire application period.
- If you have questions about calibration, contact a State Extension Service specialist, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
- 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, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water.
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
- Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application 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.

TURF

Strobe™ 50WG can be used for control of certain pathogens causing foliar, stem, and root diseases including leaf and stem blights, leaf spots, patch diseases, mildew, molds and rusts of turfgrass plants. Use Strobe™ 50WG to control certain 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 (IPM): Sound turf management resulting in healthy, vigorous turf is the foundation of a good IPM program. Cultural practices such as proper choice of turf variety, nutrient management, proper cutting height, thatch management, and proper watering, drainage, and moisture stress management should be integrated with the use of fungicides to increase turf vigor and reduce the susceptibility to disease. Immunoassay detection kits and extension service diagnostic services can assist in the early and accurate identification of causal organisms and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

Resistance Management: Some turf disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to products used repeatedly for their control. Apply Strobe™ 50WG in a tank mix or alternation program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. Since Strobe™ 50WG is a strobilurin fungicide, avoid alternation with other strobilurins. Do not apply more than two sequential Strobe™ 50WG applications for Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. control. For all other diseases when Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. are not present, do not apply more than three sequential applications of Strobe™ 50WG.

Application Directions: Apply Strobe™ 50WG prior to disease development. Mix Strobe™ 50WG with the required amount of water and apply as a dilute spray application in 2-4 gallons of water per 1000 square feet (87-174 gallons per acre). Repeat applications at specified intervals for as long as required. For spot treatments, use 0.2 oz. Strobe™ 50WG per 1 to 2 gallons of water. Do not apply more than 10 lbs. product/acre/year (3.7 oz. product/1000 square feet/year). Make applications by ground only.

For use with soil injection applications: Apply Strobe™ 50WG through a liquid fungicide injector for the control of ectrotrophic root diseases such as summer patch and take-all patch. Use Strobe™ 50WG only in liquid injection equipment specifically designated for pesticide use.

Apply Strobe™ 50WG at 0.2 to 0.4 oz. per 1000 sq. ft. Spray carrier volume should fall within 30-150 gal. of water per 1000 sq. ft. Use injection hole spacing of 1 inch by 1 inch for optimum control. Injection depth should be no greater than 2 inches. Optimum results occur at one inch depth. Application timing should follow disease control strategies used for normal broadcast spray programs.

For use in the establishment of turfgrass from seed or in overseeding of dormant turfgrass: Use Strobe™ 50WG for control of certain turfgrass diseases associated with turfgrass establishment from seed. Strobe™ 50WG may also be used during overseeding of dormant turfgrass. Strobe™ 50WG may be safely applied before or after seeding or at seedling germination and emergence to ryegrass, bentgrass, bluegrass, and fescue turfgrass types. Optimum application timing is during seeding. See **Application Directions** section above.

Rate Ranges: Use the shorter specified application interval and/or use the higher specified rate when prolonged favorable disease conditions exist.

Dollar Spot: Strobe™ 50WG does not control dollar spot. During periods of dollar spot pressure, always mix Strobe™ 50WG with a product containing chlorothalonil or other dollar spot control fungicides. Strobe™ 50WG is compatible in tank mixes with many other fungicides that control dollar spot. Follow directions found under **SPRAYING AND MIXING** section of this label.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION FOR TURF DISEASES

Target Diseases	Use Rate (oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Remarks*
Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum graminicola)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Use preventatively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Brown Patch *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Cool Weather Brown Patch Yellow Patch *(Rhizoctonia cerealis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Fairy Ring *(Lycoperdon* spp., *Agrocybe pediades,* and *Bovistra plumbea)*	0.4	28	Apply as soon as possible after fairy ring symptoms develop. Apply only in 4 gallons water per 1000 square feet (174 gallons/acre). Add the recommended rate of a wetting agent to the final spray. Severely damaged or thin turf may require reseeding. Fairy ring symptoms may take 2 to 3 weeks to disappear following application. Reapplication after 28 days may be required in some cases.
Fusarium Patch *(Microdochium nivale)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Use preventatively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Gray Leaf Spot *(Pyricularia grisea)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Begin applications before disease is present and continue applications while conditions are favorable for disease development.
Gray Snow Mold Typhula blight *(Typhula incarnata)*	0.7 (when making a single application) 0.4 (when making two applications)	single application 10-28	Make a single application of 0.7 oz. or two applications of 0.4 oz. spaced 10-28 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide, such as a product containing chlorothalonil, may enhance control under severe disease pressure.
Leaf Rust Stem Rust Stripe Rust *(Puccinia* spp.*)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Leaf spot *(Bipolaris sorokiniana)*	0.2-0.4	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Melting Out *(Drechslera poae)*	0.2-0.4	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Necrotic Ring Spot *(Leptosphaeria korrae)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.

(continued)

Target Diseases	Use Rate (oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Remarks*
Pink Patch *(Limonomyses roseipellis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink Snow Mold *(Microdochium nivale)*	0.7 (when making a single application) 0.4 (when making two applications)	single application 10-28	Make a single application of 0.7 oz. or two applications of 0.4 oz. spaced 10-28 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide, such as a product containing chlorothalonil, may enhance control under severe disease pressure.
Powdery Mildew *(Erysiphe graminis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Pythium Blight Pythium Root Rot *(Pythium aphanidermatum, Pythium spp.)*	0.2-0.4	10-14	Use preventatively. Begin applications before disease is present. During periods of prolonged favorable conditions, treat on the 10-day application interval. For use on newly seeded as well as established turf.
Red Thread *(Laetisaria fuciformis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Rhizoctonia Large Patch *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Southern Blight *(Sclerotium rolfsii)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Spring Dead Spot *(Leptosphaeria korrae)* or *(Gaeumannomyces graminis var. graminis)* or *(Ophiosphaerella herpotricha)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply 1 or 2 applications approximately one month prior to bermudagrass dormancy. 1/4" to 1/2" of irrigation directly after application is suggested. Reapply 14 to 28 days later.
Summer Patch *(Magnaporthe poae)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Take-all patch *(Gaeumannomyces graminis var. avenae)*	0.2-0.4	28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development. Make two applications (28 days apart) in the spring and two applications (28 days apart) in the fall.
Zoysia Patch *(Rhizoctonia solani and/or Gaeumannomyces incrustana)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply 1 or 2 applications approximately one month prior to zoyiagrass dormancy. Reapply 14 to 28 days later.

(continued)

*Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Strobe™ 50WG for control of Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. For all other diseases when Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. are not present, do not apply more than three sequential applications of Strobe™ 50WG.

Strobe™ 50WG Rate Conversion Chart for Turf

Ounces Product Per 1000 Sq. Ft.	Ounces A.I. Per 1000 Sq. Ft.	Ounces Product Per Acre	Pounds Product Per Acre
0.20	0.10	8.7	0.5
0.30	0.15	13.1	0.8
0.40	0.20	17.4	1.1
0.70	0.35	30.5	1.9

Amount of Strobe™ 50WG to Mix 100 Gallons for Turf Applications

Use Rate	Spray Volume (gallons/1000 square feet)		
	2.0 gals.	**3.0 gals.**	**4.0 gals.**
0.2 oz.	10 oz.	6.7 oz.	5 oz.
0.4 oz.	20 oz.	13.3 oz.	10 oz.
0.7 oz.	35 oz.	23.3 oz.	17.5 oz.

ORNAMENTALS

Strobe™ 50WG is used 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. Strobe™ 50WG may be used 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: Strobe™ 50WG Fungicide should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management, and proper timing and placement of irrigation. Immunoassay detection kits and diagnostic services can assist in the early and accurate identification of causal organisms and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

Resistance Management: Some ornamental disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to fungicides used repeatedly for their control. Apply Strobe™ 50WG in an alternation or tank mix program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. Do not make more than three (3) sequential applications of Strobe™ 50WG before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action. A sound resistance management program would include blocks of three Strobe™ 50WG applications separated by blocks of two alternate fungicide applications. Do not alternate Strobe™ 50WG Fungicide with other strobilurin fungicides.

Application Directions: Apply Strobe™ 50WG as a broadcast or banded spray targeted at the foliage or crown of the plant. Apply to runoff in sufficient water to ensure complete coverage of the target plant. Good coverage and wetting of foliage is necessary for best control. Refer to the label for specific use directions for control of certain diseases. Repeat applications at specified intervals (plus alternations for resistance management) for as long as required. Make applications by ground only.

Strobe™ 50WG applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at specified intervals following resistance management guidelines. Strobe™ 50WG Fungicide works best when used as part of a preventative disease management program. Use only surfactants approved for ornamental plants in combination with Strobe™ 50WG. Do not use silicone-based

products with Strobe™ 50WG due to possible phytotoxicity. Always test tank mixes on a small group of representative plants prior to broadscale use.

Apply Strobe™ 50WG at use rates of 1-4 oz./100 gallons (0.5-2 oz./50 gallons) and every 7-28 days (or as otherwise specified for a specific plant or disease). The addition of a non-silicone based wetter-sticker at the recommended use rate may enhance coverage on hard-to-wet plant foliage. Under most conditions and for most diseases, apply 2-4 oz./100 gallons (1-2 oz./50 gallons) on a 7-14 day interval. Under light to moderate disease pressure, use the lower rates (1-2 oz./100 gallons or 0.5-1 oz./50 gallons) on intervals of 7-14 days or the higher rates (3-4 oz./100 gallons or 1.5-2 oz./50 gallons) on intervals of 14-28 days. Under environmental conditions which promote severe disease development, use the higher rates (3-4 oz./100 gallons or 1.5-2 oz./50 gallons) on intervals of 7-14 days. Use of Strobe™ 50WG as a "rescue" (late curative or eradicant) treatment may not always result in satisfactory disease control.

Ornamental Use Precautions

- Strobe™ 50WG may be applied to certain varieties of crabapple for control of apple scab. Strobe™ 50WG has been shown to be safer when applied to the species and varieties listed in Table 4. However, due to the large number of genera, species, and varieties of crabapple, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to Strobe™ 50WG. The professional user should conduct small scale testing to ensure plant safety prior to broadscale commercial use on plant genera and species not listed on this label.

Ornamental Use Restrictions

- Do not apply Strobe™ 50WG to apple or cherry trees (flowering, Yoshino variety) due to possible phytotoxicity.
- Do not use spray equipment that has applied Strobe™ 50WG for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.
- Do not exceed 10 lbs. product/crop acre/year or 8 applications/crop/year.
- Do not exceed 600 gallons spray volume per acre for foliar applications. For drench and crown applications, do not exceed 2 pints volume per square foot.
- Do not tank mix Strobe™ 50WG with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, adjuvants, etc., unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to ornamental plants.

Drench Application: Strobe™ 50WG may be applied to control soil-borne, seedling, and crown diseases of production ornamentals (greenhouse, shade house, and container grown) as a preventative, drench treatment prior to infection. Good coverage of the pre-infection area (root zone, root ball, crown, etc.) is necessary for satisfactory control. Strobe™ 50WG may be drench applied to container grown ornamentals using 0.2-0.9 oz./100 gallons of water. Apply 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area on an interval of 7-28 days. Apply drench prior to infection as healthy roots are necessary to optimize product uptake, systemic translocation, and disease protection.

For resistance management, do not make more than three (3) sequential drench applications of Strobe™ 50WG before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action.

Use care before making application of Strobe™ 50WG as a drench to small bedding plants in the seedling/plug stage due to possible phytotoxicity. Test a limited quantity of plants prior to full-scale application.

Drip Irrigation: Strobe™ 50WG may be applied through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field-grown ornamentals for soil-borne disease control. Apply 2-16 oz. Strobe™ 50WG per acre as a preventative disease application. The soil or potting media must have adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application. Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, delay subsequent irrigation (water only) for at least for 24 hours following drip application.

