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March 16, 2017

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

GROUP M 5 FUNGICIDE

PEEL FILM HERE →

INITIATE[®] : 720

FLOWABLE FUNGICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Chlorothalonil (tetrachloroisophthalonitrile) 54.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 46.0%

TOTAL 100.0%

Contains 6.0 pounds chlorothalonil per gallon (720 grams per liter)

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

EPA REG. NO. 34704-881

050814 V2D 08R16

FORMULATED FOR
LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC.®, P.O. BOX 1286, GREELEY, COLORADO 80632-1286

EPA EST. NO. 34704-MS-002



NET CONTENTS 2.5 GAL (9.46 L)



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

Note to Physician: Persons suffering with temporary allergic skin reactions may respond to treatment with oral antihistamines and topical or oral steroids.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. **FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL: 1-866-944-8565.**

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin, or inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some of the 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.

Mixers, Loaders, Applicators and all other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material - Category A (e.g., barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or viton),
- 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.

A dust/mist-filtering respirator must be worn if the mixer/loader/applicator uses a high-pressure, hand wand sprayer.

Engineering Control Statements

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(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.
- 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.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates and wildlife. 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 wash water or rinsate.

This chemical is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

This chemical can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, it may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water for several days to weeks after application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas over-lying extremely shallow ground water, areas with infield canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips and areas over-lying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

ATTENTION: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer or birth defects or other reproductive harm.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Initiate® 720 Flowable Fungicide should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label or in separately published EPA approved supplemental labeling recommendations for this product.

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow workers to enter treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

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

- Coveralls,
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material,
- Shoes plus socks and
- Protective eyewear.

Special Eye Irritation Provisions: Chlorothalonil in this product is a severe eye irritant. Although the restricted entry interval expires after 12 hours for the next 6.5 days entry is permitted only when the following safety measures are provided:

1. At least one container designed specifically for flushing eyes must be available in operating condition at the WPS required decontamination site intended for workers entering the treated area.
2. Workers must be informed, in a manner they can understand:
 - that residues in the treated area may be highly irritating to their eyes
 - that they should take precautions such as refraining from rubbing their eyes to keep the residues out of their eyes
 - that if they do get residues in their eyes they should immediately flush their eyes using the eyeflush container that is located at the decontamination site or using other readily available clean water
 - how to operate the eyeflush container

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, nurseries or greenhouses.

Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide is an excellent disease control agent when used according to label directions for control of a broad spectrum of plant diseases. Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide is recommended for use in programs which are compatible with the principles of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), which include the use of disease resistant crop varieties, cultural practices, pest scouting and disease forecasting systems which reduce unnecessary applications of pesticides.

Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide is effective for strategic use in programs that attempt to minimize disease resistance to fungicides. Some other fungicides which are at risk from disease resistance exhibit a single-site mode of fungicidal action. Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide with a multi-site mode of action, may be used to delay or prevent the development of resistance to single-site fungicides. Consult with your Federal or State Cooperative Extension Service representatives for guidance on the proper use of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide in programs which seek to minimize the occurrence of disease resistance to other fungicides.

Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide can be used effectively in dilute or concentrate sprays. Thorough uniform coverage is essential for disease control.

Precautions and Restrictions

DO NOT use on greenhouse-grown crops except as directed in the ORNAMENTAL PLANTS section of this label.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the target area. Observe all spray drift precautions for ground, aerial, and chemigation applications.

Do not combine Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide in spray tank with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers, unless your prior use has shown the combination physically compatible, effective and noninjurious under your conditions of use. Do not combine Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide with Dipel® Latron B-1956® or Latron AG-98® as phytotoxicity may result from the combination when applied to the crops on this label.

This product must not be applied within 150 feet for aerial applications, or 25 feet for ground applications of marine/estuarine water bodies unless there is an untreated buffer area of that width between the area to be treated and the water body.

Spray Drift Precautions

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to conifer applications, public health uses or applications using dry formulations.

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

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

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information**.

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information

[This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements]

Information on Droplet Size

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

Controlling Droplet Size

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

Boom Length

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

Application Height

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

Swath Adjustment

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

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential.

NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

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

Temperature Inversions

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

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

APPLICATION

Dosage rates on this label indicate pints of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide per acre unless otherwise stated. Under conditions favoring disease development the highest rate specified and shortest application interval should be used.

NOTE: Slowly invert container several times to assure uniform mixture.

The required amount of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide should be added slowly into the spray tank during filling. With concentrate sprays, pre-mix the required amount of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide in a clean container and add to the spray tank as it is being filled. Keep agitator running when filling spray tank and during spray operations.

Apply Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of foliage. Gallonage to be used will vary with crop and amount of plant growth.

For field and row crops spray volume usually will range from 20 to 150 gallons per acre for dilute sprays and 5 to 10 gallons per acre for concentrate ground sprays and aircraft applications.

For tree and orchard crops apply Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide in sufficient water and with proper calibration to obtain uniform coverage of tree canopy. For fruit and nut bearing crops the maximum volume is 300 gallons per acre unless indicated otherwise in the specific use directions. For conifers the maximum volume is 100 gallons per acre.

Application and Calibration Techniques for Chemigation

Apply this product only through center pivot, motorized lateral move, traveling gun, solid set and portable (wheel move side roll, end tow, or hand move) irrigation system(s). Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

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

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

Do not apply this product through irrigation systems connected to a public water system. "Public water system" means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days per year.

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

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

Always inject Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide into irrigation water after it discharges from the irrigation pump and after it passes through the check valve. Never inject pesticides into the intake line on the suction side of the pump.

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

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

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

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.

Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide may be used through two basic types of sprinkler irrigation systems as outlined in Sections A and B below. Determine which type of system is in place then refer to the appropriate directions provided for each type.

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

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

Fill chemical supply tank of injection equipment with water. Operate system for one complete revolution or run across the field, measuring time required, amount of water injected, and acreage covered. Thoroughly mix recommended amount of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide for acreage to be covered into same amount of water used during calibration and inject into system continuously for one revolution or run. Mixture in the chemical supply tank must be continuously agitated during the injection run. Shut off injection equipment after one revolution or run, but continue to operate irrigation system until Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

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

With stationary systems, an effectively designed in-line venturi applicator unit is preferred which is constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides however a positive-displacement pump can also be used. Determine acreage covered by sprinkler. Fill tank of injection equipment with water and adjust flow to use contents over a 30 to 45 minute period. Mix desired amount of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide for acreage to be covered with water so that the total mixture of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide plus water in the injection tank is equal to the quantity of water used during calibration and operate entire system at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of injection equipment used for amount of time established during calibration. Agitation is recommended. Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide can be injected at the beginning or end of the irrigation cycle or as a separate application. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation system until Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION

Crop	Diseases (Pathogen)	PI Product/A (Lb AI/A)	Application Directions
Asparagus	Cercospora blight (<i>C. asparagi</i>) Purple spot (<i>Pleospora herbarum</i>) Rust (<i>Puccinia asparagi</i>)	2.0 to 4.0 (1.5 to 3.0)	Use water volumes of 25.0 to 50.0 gal/A. Begin applications following final harvest of spears. Repeat applications at 14- to 28-day intervals (the minimum re-treatment interval is 14 days), depending on disease pressure. Use the higher rate and shorter interval if disease severity begins to increase during the season or weather conditions are conducive for severe epidemics. Apply by ground.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 12.0 pints of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (9.0 pounds active ingredient) per acre during each growing season.
- **DO NOT** apply within 190 days (120 days in California and Arizona) of the harvest of spears in the following season.

Bean (Snap)	Rust (<i>Uromyces appendiculatus</i>)	1.375 to 3.0 (1.0 to 2.25)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications during early bloom stage or when bloom disease first threatens and repeat as necessary (the minimum re-treatment interval is 7 days) to maintain control. Apply by ground, air or chemigation.
	Botrytis blight (Gray mold) (<i>B. cinerea</i>)	3.0 (2.25)	

Specific Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 12.0 pints of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (9.0 pounds active ingredient) per acre during each growing season.
- **DO NOT** apply within 7 days of harvest.