TABLE 1
Diseases Controlled

When used in accordance with the label directions, Strobe™ 50WG will provide control of the following diseases of ornamental plants:

DISEASE (Pathogen)	Use Rates and Remarks	
	8 oz. and larger containers (oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz. containers (oz. product per 50 gallons)
1. CONIFER BLIGHTS		
a. Phomopsis Blight (*Phomopsis juniperovora*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. Tip Blight (*Sirococcus strobilinus*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
2. LEAF BLIGHTS/LEAF SPOTS		
a. Alternaria Leaf Spot (*Alternaria* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp., *Elsinoe* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
c. Downy Mildew of Rose (*Peronospora sparsa*)	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.	Apply 1-2 oz. every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.
d. Entomosporium Leaf Spot (*Entomosporium mespili*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
e. Iris Leaf Spot (*Mycosphaerella macrospora*)	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 1-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
f. Leaf spot (*Cladosporium echinulatum*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
g. Rose Blackspot (*Diplocarpon rosea*)	Apply 4-8 oz. every 7-14 days. Apply Strobe™ 50WG on a 7-day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, Strobe™ 50WG may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre/application.	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-14 days. Strobe™ 50WG on a 7-day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, Strobe™ 50WG may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre/application.
h. Myrothecium leaf spot (*Myrothecium* spp.)	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 1-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
i. Downy Mildew of bedding plants (*Peronospora* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
j. Scab (*Venturia inaequalis*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 10-28 days. Do not apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 4 for tolerant species.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 10-28 days. Do not apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 4 for tolerant species.
k. Marrsonina Leaf Spot (*Marsonina* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 14-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 14-28 days.
l. Cercospora Leaf Spot	Apply 1- 4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.

(continued)

3. POWDERY MILDEW Preventative applications only. Do not make more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to another class of fungicide.		
a. *Erysiphe pannosa, E.* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. *Microsphaera azaleae*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
c. *Sphaerotheca pannosa*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
4. RUSTS		
a. Needle Rust (*Melampsora occidentalis*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. *Phragmidium* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
c. *Puccinia* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
d. *Gymnosporagium* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
5. FLOWER BLIGHTS		
a. Anthracnose (*Collectotrichum* spp., *Elsinoe* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. Botrytis Blight (*Botrytis cinerea*)	Apply 4-8 oz. every 7-21 days. For suppression only. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre.	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days. For suppression only. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre.
6. SHOOT/STEM DISEASES		
a. Aerial/Shoot Blight (*Phytophthora* spp.)	Apply 1-2 oz every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-1 oz. every 7-28 days.
7. SOIL-BORNE DISEASES (Directed Spray). For directed spray applications, utilize the following rates below.		
a. *Rhizoctonia solani*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
b. *Sclerotium rolfsii*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
c. *Fusarium* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
8. SOIL-BORNE DISEASES (Drench). See **ORNAMENTALS** section for additional drench directions.		
a. *Rhizoctonia solani*	Apply 0.2-0.9 oz/100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pts/ sq ft as a spray solution every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.1-0.5 oz./100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pints per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.
b. *Sclerotium rolfsii*	Apply 0.2-0.9 oz/100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pts/ sq ft as a spray solution every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.1-0.5 oz./100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pints per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.
c. *Fusarium* spp.	Apply 0.2-0.9 oz/100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pts/ sq ft as a spray solution every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.1-0.5 oz./100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pints per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.

PLANT SAFETY: Strobe™ 50WG has been shown to be safe when applied to the ornamental plants listed in Tables 2, 3, and 4. 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 Strobe™ 50WG. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not Strobe™ 50WG can be used safely on genera, species, or varieties of ornamental and nursery plants not specified on this label. 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 in this label. In addition, do not tank mix

Strobe™ 50WG with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, adjuvants, etc, unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to ornamental plants. Do not apply Strobe™ 50WG to certain apple, crabapple, or cherry trees due to possible phytotoxicity. Further, do not use spray equipment that has applied Strobe™ 50WG for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.

Tolerant Ornamental Plants: Strobe™ 50WG has been found to be safe when applied to the plants listed in Tables 2, 3, and 4 when applied according to labeled application methods, rates, and timings.

TABLE 2
Tolerant Plants Listed by Botanical Name

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Abelia spp.	Abelia	2
Abies fraseri	Fraser fir	1, 4
Abies procera	Noble fir	1, 4
Acer palmatum	Japanese maple	2
Acer saccharum	Sugar maple	2
Ageratum spp.	Floss Flower	3, 4
Ageratum spp.	Pussy's-Foot	3, 4
Aglaonema spp.	Chinese evergreen	2, 4
Ajuga reptans	Bugle, Bugleweed	3
Antirrhinum spp.	Snap Dragon	2i, 3, 4
Aphelandra spp.	Zebra Plant	2
Artemisia spp.	Mugwort, Sagebrush	2
Artemisia spp.	Wormwood	2
Aster spp.	Aster, Starwort	4
Aucuba japonica	Japanese aucuba, Japanese laurel	7
Begonia spp. (except Rieger begonia)	Begonia	2, 3
Berberis thunbergii	Barberry	3, 4
Betula nigra	River birch	3, 4
Bougainvillea spp.	Bougainvillea	2
Brassaia actinophylla	Rubber tree, Umbrella tree	2, 7
Buddleia davidii	Buddleia, Butterfly bush	2
Buxus sempervirens	Boxwood	2, 7a
Caladium spp.	Caladium	7
Camellia japonica	Camellia	2
Caryota urens	Sago Palm	2, 7
Catharanthus roseus	Vinca	2
Ceanothus sanguineus	Wild lilac	3
Ceanothus spp.	Ceanothus, California lilac, Snowball	3
Cedrus atlantica	Atlas cedar	2, 4
Cedrus spp.	White cedar	2, 4
Cercis occidentalis	Western redbud	2
Chamaecyparis spp.	Cypress, Leyland cypress	1

(continued)

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Chamaecyparis pisifera	Sawara cypress	1
Chamaedora elegans	Parlor palm	7
Chrysanthemum spp.	Chrysanthemums	2, 7c
Clethra alnifolia	Clethra, White alder	2
Cornus spp.	Dogwood, Pink dogwood, Flowering dogwood	2b, 3
Cornus florida	Dogwood	2b, 3
Cortaderia selloana	Pampas grass	3
Cotoneaster adpressus	Creeping cotoneaster	7
Cotoneaster horizontalis	Cotoneaster - variegated rockspray	7
Cyclamen spp.	Cyclamen	7c
Cyperus spp.	Cyperus	1
Delphinium spp.	Larkspur	2
Dianthus caryophyllus	Carnation	3, 4
Dianthus spp.	Pink	3, 4
Dieffenbachia spp.	Dumb Cane	2
Dietes iridiodes	African iris, Butterfly iris	4c
Digitalis spp.	Foxglove	2, 3
Epipremnum spp.	Pothos	2
Erica dareyensis	Heather	2
Euonymus alata	Dwarf winged euonymus	2
Euonymus alatus	Burning bush	2
Euonymus japonicus	Evergreen euonymus	2
Euphorbia spp.	Poinsettia	2a
Fatsia japonica	Japanese fatsia, Paper plant	2
Ficus spp.	Fig	2
Forsythia viridissima	Forsythia	2
Gaillardia spp.	Blanket Flower	2
Gardenia jasminoides	Gardenia	3
Geranium spp.	Cranesbill	5b
Gerbera jamesonii	Gerber daisy, Transvaal daisy	3
Hedera algeriensis	Algerian ivy	2
Hedera helix	English ivy	2
Hibiscus moscheutos	Hibiscus	2, 3
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	Hibiscus	2, 3
Hibiscus syriacus	Rose of Sharon	2, 3
Hosta spp.	Hosta	2
Hydrangea macrophylla	French hydrangea	2, 3
Hydrangea spp.	Hydrangea	2, 3
Ilex spp.	Holly, Winterberry, Yaupon	3
Impatiens spp.[1]	Balsam, Impatiens[1]	2a, 7a
Iris xiphium	Iris (bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	2e

(continued)

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Itea virginica	Virginia willow	3, 4
Juniperus procumbens	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus scopulorum	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus spp.	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus virginiana	Red cedar	1a, 4
Lagerstroemia indica	Crapemyrtle	2, 3
Laurus nobilis	Laurel	3
Lilium spp.	Asiatic Lily	2
Liriope muscari	Lily turf	2
Lobularia maritima	Sweet alyssum	7
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern magnolia	2
Magnolia soulangiana	Saucer magnolia	2
Magnolia spp.	Magnolia	2
Malus spp.	Crabapple (See Table 4 for variety list)	2j
Nandina domestica	Nandina	2
Nerium oleander	Oleander, Rose bay	2
Pelargonium spp.	Geranium	3, 4, 5b
Pennisetum alopecuroides	Grass	2
Peperomia spp.	Baby rubber plant	2, 7
Petunia spp.	Petunia	6a
Phalaris spp.	Dwarf pampas grass	3
Philodendron spp.	Philodendron	2
Phlox spp.	Phlox	3
Phoenix dactylifera	Date palm	2, 7
Phoenix roebelenii	Roebelin's palm	2, 7
Photinia glabra	Red-tip photinia	2, 3, 4
Picea abies	Norway spruce	1
Picea glauca	White spruce	1
Picea pungens	Blue spruce	1
Pieris japonica	Japanese andromeda	2, 7
Pinus muhgo	Muhgo pine	1b, 4
Pinus nigra	Black pine	1b, 4
Pinus silvestris	Scotch pine	1
Pinus spp.	Pine	1b, 4
Pinus strobus	Eastern white pine	1b, 4
Pittosporum spp.	Australian laurel	3, 4
Pittosporum tobira	Mock orange	3, 4
Plectranthus spp.	Swedish ivy, Coleus	2
Populus spp.	Aspen Tree	2
Potentilla spp.	Cinquefoil	2
Primula spp.	Primrose	2

(continued)

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Prunus pumila	Cherry	2, 5
Prunus spp.	Flowering plum, Purple leaf plum	2, 5
Pseudotsuga spp.	Douglas fir	1, 4
Pyrus calleryana	Bradford's pear	3
Quercus falcata	Red oak	2, 3
Quercus palustris	Pin oak	2, 3
Rhaphiolepsis indica	Indian hawthorn	2, 3, 4
Rhododendron spp.	Azaleas, Rhododendron	2b, 3, 6, 7
Rhododendron spp.	Glacier Azalea	2b, 3, 6, 7
Rosa spp.	Rose	2a, 2c, 3c, 4b
Rosmarinus spp.	Rosemary (prostrate)	2
Rudbeckia hirta	Black-eyed susan	2
Salvia spp.	Sage	3, 4
Schlumbergera	Holiday cactus	2, 7
Sedum spp.	Orpine, Stonecrop	2
Sempervivum spp.	Live-forever, House Leek	2
Setaria spp.	Ribbon-grass	2, 3
Spathiphyllum floribundium	Peace lily	2, 7
Spirea bumalda	Spirea	3
Spirea japonica	Spirea	3
Syagrus romanzoffi anum	Queen palm	2
Tagetes spp.	Marigold	2a
Taxus baccata	Spreading yew	7
Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	4
Thujopsis spp.	Arborvitae	2
Thymus serphyllum	Creeping thyme	2
Tsuga heterophylla	Western hemlock	4
Tsuga spp.	Hemlock	4
Verbena spp.	Verbena, Vervain	3
Viburnum spp.	Viburnum	2, 3, 4
Vinca spp.	Periwinkle	2, 6a
Viola spp.[1]	Viola, Pansy[1]	2
Wiegela florida	Pink wiegela	2
Yucca spp.	Yucca	7
Zinnia spp.	Zinnia	2a, 3

[1]Do not exceed 2 oz./100 gallons on these species.