Beans (Dry) except soybeans	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum lindemuthianum</i>)	1.375 to 2.0 (1.0 to 1.5)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications at first onset of disease, which may occur as early as 2 to 4 weeks before flowering. Repeat applications at 7- to 10-day intervals (the minimum re-treatment interval is 7 days). For use only on beans to be harvested dry with pods removed. Apply by ground, air or chemigation.
Bean, adzuki	Ascochyta blight (<i>A. phaseolorum</i>)		
Bean, broad	Cercospora leaf blotch (<i>C. cruenta</i>)	1.0 to 1.5 (0.75 to 1.125)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when disease first threatens and repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals as disease pressure warrants.
Bean, dry	Downy mildew (<i>Phytophthora nicotianae</i>)		
Bean, lablab	Rust (<i>Uromyces appendiculatus</i>)		
Bean, navy			
Bean, kidney			
Bean, lima			
Bean, moth			
Bean, mung			
Bean, pink			
Bean, pinto			
Bean, tepary			
Bean, urd			
Bean, yardlong			
Catjang			
Chickpea (garbanzo)			
Cowpea			
Lupin, grain			
Bean, rice			
Bean, runner			
Bean, jackbean			
Pea, blackeyed			
Pea, southern			
Lupin and Lentil	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>) Ascochyta (<i>Ascochyta pisi</i>)		

Cont'd. next page

Beans (Dry) except soybeans cont'd.:

Crop	Diseases (Pathogen)	Pt Product/A (Lb AI/A)	Application Directions
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Specific Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 8.0 pints of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (6.0 pounds active ingredient) per acre during each growing season.
- **DO NOT** apply within 14 days before harvest.

Blueberries	Suppression: Anthracnose (ripe rot) (<i>C. gloeosporoides</i>) Mummy berry (<i>M. vaccinicorymbos</i>)	3.0 to 4.0 (2.25 to 3.0)	Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy which includes alternation with a fungicide with a different mode of action. Diseases may only be suppressed and russetting may occur under heavy disease pressure or unfavorable environmental conditions. Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage, normally 20.0 to 100 gal/A. Begin applications at budbreak (green tip) and repeat at 10-day intervals through early bloom (the minimum re-treatment interval is 10 days). Under heavy disease pressure, use the higher rate. Apply by ground or air.
	Rust (<i>Pucciniastrum vaccinii</i>) Septoria leaf spot (<i>Septoria albopunctata</i>)	3.0 to 4.0 (2.25 to 3.0)	Foliar Use After Harvest (after all berries are harvested): To maintain healthy leaves for the following season, apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage (normally 20.0 to 100 gal/A). Repeat at 10- to 14-day intervals (the minimum re-treatment interval is 10 days). Apply by ground or air.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 12.0 pints of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (9.0 pounds active ingredient) per acre during each growing season.
- **DO NOT** apply after full bloom (except for foliar use after harvest) or within 42 days of harvest.

Brassica, Head and Stem Broccoli Broccoli, Chinese Brussels sprouts Cabbage Cabbage, Chinese (tight-headed varieties, only) Cabbage, Chinese (napa) Cabbage, Chinese mustard Cauliflower Cavalo broccolo Kohlrabi	Alternaria leaf spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora parasitica</i>)	1.5 (1.125)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications after transplants are set in field, or shortly after emergence of field seeded crop or when conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals (the minimum re-treatment interval is 7 days) to maintain control. Apply by ground, air or chemigation.
	Ring spot (CA only)	2.0 (1.5)	For field-seeded Brussels sprouts, begin applications at time of early sprout development or when conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals (the minimum re-treatment interval is 7 days) to maintain control.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 11.7 pints of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (8.8 pounds active ingredient) per acre during each growing season.
- **DO NOT** apply within 7 days of harvest.

Carrot	Alternaria leaf blight (<i>A. dauci</i>) Cercospora leaf spot (<i>C. carotae</i>)	1.5 to 2.0 (1.125 to 1.5)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Start applications when disease threatens and repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals (the minimum re-treatment interval is 7 days) to maintain control. Apply by ground, air or chemigation.
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Specific Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 20.0 pints of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (15.0 pounds active ingredient) per acre during each growing season.
- Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide may be applied the day of harvest.