TABLE 3
Tolerant Plants Listed by Common Name

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Abelia	*Abelia* spp.
Andromeda, Japanese	*Pieris japonica*
Arborvitae	*Thujopsis* spp.
Aspen Trees	*Populus* spp.
Aster	*Aster* spp.
Aucuba, Japanese	*Aucuba japonica*
Azalea, Glacier	*Rhododendron* spp.
Azaleas	*Rhododendron* spp.
Balsam	*Impatiens* spp.
Barberry	*Berberis thunbergii*
Begonia (except Rieger Begonia)	*Begonia* spp.
Birch, River	*Betula nigra*
Black-Eyed Susan	*Rudbeckia hirta*
Blanket Flower	*Gaillardia* spp.
Bougainvillea	*Bougainvillea* spp.
Boxwood	*Buxus sempervirens*
Buddleia	*Buddleia davidii*
Bugle	*Ajuga reptans*
Bugleweed	*Ajuga reptans*
Burning Bush	*Euonymus alatus*
Butterfly Bush	*Buddleia davidii*
Cactus, Holiday	*Schlumbergera*
Caladium	*Caladium* spp.
Camellia	*Camellia japonica*
Carnation	*Dianthus caryophyllus*
Ceanothus	*Ceanothus* spp.
Cedar, Atlas	*Cedrus atlantica*
Cedar, Red	*Juniperus virginiana*
Cedar, Western Red	*Thuja plicata*
Cedar, White	*Cedrus* spp.
Cherry	*Prunus pumila*
Christmas Trees (see Fraser fir, Scotch pine and Douglas fir)	
Chrysanthemum	*Chrysanthemum* spp.
Cinquefoil	*Potentilla* spp.
Clethra	*Clethra alnifolia*
Coleus	*Plectranthus* spp.
Cotoneaster, Creeping	*Cotoneaster adpressus*
Cotoneaster, Variegated Rockspray	*Cotoneaster horizontalis*
Crabapple (See Table 4 for variety list)	*Malus* spp.

(continued)

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Cranesbill	*Geranium* spp.
Crapemyrtle	*Lagerstroemia indica*
Cyclamen	*Cyclamen* spp.
Cyperus	*Cyperus* spp.
Cypress, Sawara	*Chamaecyparis pisifera*
Cypress, Leyland	*Chamaecyparis* spp.
Daisy, Gerber	*Gerbera jamesonii*
Daisy, Transvaal	*Gerbera jamesonii*
Dogwood	*Cornus* spp.
Dogwood	*Cornus florida*
Dogwood, Pink	*Cornus* spp.
Dumbcane	*Dieffenbachia* spp.
Euonymus, Dwarf Winged	*Euonymus alata*
Euonymus, Evergreen	*Euonymus japonicus*
Evergreen, Chinese	*Aglaonema* spp.
Fatsia, Japanese	*Fatsia japonica*
Fig	*Ficus* spp.
Fir, Douglas	*Pseudotsuga* spp.
Fir, Fraser	*Abies fraseri*
Floss Flower	*Ageratum* spp.
Forsythia	*Forsythia viridissima*
Foxglove	*Digitalis* spp.
Gardenia	*Gardenia jasminoides*
Geranium	*Pelargonium* spp.
Grass	*Pennisetum alopecuroides*
Grass, Dwarf Pampas	*Phalaris* spp.
Grass, Pampas	*Cortaderia selloana*
Hawthorn, Indian	*Rhaphiolepsis indica*
Heather	*Erica dareyensis*
Hemlock	*Tsuga* spp.
Hemlock, Western	*Tsuga heterophylla*
Hibiscus	*Hibiscus moscheutos*
Hibiscus	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*
Holly	*Ilex* spp.
Hosta	*Hosta* spp.
House Leek	*Sempervivum* spp.
Hydrangea	*Hydrangea* spp.
Hydrangea, French	*Hydrangea macrophylla*
Impatiens[1]	*Impatiens* spp.[1]
Iris (bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	*Iris xiphium*
Iris, African	*Dietes iridiodes*

(continued)

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Iris, Butterfly	*Dietes iridiodes*
Ivy, Algerian	*Hedera algeriensis*
Ivy, English	*Hedera helix*
Ivy, Swedish	*Plectranthus* spp.
Juniper	*Juniperus procumbens*
Juniper	*Juniperus scopulorum*
Juniper	*Juniperus* spp.
Larkspur	*Delphinium* spp.
Laurel	*Laurus nobilis*
Laurel, Australian	*Pittosporum* spp.
Laurel, Japanese	*Aucuba japonica*
Lilac, California	*Ceanothus* spp.
Lilac, Wild	*Ceanothus sanguineus*
Lily, Asiatic	*Lilium* spp.
Lily, Peace	*Spathiphyllum floribundium*
Lily Turf	*Liriope muscari*
Live-Forever	*Sempervivum* spp.
Magnolia	*Magnolia* spp.
Magnolia, Saucer	*Magnolia soulangiana*
Magnolia, Southern	*Magnolia grandiflora*
Maple, Japanese	*Acer palmatum*
Maple, Sugar	*Acer saccharum*
Marigold	*Tagetes* spp.
Mock Orange	*Pittosporum tobira*
Mugwort	*Artemisia* spp.
Nandina	*Nandina domestica*
Oak, Pin	*Quercus palustris*
Oak, Red	*Quercus falcata*
Oleander	*Nerium oleander*
Orpine	*Sedum* spp.
Palm, Date	*Phoenix dactylifera*
Palm, Parlor	*Chamaedora elegans*
Palm, Queen	*Syagrus romanzoffianum*
Palm, Roebelin's	*Phoenix roebelenii*
Palm, Sago	*Caryota urens*
Pansy[1]	*Viola* spp.[1]
Paper Plant	*Fatsia japonica*
Pear, Bradford	*Pyrus calleryana*
Periwinkle	*Vinca* spp.
Petunia	*Petunia* spp.
Philodendron	*Philodendron* spp.

(continued)

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Phlox	*Phlox* spp.
Photinia, Red-Tip	*Photinia glabra*
Pine	*Pinus* spp.
Pine, Black	*Pinus nigra*
Pine, Eastern White	*Pinus strobus*
Pine, Muhgo	*Pinus muhgo*
Pine, Scotch	*Pinus sylvestris*
Pink	*Dianthus* spp.
Plum, Flowering	*Prunus* spp.
Plum, Purple Leaf	*Prunus* spp.
Poinsettia	*Euphorbia* spp.
Poplar	*Populus trichocarpa*
Pothos	*Epipremnum* spp.
Primrose	*Primula* spp.
Pussy's-Foot	*Ageratum* spp.
Redbud, Western	*Cercis occidentalis*
Rhododendron	*Rhododendron* spp.
Ribbon-Grass	*Setaria* spp.
Rose of Sharon	*Hibiscus syriacus*
Rose	*Rosa* spp.
Rose Bay	*Nerium oleander*
Rosemary (Prostrate)	*Rosmarinus* spp.
Rubber Plant, Baby	*Peperomia* spp.
Rubber Tree	*Brassaia actinophylla*
Sage	*Salvia* spp.
Sagebrush	*Artemisia* spp.
Snap Dragon	*Antirrhinum* spp.
Snowball	*Ceanothus* spp.
Spirea	*Spirea bumalda*
Spirea	*Spirea japonica*
Spruce, Blue	*Picea pungens*
Spruce, Norway	*Picea abies*
Spruce, White	*Picea glauca*
Starwort	*Aster* spp.
Stonecrop	*Sedum* spp.
Sweet Alyssum	*Lobularia maritime*
Thyme, Creeping	*Thymus serphyllum*
Umbrella Tree	*Brassaia actinophylla*
Verbena	*Verbena* spp.
Vervain	*Verbena* spp.
Viburnum	*Viburnum* spp.

(continued)

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Vinca	*Catharanthus roseus*
Viola	*Viola* spp.
White Alder	*Clethora* spp.
Wiegela, Pink	*Wiegela florida*
Willow, Virginia	*Itea virginica*
Winterberry	*Ilex* spp.
Wormwood	*Artemisia* spp.
Yaupon	*Ilex* spp.
Yew, Spreading	*Taxus baccata*
Yucca	*Yucca* spp.
Zebra Plant	*Aphelandra* spp.
Zinnia	*Zinnia* spp.

[1]Do not exceed 2 oz/100 gallons on these species.

TABLE 4
Tolerant Varieties of Crabapple Species (Genus *Malus*)
Tolerant Varieties of *Malus*

Arkansas Black	Eleyi	Mary Potter	*seiboldii*
atrosanguinea	Enterprise	Molten Lava	Selkirk
baccata	Evereste	New Centennial	Sentinel
baccata var. *jackii*	Eyelynn	Ormiston Roy	Silver Moon
baccata var. *mandshurica floribunda*	*floribunda*	Pink Satin	Silverdrift
Callaway	Gloriosa	Prairie Maid	Sinai Fire
Candymint Sargent	Golden Delicious	Prairifire	*Spectablis*
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 5
Intolerant Plants†

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Apple	*Malus domestica*
Crabapple - Flame variety	*Malus* spp.
Crabapple - Brandywine variety	*Malus* spp.
Crabapple - Novamac variety	*Malus* spp.
Cherry, Flowering-Yoshino variety	*Prunus yedoensis*
COMMON NAME	**BOTANICAL NAME**
Leatherleaf Fern	*Rumohra adianformis* and other species
Privet	*Ligustrum* spp.

†Do not apply Strobe™ 50WG to these species or varieties

CONIFERS INCLUDING CHRISTMAS TREES, COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION ROSES

Strobe™ 50WG may be used to control certain diseases on conifers in production (indoor and outdoor) and landscape situations.

Please see the **ORNAMENTALS** section for more detailed directions for use in landscape situations.

For 4 oz. pack size: See **Strobe™ 50WG Rate Conversion Chart Specifically for 4 oz. Pack Size** below.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz. product/A (lbs. a.i./A)	Remarks
Conifers including Christmas Trees	Diplodia tip blight (*Diplodia pinea*) Lophodermium needlecast (*Lophodermium pinastri*) Swiss needlecast (*Phaeocrytopus gaumannii*)	3.2-8.0 (0.10-0.25)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Strobe™ 50WG should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance and removal of plant debris in which inoculum may overwinter. **Resistance Management:** Do not apply more than four sequential applications of Strobe™ 50WG before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than eight applications of Strobe™ 50WG per acre per year. **Application Directions:** Strobe™ 50WG applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at intervals of 7-21 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at labeled rates.
Specific Use Restrictions: Do not apply more than 4.0 pounds product/acre/season (2.0 lbs. a.i./A).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz. product/A (lbs. a.i./A)	Remarks
Roses (Commercial Rose Production)	Downy Mildew (*Peronospora sparsa*) Powdery Mildew (*Sphaerotheca pannosa*) Rust (*Phragmidium mucronatum,* *P. tuberculatum,* and other *Phragmidium* spp.) Septoria Leaf Spot (*Septoria rosea*) Alternaria Leaf Spot (*Alternaria alternata*)	1.6-8.0 (0.05-0.25)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Strobe™ 50WG should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management, and proper timing and placement of irrigation. **Resistance Management:** Do not make more than four (4) sequential applications of Strobe™ 50WG before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than eight applications per acre per year. **Application Directions:** Strobe™ 50WG application should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at intervals of 7-21 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at labeled rates. **Plant Safety:** Strobe™ 50WG has been shown to be safe when applied to roses. However, all varieties of roses have not been evaluated for safety. Small scale variety safety testing must be conducted to ensure plant safety prior to large scale application. In addition, do not tank mix Strobe™ 50WG with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizer, etc. unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to roses.
Specific Use Restrictions: Do not apply more than 4.0 lbs product/acre/season (2.0 lbs. a.i./A).			