Crop	Diseases (Pathogen)	PI Product/A (Lb AI/A)	Application Directions
Celery	Basal stalk rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Early blight (<i>Cercospora apii</i>) Late blight (<i>Septoria apicola</i>) Suppression: (7 day schedule): Pink rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	2.0 to 3.0 (1.5 to 2.25) 3.0 (2.25)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Start applications when transplants are set in the field and repeat at a 7-day interval as needed to maintain control (the minimum re-treatment interval is 7 days). Apply by ground, air or chemigation.
	Early blight (<i>Cercospora apii</i>) Late blight (<i>Septoria apicola</i>)	1.5 to 2.0 (1.125 to 1.5)/ 100 gal	For celery seedbeds apply in a spray volume of 125 gal/A twice weekly or as needed to maintain control. Start applications shortly after crop emergence. Use the higher rate under severe disease conditions.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 24.0 pints of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (18.0 pounds active ingredient) per acre during each growing season.
- **DO NOT** apply within 7 days of harvest.

Corn (Sweet) Corn (grown for seed)	Helminthosporium leaf blights Rust (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.)	0.75 to 2.0 (0.6 to 1.5)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and repeat at a 7-day interval as required to maintain control (the minimum re-treatment interval is 7 days). Under severe disease conditions use 1.5 to 2.0 pt of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide/A. Apply by ground, air or chemigation
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Specific Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 12.0 pints of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (9.0 pounds active ingredient) per acre during each growing season.
- **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply to sweet corn to be processed.
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze in treated fields.
- **DO NOT** ensile treated corn or use as livestock forage.

Cranberry	Fruit rots Lophodermium leaf/twig blight (<i>L. hypophyllum</i>)	4.0 to 6.5 (3.0 to 4.9)	Apply at early bloom and repeat at 10- to 14-day intervals (the minimum re-treatment interval is 10 days). Under severe disease conditions use the 6.5 pt/A rate on a 10-day schedule. Apply by ground, air or chemigation. When applying by chemigation, use 300 gal of water/A through solid set systems only.
	Upright dieback (<i>Phomopsis vaccinii</i>)	4.0 to 6.5 (3.0 to 4.9)	Apply in sufficient water to obtain coverage of uprights and runners. Make the first application before bloom at the time shoots begin growth in the spring. Make additional applications at 10- to 14-day intervals. Apply by ground, air or chemigation. When applying by chemigation, use 300 gal of water/A through solid set systems only.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 20.0 pints of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (15.0 pounds active ingredient) per acre during each growing season.
- **DO NOT** apply within 50 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply to beds when flooded or allow release of irrigation water from beds for at least 3 days following application.

Crop	Diseases (Pathogen)	Pt Product/A (Lb AI/A)	Application Directions
Cucurbits	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.)	1.5 to 2.0 (1.125 to 1.5)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when plants are in first true leaf stage or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat applications at 7-day intervals (the minimum re-treatment interval is 7 days). NOTE: Spraying mature watermelons may result in sunburn of the upper surface of the fruit. Do not apply Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide to watermelons when any of the following conditions are present. 1. Intense heat and sunlight 2. Drought conditions 3. Poor vine canopy 4. Other crop and environmental conditions which may be conducive to increased natural sunburn. Do not combine Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide with anything except water for application to watermelons unless your prior use has shown the combination to be non-injurious to watermelons under your conditions of use. Apply by ground, air or chemigation.
Cucumber	Downy mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>)		
Cantaloupe	Target spot (<i>Corynespora casicola</i>)		
Honeydew melon	Alternaria leaf blight (<i>A. cucumerina</i>)	2.0 to 3.0 (1.5 to 2.25)	
Muskmelon	Alternaria leaf spot (<i>A. alternata</i>)		
Pumpkin	Cercospora leaf spot (<i>C. citrullina</i>)		
Squash	Powdery mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca</i> only)		
Watermelon	Gummy stem blight/ vine decline (<i>Didymella bryoniae</i>)		
Zucchini	Scab (<i>Cladosporium cucumerium</i>)		

Additional cucurbit crops: Chayote, Chinese waxgourd, Gourds *Momordica* spp. (Bitter melon, Balsam apple)

Specific Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 21.0 pints of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (15.75 pounds active ingredient) per acre during each growing season.
- Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide may be applied the day of harvest.