Strobe™ 50WG Rate Conversion Chart

Oz. Product/A	Lb. a.i./A	Treated Acres/Lb. Product
0.9	0.03	17.8
1.6	0.05	10.0
2.0	0.06	8.0
2.2	0.07	7.3
2.5	0.08	6.4
3.0	0.09	5.3
3.2	0.10	5.0
3.5	0.11	4.6
4.0	0.13	4.0
4.3	0.135	3.7
4.5	0.14	3.6
5.1	0.16	3.1
5.5	0.17	2.9
6.0	0.19	2.7
6.4	0.20	2.5
7.0	0.22	2.3
7.5	0.23	2.1
8.0	0.25	2.0
8.5	0.27	1.9
9.0	0.28	1.8
9.6	0.30	1.7
10.0	0.31	1.6
10.5	0.33	1.5
11.0	0.34	1.5
11.5	0.36	1.4
12.0	0.38	1.3
12.5	0.39	1.3
12.8	0.40	1.3

Strobe™ 50WG Rate Conversion Chart Specifically for 4 oz. Pack Size
(For use with 4 oz. package size only)

Oz. Product/A	Oz. Product/1000 sq. ft.	Treated Acres/4 oz. Product
1.0	0.025	4.0
1.5	0.035	2.7
2.0	0.05	2.0
2.5	0.06	1.6
3.0	0.07	1.3
3.5	0.08	1.1
4.0	0.09	1.0
4.5	0.1	0.9
5.0	0.11	0.8
5.5	0.13	0.73
6.0	0.14	0.67
6.5	0.15	0.62
7.0	0.16	0.57
7.5	0.17	0.53
8.0	0.18	0.5
8.7	0.2	0.46
13.1	0.3	0.31
17.4	0.4	0.23
26.1	0.6	0.15
30.5	0.7	0.13

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE 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, cover spill with moist sand, soil, or sawdust. Transfer to a container for disposal. Wash the spillage area with water. Washings must be prevented from entering surface water drains.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable Container (flexible-bag-all weights): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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

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

Refillable Container: Refillable container. Refill this container with aluminum tris only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire direction for use, conditions of warranties and limitations of liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following **CONDITIONS, DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES,** and **LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY.**

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risk associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Control Solutions, Inc. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, Control Solutions, Inc. makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond the statements made on this label. No agent of Control Solutions, Inc. is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Control Solutions, Inc. disclaims any liability whatsoever for special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid or at Control Solutions, Inc. election, the replacement of product.

QUALI-PRO®

GROUP	11	FUNGICIDE

Strobe™ 50WG

Broad Spectrum Fungicide for Control of Plant Diseases in Turf and Ornamentals

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**% BY WEIGHT**
Azoxystrobin:	
methyl (2E)-2-(2-{[6-(2-cyanophenoxy) pyrimidin-4-yl]oxy}phenyl)-3-methoxyacrylate*	50.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	50.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

Contains 0.5 lb. active ingredient per pound of product.

*IUPAC

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use inside booklet.

0 72693 00034 6

EPA Reg. No.: 53883-343
EPA Est. No.: 11678-ISR002
37429-GA002
71637-AUT001

Manufactured for:

CSI CONTROL SOLUTIONS incorporated

A Makhteshim-Agan Company

5903 Genoa-Red Bluff
Pasadena, TX 77507-1041

EPA 112613/REV A

Net Contents: 6 lbs.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF
CHEMICAL SAFETY AND
POLLUTION PREVENTION

Shannon Cooley
Control Solutions, Inc.
5903 Genoa-Red Bluff
Pasadena, TX 77507-1041

FEB 27 2014

Product Name:	Azoxystrobin 50 WG
EPA Reg. No.:	53883-343
Subject:	Notification dated 1/29/14: Adding Alternate Brand Name and Marketing Claims
EPA Decision Number:	487842

Dear Ms. Cooley:

The Agency is in receipt of your Application for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 98-10. The Registration Division (RD) has conducted a review of this request for its applicability under PRN 98-10 and finds that the action(s) requested fails to fall within the scope of PRN 98-10 for these reason(s):

1. The marketing claim "Strobe 50WG affects every stage of fungal disease development" is unacceptable. You may revise it to read "...stage of the specified fungal..."
2. The 5th marketing claim listed needs the following corrections; "Strip Rust" should be revised to read "Stripe Rust" and "[Pink[Snow Mold,]" should be revised to read "[Pink Snow Mold]."
3. The 7th marketing claim should not list "turf farms" as a use site as this is not an approved use site on the product label.
4. The 9th marketing claim is subjective and cannot be verified by data. You can revise it to read "Strobe 50 WG may be used as part of a resistance management program."

The Registration Division has determined that this action is denied and our records have been updated accordingly. No further processing of this action will occur until a resubmission is made. If you have questions concerning this letter, please contact Erin Malone at 703-347-0253 or via email at malone.erin@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Shaja B. Joyner
Product Manager (20)
Fungicide Branch
Registration Division (7504P)

CSI 2/10

CONTROL
SOLUTIONS
incorporated

January 29, 2014

Document Processing Desk (NOTIF)
Office of Pesticide Programs (7504P)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Room S-4900, One Potomac Yard
2777 S. Crystal Drive
Arlington, VA 22202-4501

Re: Notification of Alternate Brand Name (ABN) and Marketing Language
EPA Reg. No. 53883-343 / Azoxystrobin 50 WG

Dear Sir or Madam:

Control Solutions, Inc. (CSI) is requesting a notification to add an alternate brand name "Strobe™ 50WG" as well as marketing language to EPA registration label # 53883-343.

"This notification is consistent with the provisions of PR Notice 98-10 and EPA regulations at 40 CFR 152.46, and no other changes have been made to the labeling or the confidential statement of formula of this product. I understand that it is a violation of 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1001 to willfully make any false statement to EPA. I further understand that if this notification is not consistent with the terms of PR Notice 98-10 and 40 CFR 152.46, this product may be in violation of FIFRA and I may be subject to enforcement action and penalties under sections 12 and 14 of FIFRA."

The following documents are enclosed in support of this application
- 8570-1
- Label - highlighted and un-highlighted

Please contact me directly should you need any additional information.

Sincerely,

Shannon Cooley

Shannon Cooley
Regulatory Affairs

5903 Genoa Red Bluff • Pasadena, TX 77507-1041 • www.controlsolutionsinc.com
281-892-2500 • Fax 281-892-2501 • 800-242-5562

Please read instructions on reverse before com[illegible]g form. Form Approved. OMB No. 2070-0060.

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, DC 20460-0001	■ Registration ☐ Amendment ☐ Other	OPP Identifier Number

Application for Pesticide – Section I

1. Company/Product Number	2. EPA Product Manager	3. Proposed Classification
Control Solutions, Inc. /53883-343	Cynthia Giles-Parker	■ None ☐ Restricted
4. Company/ Product (Name) Azoxystrobin 50WG	PM # 20	

5. Name and Address of Applicant (*Include ZIP Code*)
Control Solutions, Inc.
5903 Genoa-Red Bluff
Pasadena, TX 77507-1041
☐ *Check if this is a new address*

6. Expedited Review. In accordance with FIFRA Section 3(c)(3)(b)(i) my product is similar or identical in composition and labeling to:

EPA Reg. No. 100-1093
Product Name: Heritage Fungicide

Section – II

☐ Amendment – Explain below.
☐ Resubmission in response to Agency letter dated _____
✓ Notification – Explain below.
☐ Final printed labels in response to Agency letter dated _____
☐ "Me Too" Application.
■ Other – Explain below.

Explanation: Use additional page(s) if necessary. (For Section I and Section II.)

Notification to submit alternate brand name and marketing language.

Section – III

1. Material This Product Will Be Packaged In:

Child Resistant Packaging	Unit Packaging		Water Soluble Packaging		2. Type of Container
☐ Yes* ■ No	☐ Yes ■ No		☐ Yes ■ No		☐ Metal ■ Plastic ☐ Glass ☐ Paper ☐ Other (Specify): _____
***Certification must be submitted**	If "Yes" Unit Packaging Wt.	No. Per Container	If "Yes" Packaging Wt.	No. Per Container	

3. Location of Net Contents Information	4. Size(s) Retail Container	5. Location of Label Directions
■ Label ☐ Container	1 pint to 1 gallon	■ On Label ☐ On Labeling Accompanying Product

6. Manner in Which Label is Affixed to Product ☐ Lithograph ☐ Stenciled ☐ Paper glued ■ Other Printed; Self-adhesive

Section - IV

1. Contact Point (***Complete items directly below for identification of individual to be contacted, if necessary, to process this application).***

Name	Title	Telephone No. (Include Area Code)
Shannon Cooley	Regulatory Affairs	281.892.2521 scooley@controlsolutionsinc.com

Certification

I certify that the statements I have made on this form and all attachments thereto are true, accurate and complete. I acknowledge that any knowingly false or misleading statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under applicable law.

6. Date Application Received **(Stamped)**

2. Signature	3. Title
Shannon Cooley	Regulatory Affairs
4. Typed Name: Shannon Cooley	5. Date: 1-29-2014

EPA Form 8570-1 (Rev. 8-94) Previous editions are obsolete.

delay to Spanish

(Master Label)

Group	11	Fungicide

AZOXYSTROBIN 50 WG

Broad Spectrum Fungicide for Control of Plant Diseases in Turf and Ornamentals
[Alternate Brand Name: STROBE™ 50WG]

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Optional Marketing Language
[Broad Spectrum Fungicide for Control of Plant Diseases in Turf and Ornamentals] ✓ currently on top of label

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[STROBE™ 50WG is [For the treatment of brown patch [and other fungal diseases].] ✓ on label

[STROBE™ 50WG affects every stage of fungal disease development]

listed/searched

[STROBE™ 50WG is absorbed through a plant's leaves, crowns and roots] page 3 states its systemic ✓

[STROBE™ 50WG controls a broad range of turf grass diseases [including [Anthracnose,] [Brown Patch,] [Cool Weather Brown Patch,] [Yellow Patch,] [Fairy Ring,] [Fusarium Patch,] [Gray Leaf Spot,] [Gray Snow Mold,] [Leaf Rust,] [Stem Rust,] [Strip Rust,] [Leaf Spot,] [Melting Out,] [Necrotic Ring Spot,] [Pink Patch,] [Pink [Snow Mold,] [Powdery Mildew,] [Pythium Blight,] [Pythium Root Rot,] [Red Thread,] [Rhizoctonia Large Patch,] [Southern Blight,] [Spring Dead Spot,] [Summer Patch,] [Take-All Patch] [and] [Zoysia Patch].]] → "Stripe rust" → "Pink snow mold"

[STROBE™ 50WG controls a broad spectrum of turf grass and ornamental [plant] diseases.] ✓

→ not on label. subject to WPS?

[STROBE™ 50WG is for use on golf courses, turf farms, ornamentals, lawns, commercial and residential landscape areas, parks and recreation areas and athletic fields.]