Fruiting Vegetables (except tomato)	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.)	1.5 (1.125)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications as a foliage, flower, and fruit spray when disease is expected. Repeat applications at 7- to 10-day intervals. Apply by ground, air or chemigation.
Eggplant	Botrytis leaf mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)		
Groundcherry	Cercospora leaf spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.)		
Okra	Powdery mildew (<i>Leveillula taurica</i>)		
Pepino			
Pepper (includes bell pepper, chili pepper, cooking pepper, pimento, sweet pepper)			
Tomatillo			

Specific Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 12.0 pints of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (9.0 pounds active ingredient) per acre during each growing season.
- **DO NOT** apply within 3 days of harvest (3 day PHI).

Ginseng	Alternaria blight (<i>Alternaria panax</i>) Gray mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	2.0 (1.5)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when disease first threatens and repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals as disease pressure warrants.
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Specific Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 16.0 pints of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (12.0 pounds active ingredient) per acre during each growing season.
- **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest (14 day PHI).

Crop	Diseases (Pathogen)	Pt Product/A (Lb AI/A)	Application Directions
Grasses Grown for Seed	Bipolaris and Drechslera leaf spots Glume blotch Leaf rust Septoria leaf spot Stem rust Stripe rust	1.0 to 1.5 (0.75 to 1.125)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications during stem elongation when conditions favor disease development. Re-apply at flag (top) leaf emergence and repeat applications at 14-day intervals (the minimum re-treatment interval is 14 days). Apply by ground, air or chemigation.
	Selenophoma (eyespot)	1.0 to 2.0 (0.75 to 1.5)	

Specific Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 6.0 pints of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (4.5 pounds active ingredient) per acre during each growing season.
- **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze in treated areas or feed hay produced before harvest.
- Feeding of treated plant parts after harvest of seed is allowed.

Horseradish	Ramularia stem and Leaf spot (<i>Ramularia armoraciae</i>)	3.0 (2.25)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when disease first threatens and repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals as disease pressure warrants.
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Specific Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 24.0 pints of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (18.0 pounds active ingredient) per acre during each growing season.
- **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest (14 day PHI).

Mango	Anthrachnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.)	2.0 to 3.5 (1.5 to 2.6)	Use a water volume of 20.0 to 300 gal/A. Begin applications at early bloom and repeat on a 7- to 14-day interval until early fruit development. Begin the season with the 2.0 pt rate on a 14-day interval (the minimum re-treatment interval is 7 days). If disease pressure is severe, use the higher rate and shorter interval. Apply by ground or air.
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Specific Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 32.0 pints of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (24.0 pounds active ingredient) per acre during each growing season.
- **DO NOT** apply within 21 days of harvest.

Mint (Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin only)	Rust (<i>Puccinia menthae</i>) Septoria leaf spot (<i>S. menthae</i>)	1.375 (1.0)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage, normally 20.0 to 150 gal/A for dilute sprays and 5.0 to 10.0 gal/A for concentrate ground and aircraft applications. Begin applications when emerging plants are 4 to 8 inches high. Repeat applications at 7- to 10-day intervals to maintain control (the minimum re-treatment interval is 7 days).
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Specific Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4.0 pints of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (3.0 pounds active ingredient) per acre during each growing season.
- **DO NOT** apply within 80 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** feed fresh or extracted mint hay from treated fields to livestock.

Crop	Diseases (Pathogen)	Pt Product/A (Lb AI/A)	Application Directions			
Onion (dry bulb) and Garlic	Botrytis leaf blight (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.) Purple blotch (<i>Alternaria porri</i>) Suppression: Botrytis neck rot Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora destructor</i>)	1.0 to 3.0 (0.75 to 2.25)	Apply in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of tops. Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide is recommended for use with disease monitoring systems which adjust fungicide rates and frequency of application according to disease hazard. Apply as follows:			
				Low Disease Hazard and Prior to Infection	Low Disease Hazard and Some Disease Present	High Disease Hazard
			Rate/A	1.0 pt	1.375 pt	3.0 pt
			Frequency	10 days	7 to 10 days	7 days
			For suppression of Neck rot (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.) during storage a minimum of three weekly applications prior to lifting, using 1.375 to 3.0 pt of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide per acre, is recommended. The minimum re-treatment interval is 7 days. Apply by ground, air or chemigation.			

Specific Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 20.0 pints of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (15.0 pounds active ingredient) per acre during each growing season.
- **DO NOT** apply within 7 days of harvest.