[STROBE™ 50WG can be used to both prevent and cure fungal diseases.] ok curative on page 3

? control & cure are different. "cure" is not currently on label.

may be used for

[STROBE™ 50WG is an excellent solution for resistance management programs.]

subjective

[STROBE™ 50WG is a broad spectrum preventative fungicide with systemic and curative properties and can be used for the control of many important plant diseases.] ✓

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ACTIVE INGREDIENT: **% BY WT.**
Azoxystrobin: methyl (2*E*)-2-(2-{[6-(2-cyanophenoxy)pyrimidin-4-yl]oxy}phenyl) -3-methoxyacrylate* 50.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: 50.0%
TOTAL 100.0%

Contains 0.5 lb. active ingredient per pound of product.
*IUPAC

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use Inside booklet

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Manufactured for:
Control Solutions, Inc.
5903 Genoa Red Bluff
Pasadena, TX 77507

EPA Reg. No. 53883-XXX343 EPA Est. No. [redacted]

NET CONTENTS: _____ **Pounds**

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 do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 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 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eye. • 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. You may also contact SafetyCall® International for emergency medical treatment at (866) 897-8050.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed, and absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. 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.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber, or butyl rubber

- Shoes plus socks

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.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

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:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.
- Remove clothing 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

~~The active ingredient, azoxystrobin, in this product can be persistent for several months or longer. Azoxystrobin has degradation products which have properties similar to chemicals which are known to leach through soil to groundwater under certain conditions as a result of labeled use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.~~

~~This pesticide is toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, 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 neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.~~

~~Notify state and/or federal authorities immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to the use of this product.~~

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

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.

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SURFACE WATER ADVISORY:

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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 immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to the use of this product.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

The Non-Agricultural Use Requirements box applies when this product is used to control diseases on turf and ornamentals on golf courses, lawns, and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial, and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas, and athletic fields.

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 areas while unprotected humans or domestic animals are present in the treatment areas. Because some states may require a more restrictive re-entry interval, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Do not allow entry into treatment area until area that was treated is dry.

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is a broad spectrum preventative fungicide with systemic and curative properties and can be used for the control of many important plant diseases.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied as a foliar spray, in alternating spray programs, or in tank mixes with other registered pesticides. All applications must be made according to the use directions found on this label and the labels of tank mix products.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not graze or feed clippings from treated turf areas to animals.

SPRAY DRIFT PRECAUTIONS AND PHYTOTOXICITY NOTICE

Attention: AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees and apple fruit, as Azoxystrobin 50 WG is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties. Do not spray Azoxystrobin 50 WG where spray drift will reach apple trees. Do not spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application. Conditions which may contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, sprayer nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, etc. Contact your state extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area. Do not use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG has demonstrated some phytotoxic effects when mixed with products that are formulated as emulsifiable concentrates (ECs). These effects are enhanced if applications are made under cool, cloudy conditions, and these conditions remain for several days following application. In addition, adjuvants that contain some form of silicone have also contributed to phytotoxicity.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM)/DISEASE MANAGEMENT

Integrate Azoxystrobin 50 WG into an overall disease and pest management strategy whenever the use of a fungicide is required. Follow cultural practices that are known to reduce disease development. Consult your local authorities for additional treatment programs that are compatible with the principles of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), which include the use of disease-resistant turf varieties, cultural practices, pest scouting, disease forecasting systems, etc.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is a Group 11 fungicide. The mode of action is the inhibition of the Qo (quinone outside) site within the electron transport system, as well as disruption of membrane synthesis by blocking demethylation [Group 11]. Fungal pathogens can develop resistance to products with the same mode of action when used repeatedly. Because resistance development can't be predicted, use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for turf and its use area. Consult your local or state agricultural authorities for resistance management strategies that are complimentary to those in this label. Resistance management strategies include alternating and/or tank mixing with products having different modes of action or limiting the total number of applications per season. If no resistance recommendation is specified on number of applications is specified in the directions for use on turf, follow the recommendations in the table below.

If planned total number of fungicide applications is:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Recommended Solo QoI Fungicide Sprays:	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4
Recommended QoI Fungicide Sprays in mixture (tank mix or formulated):	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6

In situations requiring multiple sprays, develop season-long spray programs for Group 11 (QoI) Fungicides. In turf where two sequential Group 11 Fungicide applications are made, they should be alternated with two or more applications of a fungicide that is not in Group 11. If more than 12 applications are made, observe the following guidelines:

- When using a QoI Fungicide as a solo product, the number of applications should be no more than 1/3 (33%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.
- For QoI mixes in programs in which tank mixes or premixes of QoI with mixing partners of a different modes of action are utilized, the number of QoI-containing applications should be no more than ½ (50%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.
- In programs in which applications of QoI are made with both solo products and mixtures, the number of QoI-containing applications should be no more than ½ (50%) of the total number of fungicide applied per season.

If a Group 11 Fungicide is applied, do not make another application with a Group 11 Fungicide for at least 3 weeks.

SPRAYING AND MIXING

Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied with all types of spray equipment commonly used for making ground applications. Do not apply through any type of ultra-low volume (ULV) spray system. Proper adjustments and calibration of spraying equipment to give good canopy penetration and coverage is essential for good disease control. The higher rates in the rate range and/or shorter spray intervals may be required under conditions of heavy infection pressure, highly susceptible varieties, or when environmental conditions conductive to disease exist. Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG in sufficient water volume for adequate coverage and canopy penetration.

Spray Solution Preparation

To prepare spray solution, partially fill the spray tank with clean water and begin agitation. Add the specified amount of Azoxystrobin 50 WG to the tank, allowing time for good dispersion, then add an adjuvant if suggested. If tank mixes are required, add products to the spray tank in the following order: Azoxystrobin 50 WP, then other WG or dry flowable formulations, then wettable powders and flowable (aqueous suspensions) last. Finish filling the tank to the desired volume to obtain the proper spray concentration. Maintain agitation throughout the entire spraying operation. Do not allow the spray mixture to stand overnight or for prolonged periods. Make up only the amount of spray required for immediate use. Thoroughly clean sprayers immediately after application.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is compatible with many commonly used fungicides, liquid fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides, and biological control products. If tank mixes are desired, observe all directions, precautions, and limitations on labeling of all products used. Consult compatibility charts or other authorities for compatibility information.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is incompatible with many fertilizers when low water volumes are used for in-furrow applications. Cold temperatures and water quality exacerbate these compatibility problems. Conduct a physical compatibility test.as described below. Do not combine Azoxystrobin 50 WG in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants, or fertilizers unless compatibility charts or your own prior use has shown that the combination is physically compatible, effective, and non-injurious under your conditions of use. If physical compatibility is unknown, follow the procedure outlined in the **Physical Compatibility Test** section of the label below.

Physical Compatibility Test: Use a suitable container (1 pint) and mix a small amount of spray solution by adding each component in the order and ratio as required for making large amounts of the tank mix solution. Stir the contents and allow them to settle for 20 minutes. Solutions that stay in suspension or can be remixed readily are considered physically compatible. Increased compatibility may result if a buffering agent is used.

CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

ApplicationsThrough Sprinkler and Drip Chemigation Systems

Spray Preparation: Chemical tank and injector system must be thoroughly cleaned. Flush system with clean water.

Use Precautions for Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation Applications

Drip Irrigation: Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field-grown ornamentals for soil-borne disease control. Apply 2-16 oz. (0.0625-0.5 lb. a.i./A) Azoxystrobin 50 WG per acre as a preventative disease application. Ensure that the soil or potting media has adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application.

Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, delay subsequent irrigation (water only) for at least for 24 hours following a drip application.

Sprinkler Irrigation: Apply this product through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system except as specified on this label.

Apply with center pivot or continuous-move equipment distributing 1/2 acre-inch or less during treatment. In general, use the least amount of water required for proper distribution and coverage. If stationary systems (solid set, handlines or wheellines other than continuous-move) are used, inject this product into no more than the last 20-30 minutes of the set. Do not apply when winds are greater than 10-15 mph to avoid drift or wind skips. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

System Requirements

- Plant injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform treated water. Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control. Maintain good agitation during the entire application period.
- If you have questions about calibration, contact a State Extension Service specialist, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
- 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, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water.
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
- Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application 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.

TURF

Azoxystrobin 50 WG can be used for control of certain pathogens causing foliar, stem, and root diseases including leaf and stem blights, leaf spots, patch diseases, mildew, molds and rusts of turfgrass plants. Use Azoxystrobin 50 WG to control certain 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 (IPM): Sound turf management resulting in healthy, vigorous turf is the foundation of a good IPM program. Cultural practices such as proper choice of turf variety, nutrient management, proper cutting height, thatch management, and proper watering, drainage, and moisture stress management should be integrated with the use of fungicides to increase turf vigor and reduce the susceptibility to disease. Immunoassay detection kits and extension service diagnostic services can assist in the early and accurate identification of causal organisms and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

Resistance Management: Some turf disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to products used repeatedly for their control. Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG in a tank mix or alternation program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. Since Azoxystrobin 50 WG is a strobilurin fungicide, avoid alternation with other strobilurins. Do not apply more than two sequential Azoxystrobin 50 WG applications for Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. control. For all other diseases when Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. are not present, do not apply more than three sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG.

Application Directions: Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG prior to disease development. Mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with the required amount of water and apply as a dilute spray application in 2-4 gallons of water per 1000 square feet (87-174 gallons per acre). Repeat applications at specified intervals for as long as required. For spot treatments, use 0.2 oz. Azoxystrobin 50 WG per 1 to 2 gallons of water. Do not apply more than 10 lbs. product/acre/year (3.7 oz. product/1000 square feet/year). Make applications by ground only.

For use with soil injection applications: Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG through a liquid fungicide injector for the control of ectrotrophic root diseases such as summer patch and take-all patch. Use Azoxystrobin 50 WG only in liquid injection equipment specifically designated for pesticide use.

Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG at 0.2 to 0.4 oz. per 1000 sq. ft. Spray carrier volume should fall within 30-150 gal. of water per 1000 sq. ft. Use injection hole spacing of 1 inch by 1 inch for optimum control. Injection depth should be no greater than 2 inches. Optimum results occur at one inch depth. Application timing should follow disease control strategies used for normal broadcast spray programs.

For use in the establishment of turfgrass from seed or in overseeding of dormant turfgrass: Use Azoxystrobin 50 WG for control of certain turfgrass diseases associated with turfgrass establishment from seed. Azoxystrobin 50 WG may also be used during overseeding of dormant turfgrass. Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be safely applied before or after seeding or at seedling germination and emergence to ryegrass, bentgrass, bluegrass, and fescue turfgrass types. Optimum application timing is during seeding. See **Application Directions** section above.

Rate Ranges: Use the shorter specified application interval and/or use the higher specified rate when prolonged favorable disease conditions exist.

Dollar Spot: Azoxystrobin 50 WG does not control dollar spot. During periods of dollar spot pressure, always mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with a product containing chlorothalonil or other dollar spot control fungicides. Azoxystrobin 50 WG is compatible in tank mixes with many other fungicides that control dollar spot. Follow directions found under **SPRAYING AND MIXING** section of this label.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION FOR TURF DISEASES

Target Diseases	Use Rate (oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Remarks*
Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum graminicola)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Use preventatively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Brown Patch *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Cool Weather Brown Patch Yellow Patch *(Rhizoctonia cerealis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Fairy Ring *(Lycoperdon* spp., *Agrocybe pediades*, and *Bovistra plumbea)*	0.4	28	Apply as soon as possible after fairy ring symptoms develop. Apply only in 4 gallons water per 1000 square feet (174 gallons/acre). Add the recommended rate of a wetting agent to the final spray. Severely damaged or thin turf may require reseeding. Fairy ring symptoms may take 2 to 3 weeks to disappear following application. Reapplication after 28 days may be required in

			some cases.
Fusarium Patch *(Microdochium nivale)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Use preventatively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Target Diseases	**Use Rate (oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)**	**Application Interval (days)**	**Remarks***
Gray Leaf Spot *(Pyricularia grisea)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Begin applications before disease is present and continue applications while conditions are favorable for disease development.
Gray Snow Mold Typhula blight *(Typhula incarnata)*	0.7 (when making a single application) 0.4 (when making two applications)	single application 10-28	Make a single application of 0.7 oz. or two applications of 0.4 oz. spaced 10-28 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide, such as a product containing chlorothalonil, may enhance control under severe disease pressure.
Leaf Rust Stem Rust Stripe Rust *(Puccinia spp.)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.

~~Target Diseases~~	~~Use Rate (oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)~~	~~Application Interval (days)~~	~~Remarks*~~
Leaf spot *(Bipolaris sorokiniana)*	0.2-0.4	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Melting Out *(Drechslera poae)*	0.2-0.4	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Necrotic Ring Spot *(Leptosphaeria korrae)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink Patch *(Limonomyses roseipellis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink Snow Mold *(Microdochium nivale)*	0.7 (when making a single application) 0.4 (when making two applications)	single application 10-28	Make a single application of 0.7 oz. or two applications of 0.4 oz. spaced 10-28 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide, such as a product containing chlorothalonil, may enhance control under severe disease pressure.
Powdery Mildew *(Erysiphe graminis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.

Target Diseases	Use Rate (oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Remarks*
Pythium Blight Pythium Root Rot *(Pythium aphanidermatum, Pythium* spp.*)*	0.2-0.4	10-14	Use preventatively. Begin applications before disease is present. During periods of prolonged favorable conditions, treat on the 10-day application interval. For use on newly seeded as well as established turf.
Red Thread *(Laetisaria fuciformis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Rhizoctonia Large Patch *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Southern Blight *(Sclerotium rolfsii)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.

~~Target Diseases~~	~~Use Rate (oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)~~	~~Application Interval (days)~~	~~Remarks*~~
Spring Dead Spot *(Leptosphaeria korrae)* or *(Gaeumannomyces graminis var. graminis)* or *(Ophiosphaerella herpotricha)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply 1 or 2 applications approximately one month prior to bermudagrass dormancy. 1/4" to 1/2" of irrigation directly after application is suggested. Reapply 14 to 28 days later.
Summer Patch *(Magnaporthe poae)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Take-all patch *(Gaeumannomyces graminis var. avenae)*	0.2-0.4	28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development. Make two applications (28 days apart) in the spring and two applications (28 days apart) in the fall.
Zoysia Patch *(Rhizoctonia solani and/or Gaeumannomyces incrustana)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply 1 or 2 applications approximately one month prior to zoyiagrass dormancy. Reapply 14 to 28 days later.

*Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG for control of Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. For all other diseases when Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. are not present, do not apply more than three sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG Rate Conversion Chart for Turf

Ounces Product Per 1000 Sq. Ft.	Ounces A.I. Per 1000 Sq. Ft.	Ounces Product Per Acre	Pounds Product Per Acre
0.20	0.10	8.7	0.5
0.30	0.15	13.1	0.8
0.40	0.20	17.4	1.1
0.70	0.35	30.5	1.9

Amount of Azoxystrobin 50 WG to Mix 100 Gallons for Turf Applications

Use Rate	Spray Volume (gallons/1000 square feet)		
	2.0 gals.	3.0 gals.	4.0 gals.
0.2 oz.	10 oz.	6.7 oz.	5 oz.
0.4 oz.	20 oz.	13.3 oz.	10 oz.

0.7 oz.	35 oz.	23.3 oz.	17.5 oz.

ORNAMENTALS

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is used 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. Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be used 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: Azoxystrobin 50 WG Fungicide should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management, and proper timing and placement of irrigation. Immunoassay detection kits and diagnostic services can assist in the early and accurate identification of causal organisms and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

Resistance Management: Some ornamental disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to fungicides used repeatedly for their control. Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG in an alternation or tank mix program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. Do not make more than three (3) sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action. A sound resistance management program would include blocks of three Azoxystrobin 50 WG applications separated by blocks of two alternate fungicide applications. Do not alternate Azoxystrobin 50 WG Fungicide with other strobilurin fungicides.

Application Directions: Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG as a broadcast or banded spray targeted at the foliage or crown of the plant. Apply to runoff in sufficient water to ensure complete coverage of the target plant. Good coverage and wetting of foliage is necessary for best control. Refer to the label for specific use directions for control of certain diseases. Repeat applications at specified intervals (plus alternations for resistance management) for as long as required. Make applications by ground only.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at specified intervals following resistance management guidelines. Azoxystrobin 50 WG Fungicide works best when used as part of a preventative disease management program. Use only surfactants approved for ornamental plants in combination with Azoxystrobin 50 WG. Do not use silicone-based products with Azoxystrobin 50 WG due to possible phytotoxicity. Always test tank mixes on a small group of representative plants prior to broadscale use.

Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG at use rates of 1-4 oz./100 gallons (0.5-2 oz./50 gallons) and every 7-28 days (or as otherwise specified for a specific plant or disease). The addition of a non-silicone based wetter-sticker at the recommended use rate may enhance coverage on hard-to-wet plant foliage. Under most conditions and for most diseases, apply 2-4 oz./100 gallons (1-2 oz./50 gallons) on a 7-14 day interval. Under light to moderate disease pressure, use the lower rates (1-2 oz./100 gallons or 0.5-1 oz./50 gallons) on intervals of 7-14 days or the higher rates (3-4 oz./100 gallons or 1.5-2 oz./50 gallons) on intervals of 14-28 days. Under environmental conditions which promote severe disease development, use the higher rates (3-4 oz./100 gallons or 1.5-2 oz./50 gallons) on intervals of 7-14 days. Use of Azoxystrobin 50 WG as a

"rescue" (late curative or eradicant) treatment may not always result in satisfactory disease control.

Ornamental Use Precautions

- Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied to certain varieties of crabapple for control of apple scab. Azoxystrobin 50 WG has been shown to be safer when applied to the species and varieties listed in Table 4. However, due to the large number of genera, species, and varieties of crabapple, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to Azoxystrobin 50 WG. The professional user should conduct small scale testing to ensure plant safety prior to broadscale commercial use on plant genera and species not listed on this label.

Ornamental Use Restrictions

- Do not apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG to apple or cherry trees (flowering, Yoshino variety) due to possible phytotoxicity.
- Do not use spray equipment that has applied Azoxystrobin 50 WG for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.
- Do not exceed 10 lbs. product/crop acre/year or 8 applications/crop/year.
- Do not exceed 600 gallons spray volume per acre for foliar applications. For drench and crown applications, do not exceed 2 pints volume per square foot.
- Do not tank mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, adjuvants, etc., unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to ornamental plants.

Drench Application: Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied to control soil-borne, seedling, and crown diseases of production ornamentals (greenhouse, shade house, and container grown) as a preventative, drench treatment prior to infection. Good coverage of the pre-infection area (root zone, root ball, crown, etc.) is necessary for satisfactory control. Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be drench applied to container grown ornamentals using 0.2-0.9 oz./100 gallons of water. Apply 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area on an interval of 7-28 days. Apply drench prior to infection as healthy roots are necessary to optimize product uptake, systemic translocation, and disease protection.

For resistance management, do not make more than three (3) sequential drench applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action.

Use care before making application of Azoxystrobin 50 WG as a drench to small bedding plants in the seedling/plug stage due to possible phytotoxicity. Test a limited quantity of plants prior to full-scale application.

Drip Irrigation: Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field-grown ornamentals for soil-borne disease control. Apply 2-16 oz. Azoxystrobin 50 WG per acre as a preventative disease application. The soil or potting media must have adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application. Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, delay subsequent irrigation (water only) for at least for 24 hours following drip application.

TABLE 1
Diseases Controlled

When used in accordance with the label directions, Azoxystrobin 50 WG will provide control of the following diseases of ornamental plants:

DISEASE (Pathogen)	**Use Rates and Remarks**	
	8 oz. and larger containers (oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz. containers (oz. product per 50 gallons)
1. CONIFER BLIGHTS		
a. Phomopsis Blight (*Phomopsis juniperovora*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. Tip Blight (*Sirococcus strobilinus*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
2. LEAF BLIGHTS/LEAF SPOTS		
a. Alternaria Leaf Spot (*Alternaria* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp., *Elsinoe* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
c. Downy Mildew of Rose (*Peronospora sparsa*)	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.	Apply 1-2 oz. every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.
d. Entomosporium Leaf Spot (*Entomosporium mespili*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
e. Iris Leaf Spot (*Mycosphaerella macrospora*)	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 1-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
f. Leaf spot (*Cladosporium echinulatum*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
g. Rose Blackspot (*Diplocarpon rosea*)	Apply 4-8 oz. every 7-14 days. Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG on a 7-day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre/application.	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-14 days. Azoxystrobin 50 WG on a 7-day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre/application.
DISEASE (Pathogen)	**Use Rates and Remarks**	
	8 oz. and larger containers (oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz. containers (oz. product per 50 gallons)
h. Myrothecium leaf spot	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21	Apply 1-2 oz. every 7-21 days.

(*Myrothecium* spp.)	days.	
i. Downy Mildew of bedding plants (*Peronospora* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
j. Scab (*Venturia inaequalis*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 10-28 days. Do not apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 4 for tolerant species.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 10-28 days. Do not apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 4 for tolerant species.
k. Marrsonina Leaf Spot (*Marsonina* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 14-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 14-28 days.
l. Cercospora Leaf Spot	Apply 1- 4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
3. POWDERY MILDEW Preventative applications only. Do not make more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to another class of fungicide.		
a. *Erysiphe pannosa, E.* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. *Microsphaera azaleae*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
c. *Sphaerotheca pannosa*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
4. RUSTS		
a. Needle Rust (*Melampsora occidentalis*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. *Phragmidium* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
c. *Puccinia* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
d. *Gymnosporagium* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
5. FLOWER BLIGHTS		
a. Anthracnose (*Collectotrichum* spp., *Elsinoe* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. Botrytis Blight (*Botrytis cinerea*)	Apply 4-8 oz. every 7-21 days. For suppression only. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre.	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days. For suppression only. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre.
6. SHOOT/STEM DISEASES		
a. Aerial/Shoot Blight (*Phytophthora* spp.)	Apply 1-2 oz every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-1 oz. every 7-28 days.

DISEASE (Pathogen)	Use Rates and Remarks	
	8 oz. and larger containers (oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz. containers (oz. product per 50 gallons)
7. SOIL-BORNE DISEASES (Directed Spray). For directed spray applications, utilize the following rates below.		
a. *Rhizoctonia solani*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
b. *Sclerotium rolfsii*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
c. *Fusarium* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
8. SOIL-BORNE DISEASES (Drench). See **ORNAMENTALS** section for additional drench directions.		
a. *Rhizoctonia solani*	Apply 0.2-0.9 oz/100 gal of water as a drench **OR** 1-2 pts/sq ft as a spray solution every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.1-0.5 oz./100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pints per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.
b. *Sclerotium rolfsii*	Apply 0.2-0.9 oz/100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pts/sq ft as a spray solution every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.1-0.5 oz./100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pints per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.
c. *Fusarium* spp.	Apply 0.2-0.9 oz/100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pts/sq ft as a spray solution every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.1-0.5 oz./100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pints per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.

PLANT SAFETY: Azoxystrobin 50 WG has been shown to be safe when applied to the ornamental plants listed in Tables 2, 3, and 4. 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 Azoxystrobin 50 WG. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not Azoxystrobin 50 WG can be used safely on genera, species, or varieties of ornamental and nursery plants not specified on this label. 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 in this label. In addition, do not tank mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, adjuvants, etc, unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to ornamental plants. Do not apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG to certain apple, crabapple, or cherry trees due to possible phytotoxicity. Further, do not use spray equipment that has applied Azoxystrobin 50 WG for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.