Onion (green bunching) Leek Shallots Onion and Garlic (grown for seed)	Botrytis leaf blight (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.) Purple blotch (<i>Alternaria porri</i>) Suppression: Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora destructor</i>)	1.5 to 3.0 (1.125 to 2.25)	Use in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of tops. Begin applications prior to favorable infection periods and repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals for as long as conditions favor disease (the minimum re-treatment interval is 7 days). Use the high rate and a 7-day schedule of applications when heavy dew or rain persist. Apply by ground, air or chemigation.
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Specific Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 9.0 pints of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (6.75 pounds active ingredient) per acre during each growing season.
- **DO NOT** apply within 7 days of harvest on garlic.
- **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest on green bunching onions leeks or shallots.

Papaya	Alternaria fruit spot (<i>A. alternata</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Stem end rot (<i>A. alternata</i> , <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.)	1.5 to 3.0 (1.125 to 2.25)	Apply with ground equipment only in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of fruit and leaves. Begin treatment when conditions favor development of disease and continue treatments at 14-day intervals until weather conditions no longer favor disease development (the minimum re-treatment interval is 14 days).
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Specific Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 9.0 pints of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (6.75 pounds active ingredient) per acre during each growing season.
- Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide may be applied the day of harvest.

Parsnip	Alternaria leaf spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Botrytis blight (Gray mold) (<i>B. cinerea</i>) Bottom rot (<i>Rhizoctonia</i>) Downy mildew (<i>Plasmopara crustosa</i>)	1.5 to 2.0 (1.125 to 1.5)	Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Make the first application at the first sign of disease or when conditions are favorable for infection. Continue applications on a 7- to 10-day schedule (the minimum re-treatment interval is 7 days). Apply by ground, air or chemigation.
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Parsnip cont'd.:

Crop	Diseases (Pathogen)	Pt Product/A (Lb AI/A)	Application Directions
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Specific Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 8.0 pints of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (6.0 pounds active ingredient) per acre during each growing season.
- **DO NOT** apply within 10 days of harvest.

Passion Fruit	Alternaria fruit and leaf spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Cercospora fruit spot	2.0 (1.5)	Apply with ground equipment in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of fruit and leaves. Begin applications during late bloom and repeat at 14-day intervals until weather conditions no longer favor disease development (the minimum re-treatment interval is 14 days).
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Specific Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 10.0 pints of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (7.5 pounds active ingredient) per acre during each growing season.
- **DO NOT** apply within 7 days of harvest.

Peanut	Early leaf spot (<i>Cercospora arachidicola</i>) Late leaf spot (<i>Cercosporidium personatum</i>) Pepper spot (<i>Leptosphaerulina crassiasca</i>)	1.0 to 1.5 (0.75 to 1.125)	Apply in sufficient water for coverage when leaf wetness first occurs or 30 to 40 days after planting; repeat at 14-day intervals (the minimum re-treatment interval is 14 days). When conditions favor Late leaf spot or when Rust or Web blotch occur, apply 1.5 pt of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide/A at 14-day intervals for the remainder of the season. Apply by ground, air or chemigation. If applying by chemigation use 1.5 pt of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide/A. It is recommended to alternate chemigation applications with ground or aerial applications.
	Rust (<i>Puccinia arachidis</i>) Web blotch (<i>Phoma arachidicola</i>)	1.5 (1.125)	

Specific Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 12.0 pints of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (9.0 pounds active ingredient) per acre during each growing season.
- **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze in treated areas.
- **DO NOT** feed hay or threshings from treated fields to livestock.

Persimmon	Cercospora leaf spot (<i>Cercospora fuliginosa</i>)	1.25 (0.94)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when disease first threatens and repeat at 14-day intervals as disease pressure warrants.
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Specific Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 6.25 pints of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (4.7 pounds active ingredient) per acre during each growing season.
- **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest (14 day PHI).
- May be applied to persimmon only in the states of Florida and Hawaii.
- Aerial applications require the use of a minimum of 10.0 gallons per acre.