Tolerant Ornamental Plants: Azoxystrobin 50 WG has been found to be safe when applied to the plants listed in Tables 2, 3, and 4 when applied according to labeled application methods, rates, and timings.

TABLE 2
Tolerant Plants Listed by Botanical Name

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Abelia spp.	Abelia	2
Abies fraseri	Fraser fir	1, 4
Abies procera	Noble fir	1, 4
Acer palmatum	Japanese maple	2
Acer saccharum	Sugar maple	2
~~BOTANICAL NAME~~	~~COMMON NAME~~	~~DISEASES~~
Ageratum spp.	Floss Flower	3, 4
Ageratum spp.	Pussy's-Foot	3, 4
Aglaonema spp.	Chinese evergreen	2, 4
Ajuga reptans	Bugle, Bugleweed	3
Antirrhinum spp.	Snap Dragon	2i, 3, 4
Aphelandra spp.	Zebra Plant	2
Artemisia spp.	Mugwort, Sagebrush	2
Artemisia spp.	Wormwood	2
Aster spp.	Aster, Starwort	4
Aucuba japonica	Japanese aucuba, Japanese laurel	7
Begonia spp. (except Rieger begonia)	Begonia	2, 3
Berberis thunbergii	Barberry	3, 4
Betula nigra	River birch	3, 4
Bougainvillea spp.	Bougainvillea	2
Brassaia actinophylla	Rubber tree, Umbrella tree	2, 7
Buddleia davidii	Buddleia, Butterfly bush	2
Buxus sempervirens	Boxwood	2, 7a
Caladium spp.	Caladium	7
Camellia japonica	Camellia	2
Caryota urens	Sago Palm	2, 7
Catharanthus roseus	Vinca	2
Ceanothus sanguineus	Wild lilac	3
Ceanothus spp.	Ceanothus, California lilac, Snowball	3
Cedrus atlantica	Atlas cedar	2, 4
Cedrus spp.	White cedar	2, 4
Cercis occidentalis	Western redbud	2
Chamaecyparis spp.	Cypress, Leyland cypress	1
Chamaecyparis pisifera	Sawara cypress	1
Chamaedora elegans	Parlor palm	7
Chrysanthemum spp.	Chrysanthemums	2, 7c
Clethra alnifolia	Clethra, White alder	2
Cornus spp.	Dogwood, Pink dogwood, Flowering dogwood	2b, 3

Cornus florida	Dogwood	2b, 3
Cortaderia selloana	Pampas grass	3
BOTANICAL NAME	**COMMON NAME**	**DISEASES**
Cotoneaster adpressus	Creeping cotoneaster	7
Cotoneaster horizontalis	Cotoneaster - variegated rockspray	7
Cyclamen spp.	Cyclamen	7c
Cyperus spp.	Cyperus	1
Delphinium spp.	Larkspur	2
~~**BOTANICAL NAME**~~	~~**COMMON NAME**~~	~~**DISEASES**~~
Dianthus caryophyllus	Carnation	3, 4
Dianthus spp.	Pink	3, 4
Dieffenbachia spp.	Dumb Cane	2
Dietes iridiodes	African iris, Butterfly iris	4c
Digitalis spp.	Foxglove	2, 3
Epipremnum spp.	Pothos	2
Erica dareyensis	Heather	2
Euonymus alata	Dwarf winged euonymus	2
Euonymus alatus	Burning bush	2
Euonymus japonicus	Evergreen euonymus	2
Euphorbia spp.	Poinsettia	2a
Fatsia japonica	Japanese fatsia, Paper plant	2
Ficus spp.	Fig	2
Forsythia viridissima	Forsythia	2
Gaillardia spp.	Blanket Flower	2
Gardenia jasminoides	Gardenia	3
Geranium spp.	Cranesbill	5b
Gerbera jamesonii	Gerber daisy, Transvaal daisy	3
Hedera algeriensis	Algerian ivy	2
Hedera helix	English ivy	2
Hibiscus moscheutos	Hibiscus	2, 3
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	Hibiscus	2, 3
Hibiscus syriacus	Rose of Sharon	2, 3
Hosta spp.	Hosta	2
Hydrangea macrophylla	French hydrangea	2, 3
Hydrangea spp.	Hydrangea	2, 3
Ilex spp.	Holly, Winterberry, Yaupon	3
Impatiens spp.[1]	Balsam, Impatiens[1]	2a, 7a
Iris xiphium	Iris (bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	2e
Itea virginica	Virginia willow	3, 4
Juniperus procumbens	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus scopulorum	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus spp.	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus virginiana	Red cedar	1a, 4
Lagerstroemia indica	Crapemyrtle	2, 3
Laurus nobilis	Laurel	3

Lilium spp.	Asiatic Lily	2
Liriope muscari	Lily turf	2
Lobularia maritima	Sweet alyssum	7
BOTANICAL NAME	**COMMON NAME**	**DISEASES**
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern magnolia	2
Magnolia soulangiana	Saucer magnolia	2
Magnolia spp.	Magnolia	2
Malus spp.	Crabapple (See Table 4 for variety list)	2j
Nandina domestica	Nandina	2
Nerium oleander	Oleander, Rose bay	2
~~**BOTANICAL NAME**~~	~~**COMMON NAME**~~	~~**DISEASES**~~
Pelargonium spp.	Geranium	3, 4, 5b
Pennisetum alopecuroides	Grass	2
Peperomia spp.	Baby rubber plant	2, 7
Petunia spp.	Petunia	6a
Phalaris spp.	Dwarf pampas grass	3
Philodendron spp.	Philodendron	2
Phlox spp.	Phlox	3
Phoenix dactylifera	Date palm	2, 7
Phoenix roebelenii	Roebelin's palm	2, 7
Photinia glabra	Red-tip photinia	2, 3, 4
Picea abies	Norway spruce	1
Picea glauca	White spruce	1
Picea pungens	Blue spruce	1
Pieris japonica	Japanese andromeda	2, 7
Pinus muhgo	Muhgo pine	1b, 4
Pinus nigra	Black pine	1b, 4
Pinus silvestris	Scotch pine	1
Pinus spp.	Pine	1b, 4
Pinus strobus	Eastern white pine	1b, 4
Pittosporum spp.	Australian laurel	3,4
Pittosporum tobira	Mock orange	3, 4
Plectranthus spp.	Swedish ivy, Coleus	2
Populus spp.	Aspen Tree	2
Potentilla spp.	Cinquefoil	2
Primula spp.	Primrose	2
Prunus pumila	Cherry	2, 5
Prunus spp.	Flowering plum, Purple leaf plum	2, 5
Pseudotsuga spp.	Douglas fir	1, 4
Pyrus calleryana	Bradford's pear	3
Quercus falcata	Red oak	2, 3
Quercus palustris	Pin oak	2, 3
Rhaphiolepsis indica	Indian hawthorn	2, 3, 4
Rhododendron spp.	Azaleas, Rhododendron	2b, 3, 6, 7
Rhododendron spp.	Glacier Azalea	2b, 3, 6, 7

Rosa spp.	Rose	2a, 2c, 3c, 4b
Rosmarinus spp.	Rosemary (prostrate)	2
Rudbeckia hirta	Black-eyed susan	2
Salvia spp.	Sage	3, 4
BOTANICAL NAME	**COMMON NAME**	**DISEASES**
Schlumbergera	Holiday cactus	2, 7
Sedum spp.	Orpine, Stonecrop	2
Sempervivum spp.	Live-forever, House Leek	2
Setaria spp.	Ribbon-grass	2, 3
Spathiphyllum floribundium	Peace lily	2, 7
Spirea bumalda	Spirea	3
Spirea japonica	Spirea	3
~~BOTANICAL NAME~~	**~~COMMON NAME~~**	**~~DISEASES~~**
Syagrus romanzoffi anum	Queen palm	2
Tagetes spp.	Marigold	2a
Taxus baccata	Spreading yew	7
Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	4
Thujopsis spp.	Arborvitae	2
Thymus serphyllum	Creeping thyme	2
Tsuga heterophylla	Western hemlock	4
Tsuga spp.	Hemlock	4
Verbena spp.	Verbena, Vervain	3
Viburnum spp.	Viburnum	2, 3, 4
Vinca spp.	Periwinkle	2, 6a
Viola spp.[1]	Viola, Pansy[1]	2
Wiegela florida	Pink wiegela	2
Yucca spp.	Yucca	7
Zinnia spp.	Zinnia	2a, 3

[1]Do not exceed 2 oz./100 gallons on these species.

TABLE 3
Tolerant Plants Listed by Common Name

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Abelia	*Abelia* spp.
Andromeda, Japanese	*Pieris japonica*
Arborvitae	*Thujopsis* spp.
Aspen Trees	*Populus* spp.
Aster	*Aster* spp.
Aucuba, Japanese	*Aucuba japonica*
Azalea, Glacier	*Rhododendron* spp.
Azaleas	*Rhododendron* spp.
Balsam	*Impatiens* spp.
Barberry	*Berberis thunbergii*
Begonia (except Rieger Begonia)	*Begonia* spp.
Birch, River	*Betula nigra*
Black-Eyed Susan	*Rudbeckia hirta*
Blanket Flower	*Gaillardia* spp.
Bougainvillea	*Bougainvillea* spp.

Boxwood	*Buxus sempervirens*
Buddleia	*Buddleia davidii*
Bugle	*Ajuga reptans*
Bugleweed	*Ajuga reptans*
Burning Bush	*Euonymus alatus*
COMMON NAME	**BOTANICAL NAME**
Butterfly Bush	*Buddleia davidii*
Cactus, Holiday	*Schlumbergera*
Caladium	*Caladium* spp.
Camellia	*Camellia japonica*
Carnation	*Dianthus caryophyllus*
Ceanothus	*Ceanothus* spp.
Cedar, Atlas	*Cedrus atlantica*
~~**COMMON NAME**~~	~~**BOTANICAL NAME**~~
Cedar, Red	*Juniperus virginiana*
Cedar, Western Red	*Thuja plicata*
Cedar, White	*Cedrus* spp.
Cherry	*Prunus pumila*
Christmas Trees (see Fraser fir, Scotch pine and Douglas fir)	
Chrysanthemum	*Chrysanthemum* spp.
Cinquefoil	*Potentilla* spp.
Clethra	*Clethra alnifolia*
Coleus	*Plectranthus* spp.
Cotoneaster, Creeping	*Cotoneaster adpressus*
Cotoneaster, Variegated Rockspray	*Cotoneaster horizontalis*
Crabapple (See Table 4 for variety list)	*Malus* spp.
Cranesbill	*Geranium* spp.
Crapemyrtle	*Lagerstroemia indica*
Cyclamen	*Cyclamen* spp.
Cyperus	*Cyperus* spp.
Cypress, Sawara	*Chamaecyparis pisifera*
Cypress, Leyland	*Chamaecyparis* spp.
Daisy, Gerber	*Gerbera jamesonii*
Daisy, Transvaal	*Gerbera jamesonii*
Dogwood	*Cornus* spp.
Dogwood	*Cornus florida*
Dogwood, Pink	*Cornus* spp.
Dumbcane	*Dieffenbachia* spp.
Euonymus, Dwarf Winged	*Euonymus alata*
Euonymus, Evergreen	*Euonymus japonicus*
Evergreen, Chinese	*Aglaonema* spp.
Fatsia, Japanese	*Fatsia japonica*
Fig	*Ficus* spp.
Fir, Douglas	*Pseudotsuga* spp.
Fir, Fraser	*Abies fraseri*
Floss Flower	*Ageratum* spp.