Crop	Diseases (Pathogen)	PI Product/A (Lb AI/A)	Application Directions
Potato	Black dot (<i>Colletotrichum coccodes</i>)	0.75 (0.6)	Begin applications at the low rate when vines are first exposed and leaf wetness occurs. Repeat applications at 5- to 10-day intervals (the minimum re-treatment interval is 5 days). Begin applying the higher label rates at 5- to 10-day intervals when any 1 of the following events occur: • Vines close within the rows • Late blight forecasting measures 18 disease severity values (DSV) • The crop reaches 300 P-days Increase water spray volume as canopy density increases. Use the highest rate and shortest interval when plants are rapidly growing and disease conditions are severe. Apply by ground, air or chemigation. Do not exceed a 10-day interval between applications when using chemigation.
	Botrytis vine rot (<i>B. cinerea</i>)	then	
	Early blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)	1.0 to 1.5 (0.75 to 1.125)	
	Late blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)		

Specific Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 15.0 pints of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (11.25 pounds active ingredient) per acre during each growing season.
- **DO NOT** apply within 7 days of harvest.

Rhubarb	Ramularia leaf spot (<i>Ramularia rhei</i>) Ascochyta (<i>Ascochyta rhei</i>)	3.0 (2.25)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when disease first threatens and repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals as disease pressure warrants.
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Specific Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 18.0 pints of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (13.5 pounds active ingredient) per acre during each growing season.
- **DO NOT** apply within 30 days of harvest (30 day PHI).

Soybean	Anthrachnose (<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>)		Apply in sufficient water to obtain complete coverage, using at least 5.0 gal of water/A for aerial application. Use the 3 application program in areas having a history of moderate to severe disease intensity. The minimum re-treatment interval is 14 days. Apply by ground, air or chemigation.
	Cercospora leaf blight (<i>C. kikuchii</i>)	1.5 to 2.25 (1.125 to 1.7)	Two application program: For determinate varieties make the first application at R3 stage (early pod set) and the second application at R5 (seed formation). For indeterminate varieties make the first application when largest pods are 1.0 to 1.25 inches in length. Make the second application 14 days later.
	Diaporthe pod and Stem rot (<i>D. phaseolorum</i>)		
	Frogeye leaf spot (<i>Cercospora sojina</i>)	1.0 to 2.0 (0.75 to 1.5)	Three application program: For determinate varieties, make the first application at the beginning of flowering (R1), the second at early pod set (R3), and the third at beginning of seed formation (R5). For indeterminate varieties, make the first application 1 week after first flowering and continue applications at 14-day intervals.
	Purple seed stain (<i>C. kikuchii</i>)		
	Septoria brown spot (<i>S. glycines</i>)		
	Suppression: Rust (<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>)		
	Stem canker (<i>Diaporthe phaseolorum</i>)	1.0 (0.75)	Apply in 10.0 to 20.0 gal of water/A as a band treatment directing spray to provide coverage of entire plant. Make the first application at time of emergence of the second trifoliate leaves (V2). If conditions favor Stem canker disease make a second and third application. Make all applications at 14-day intervals.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 6.0 pints of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (4.5 pounds active ingredient) per acre during each growing season.
- **DO NOT** apply within 6 weeks of harvest.
- **DO NOT** feed hay or threshings from treated fields to livestock.

Crop	Diseases (Pathogen)	PI Product/A (Lb AI/A)	Application Directions
Tomato	Foliage Early blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>) Gray leaf mold (<i>Fluvia fluva</i> ; <i>Cladosporium</i>) Gray leaf spot (<i>Stemphylium botryosum</i>) Late blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>) Septoria leaf spot (<i>S. lycopersici</i>) Target spot (<i>Corynespora cassiicola</i>)	1.375 to 2.0 (1.0 to 1.5)	Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when dew or rain occur and disease threatens. Apply on a 7- to 10-day interval for foliage diseases. For fruit diseases, begin at fruit set and apply on a 7- to 14-day interval. Use the highest rate and shortest interval specified when disease conditions are severe. The minimum re-treatment interval is 7 days. Apply by ground, air or chemigation.
	Fruit Alternaria fruit rot (black mold) (<i>A. alternata</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Botrytis gray mold (<i>B. cinerea</i>) Late blight fruit rot (<i>P. infestans</i>) Rhizoctonia fruit rot (<i>R. solani</i>)	2.0 to 2.75 (1.5 to 2.1)	Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when dew or rain occur and disease threatens. Apply on a 7- to 10-day interval for foliage diseases. For fruit diseases, begin at fruit set and apply on a 7- to 14-day interval. Use the highest rate and shortest interval specified when disease conditions are severe. The minimum re-treatment interval is 7 days. Apply by ground, air or chemigation.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 20.0 pints of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (15.0 pounds active ingredient) per acre during each growing season.
- Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide may be applied the day of harvest.