Forsythia	*Forsythia viridissima*
Foxglove	*Digitalis* spp.
Gardenia	*Gardenia jasminoides*
Geranium	*Pelargonium* spp.
Grass	*Pennisetum alopecuroides*
Grass, Dwarf Pampas	*Phalaris* spp.
COMMON NAME	**BOTANICAL NAME**
Grass, Pampas	*Cortaderia selloana*
Hawthorn, Indian	*Rhaphiolepsis indica*
Heather	*Erica dareyensis*
Hemlock	*Tsuga* spp.
Hemlock, Western	*Tsuga heterophylla*
Hibiscus	*Hibiscus moscheutos*
Hibiscus	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*
~~**COMMON NAME**~~	~~**BOTANICAL NAME**~~
Holly	*Ilex* spp.
Hosta	*Hosta* spp.
House Leek	*Sempervivum* spp.
Hydrangea	*Hydrangea* spp.
Hydrangea, French	*Hydrangea macrophylla*
Impatiens[1]	*Impatiens* spp.[1]
Iris (bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	*Iris xiphium*
Iris, African	*Dietes iridiodes*
Iris, Butterfly	*Dietes iridiodes*
Ivy, Algerian	*Hedera algeriensis*
Ivy, English	*Hedera helix*
Ivy, Swedish	*Plectranthus* spp.
Juniper	*Juniperus procumbens*
Juniper	*Juniperus scopulorum*
Juniper	*Juniperus* spp.
Larkspur	*Delphinium* spp.
Laurel	*Laurus nobilis*
Laurel, Australian	*Pittosporum* spp.
Laurel, Japanese	*Aucuba japonica*
Lilac, California	*Ceanothus* spp.
Lilac, Wild	*Ceanothus sanguineus*
Lily, Asiatic	*Lilium* spp.
Lily, Peace	*Spathiphyllum floribundium*
Lily Turf	*Liriope muscari*
Live-Forever	*Sempervivum* spp.
Magnolia	*Magnolia* spp.
Magnolia, Saucer	*Magnolia soulangiana*
Magnolia, Southern	*Magnolia grandiflora*
Maple, Japanese	*Acer palmatum*
Maple, Sugar	*Acer saccharum*
Marigold	*Tagetes* spp.
Mock Orange	*Pittosporum tobira*

Mugwort	*Artemisia* spp.
Nandina	*Nandina domestica*
Oak, Pin	*Quercus palustris*
Oak, Red	*Quercus falcata*
Oleander	*Nerium oleander*
Orpine	*Sedum* spp.
Palm, Date	*Phoenix dactylifera*
COMMON NAME	**BOTANICAL NAME**
Palm, Parlor	*Chamaedora elegans*
Palm, Queen	*Syagrus romanzoffianum*
Palm, Roebelin's	*Phoenix roebelenii*
Palm, Sago	*Caryota urens*
Pansy[1]	*Viola* spp.[1]
Paper Plant	*Fatsia japonica*
Pear, Bradford	*Pyrus calleryana*
~~COMMON NAME~~	**~~BOTANICAL NAME~~**
Periwinkle	*Vinca* spp.
Petunia	*Petunia* spp.
Philodendron	*Philodendron* spp.
Phlox	*Phlox* spp.
Photinia, Red-Tip	*Photinia glabra*
Pine	*Pinus* spp.
Pine, Black	*Pinus nigra*
Pine, Eastern White	*Pinus strobus*
Pine, Muhgo	*Pinus muhgo*
Pine, Scotch	*Pinus sylvestris*
Pink	*Dianthus* spp.
Plum, Flowering	*Prunus* spp.
Plum, Purple Leaf	*Prunus* spp.
Poinsettia	*Euphorbia* spp.
Poplar	*Populus trichocarpa*
Pothos	*Epipremnum* spp.
Primrose	*Primula* spp.
Pussy's-Foot	*Ageratum* spp.
Redbud, Western	*Cercis occidentalis*
Rhododendron	*Rhododendron* spp.
Ribbon-Grass	*Setaria* spp.
Rose of Sharon	*Hibiscus syriacus*
Rose	*Rosa* spp.
Rose Bay	*Nerium oleander*
Rosemary (Prostrate)	*Rosmarinus* spp.
Rubber Plant, Baby	*Peperomia* spp.
Rubber Tree	*Brassaia actinophylla*
Sage	*Salvia* spp.
Sagebrush	*Artemisia* spp.
Snap Dragon	*Antirrhinum* spp.
Snowball	*Ceanothus* spp.

Spirea	*Spirea bumalda*
Spirea	*Spirea japonica*
Spruce, Blue	*Picea pungens*
Spruce, Norway	*Picea abies*
Spruce, White	*Picea glauca*
Starwort	*Aster* spp.
Stonecrop	*Sedum* spp.
Sweet Alyssum	*Lobularia maritime*
COMMON NAME	**BOTANICAL NAME**
Thyme, Creeping	*Thymus serphyllum*
Umbrella Tree	*Brassaia actinophylla*
Verbena	*Verbena* spp.
Vervain	*Verbena* spp.
Viburnum	*Viburnum* spp.
Vinca	*Catharanthus roseus*
Viola	*Viola* spp.
~~COMMON NAME~~	**~~BOTANICAL NAME~~**
White Alder	*Clethora* spp.
Wiegela, Pink	*Wiegela florida*
Willow, Virginia	*Itea virginica*
Winterberry	*Ilex* spp.
Wormwood	*Artemisia* spp.
Yaupon	*Ilex* spp.
Yew, Spreading	*Taxus baccata*
Yucca	*Yucca* spp.
Zebra Plant	*Aphelandra* spp.
Zinnia	*Zinnia* spp.

[1]Do not exceed 2 oz/100 gallons on these species.

TABLE 4
Tolerant Varieties of Crabapple Species (Genus *Malus*)
Tolerant Varieties of *Malus*

Arkansas Black	Eleyi	Mary Potter	*seiboldii*
atrosanguinea	Enterprise	Molten Lava	Selkirk
baccata	Evereste	New Centennial	Sentinel
baccata var. *jackii*	Eyelynn	Ormiston Roy	Silver Moon
baccata var. *mandshurica floribunda*	*floribunda*	Pink Satin	Silverdrift
Callaway	Gloriosa	Prairie Maid	Sinai Fire
Candymint Sargent	Golden Delicious	Prairifire	*Spectablis*
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 5
Intolerant Plants†

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Apple	*Malus domestica*
Crabapple - Flame variety	*Malus* spp.
Crabapple - Brandywine variety	*Malus* spp.
Crabapple - Novamac variety	*Malus* spp.
Cherry, Flowering-Yoshino variety	*Prunus yedoensis*
COMMON NAME	**BOTANICAL NAME**
Leatherleaf Fern	*Rumohra adianformis* and other species
Privet	*Ligustrum* spp.

†Do not apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG to these species or varieties

CONIFERS INCLUDING CHRISTMAS TREES, COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION ROSES

Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be used to control certain diseases on conifers in production (indoor and outdoor) and landscape situations.

Please see the **ORNAMENTALS** section for more detailed directions for use in landscape situations.

For 4 oz. pack size: See **Azoxystrobin 50 WG Rate Conversion Chart Specifically for 4 oz. Pack Size** below.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz. product/A (lbs. a.i./A)	Remarks
Conifers including Christmas Trees	Diplodia tip blight (*Diplodia pinea*) Lophodermium needlecast (*Lophodermium pinastri*) Swiss needlecast (*Phaeocrytopus gaumannii*)	3.2-8.0 (0.10-0.25)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance and removal of plant debris in which inoculum may overwinter. **Resistance Management:** Do not apply more than four sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than eight applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG per acre per year. **Application Directions:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG applications should begin prior to disease development and continue

			throughout the season at intervals of 7-21 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at labeled rates.
Specific Use Restrictions: Do not apply more than 4.0 pounds product/acre/season (2.0 lbs. a.i./A).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz. product/A (lbs. a.i./A)	Remarks
Roses (Commercial Rose Production)	Downy Mildew (*Peronospora sparsa*) Powdery Mildew (*Sphaerotheca pannosa*) Rust (*Phragmidium mucronatum, P. tuberculatum,* and other *Phragmidium* spp.) Septoria Leaf Spot (*Septoria rosea*) Alternaria Leaf Spot (*Alternaria alternata*)	1.6-8.0 (0.05-0.25)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management, and proper timing and placement of irrigation. **Resistance Management:** Do not make more than four (4) sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than eight applications per acre per year. **Application Directions:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG application should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at intervals of 7-21 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at labeled rates. **Plant Safety:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG has been shown to be safe when applied to roses. However, all varieties of roses have not been evaluated for safety. Small scale variety safety testing must be conducted to ensure plant safety prior to large scale application. In addition, do not tank mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizer, etc. unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to roses.
Specific Use Restrictions: Do not apply more than 4.0 lbs product/acre/season (2.0 lbs. a.i./A).			

Azoxystrobin 50 WG Rate Conversion Chart

Oz. Product/A	Lb. a.i./A	Treated Acres/Lb. Product
0.9	0.03	17.8
1.6	0.05	10.0
2.0	0.06	8.0
2.2	0.07	7.3
2.5	0.08	6.4
3.0	0.09	5.3
3.2	0.10	5.0
3.5	0.11	4.6
4.0	0.13	4.0
4.3	0.135	3.7
4.5	0.14	3.6
5.1	0.16	3.1
5.5	0.17	2.9
6.0	0.19	2.7
6.4	0.20	2.5
7.0	0.22	2.3
7.5	0.23	2.1
8.0	0.25	2.0
8.5	0.27	1.9
9.0	0.28	1.8
9.6	0.30	1.7
10.0	0.31	1.6
10.5	0.33	1.5
11.0	0.34	1.5
11.5	0.36	1.4
12.0	0.38	1.3
12.5	0.39	1.3
12.8	0.40	1.3

Azoxystrobin 50 WG Rate Conversion Chart Specifically for 4 oz. Pack Size
(For use with 4 oz. package size only)

Oz. Product/A	Oz. Product/1000 sq. ft.	Treated Acres/4 oz. Product
1.0	0.025	4.0
1.5	0.035	2.7
2.0	0.05	2.0
2.5	0.06	1.6
3.0	0.07	1.3
3.5	0.08	1.1
4.0	0.09	1.0
4.5	0.1	0.9
5.0	0.11	0.8
5.5	0.13	0.73
6.0	0.14	0.67
6.5	0.15	0.62
7.0	0.16	0.57

Oz. Product/A	Oz. Product/1000 sq. ft.	Treated Acres/4 oz. Product
7.5	0.17	0.53
8.0	0.18	0.5
8.7	0.2	0.46
13.1	0.3	0.31
17.4	0.4	0.23
26.1	0.6	0.15
30.5	0.7	0.13

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE 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, cover spill with moist sand, soil, or sawdust. Transfer to a container for disposal. Wash the spillage area with water. Washings must be prevented from entering surface water drains.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable Container (flexible-bag-all weights): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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

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

Refillable Container: Refillable container. Refill this container with aluminum tris only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire direction for use, conditions of warranties and limitations of liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following **CONDITIONS, DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES,** and **LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY.**

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risk associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Control Solutions, Inc. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, Control Solutions, Inc. makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond the statements made on this label. No agent of Control Solutions, Inc. is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Control Solutions, Inc. disclaims any liability whatsoever for special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid or at Control Solutions, Inc. election, the replacement of product.

File name: Azoxystrobin 50 WG - Master label proposed 4-8-2013 (revised & resubmitted 11/20/13); NOR 11/26/13