Yam	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>)	1.0 to 1.25 (0.75 to 1.125)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when disease first threatens and repeat at 10- to 14-day intervals as disease pressure warrants.
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Specific Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 15.0 pints of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (11.25 pounds active ingredient) per acre during each growing season.
- **DO NOT** apply within 7 days of harvest (7 day PHI).

TREE AND ORCHARD CROPS

Apply Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide in sufficient water and with proper calibration to obtain uniform coverage of tree canopy. For fruit and nut bearing crops, the maximum volume is 300 gallons per acre unless indicated otherwise in the specific use directions. For conifers, the maximum volume is 100 gallons per acre.

Application with ground equipment is preferable to aerial application, because ground applications generally give better coverage of the tree canopy. If application with ground equipment is not feasible, Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide may be applied with aircraft using at least 20.0 gallons of spray per acre. The minimum volume for application by aircraft to conifer stands and Christmas trees is 10.0 gallons per acre.

When concentrate sprays are used or when treating non-bearing or immature trees, the lower rate of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide listed may be used. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas.

Crop	Diseases (Pathogen)	Pt Product Per (Lb AI Per)		Application Directions
		Acre	100 Gal	
Almonds	Blossom blight/ Brown rot (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.) Scab (<i>Venturia carpophila</i>) Shot hole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>)	4.0 (3.0)	1.33 (1.0)	Use water volumes of 20.0 to 300 gal/A. For Blossom blight begin application at popcorn (pink bud) and follow with an application at full bloom. If weather is still conducive for disease development, another application may be made at petal fall. For control of Shot hole make an application in the autumn at leaf fall. In the spring, make the first application at budbreak, followed by an application at shuck split to control nut infections and to control Scab. Apply by ground or air.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 25.0 pints of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (18.75 pounds active ingredient) per acre during each growing season (leaf fall through shuck split).
- **DO NOT** apply within 150 days of harvest.

Filberts (Hazelnuts)	Eastern filbert blight (<i>Anisogramma anomala</i>)	4.0 (3.0)	1.33 (1.0)	Use a water volume of 20.0 to 300 gal/A. Begin applications at the onset of disease or when weather conditions favor disease development. Make applications on a 14- to 28-day schedule, using the shorter interval under heavy disease pressure (the minimum re-treatment interval is 14 days).
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Specific Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 12.0 pints of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (9.0 pounds active ingredient) per acre during each growing season.
- **DO NOT** apply within 120 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply through irrigation.
- **DO NOT** apply with oils, other pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers.
- **DO NOT** apply within one week of an oil-based pesticide application.

Apricot Cherry Nectarine Peach Plum Prune	Leaf curl (<i>Taphrina deformans</i>)	3.125 to	1.0 to 1.375	For best control of both diseases apply at leaf fall in late autumn, using sufficient water and proper sprayer calibration to obtain uniform coverage. When conditions favor high disease levels, use the high rate of application and apply once or twice more in mid to late winter before budswell. If the leaf fall application is not practical, application of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide for control of Leaf curl may be made at any time prior to budswell the following spring. Where Shot hole occurs, also apply at budbreak to protect newly emerging leaves and at shuck split to prevent fruit infections. Apply by ground or air.
	Shot hole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>)	4.125 (2.3 to 3.1)	(0.75 to 1.0)	
	Brown rot blossom blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.) Lacy (russet) scab (plum/prune)	3.125 to 4.125 (2.3 to 3.1)	1.0 to 1.375 (0.75 to 1.0)	
	Black knot (cherry, plum) (<i>Apiosporina morbosa</i>)	3.125 to 4.125 (2.3 to 3.1)	1.0 to 1.375 (0.75 to 1.0)	In addition to the bloom application listed above, make 1 application at shuck split. Do not apply Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide after shuck split and before harvest. If additional disease control is needed before harvest, use another registered fungicide. For control of Cherry leaf spot after harvest, make 1 application to foliage within 7 days after fruit is removed. In orchards with a history of high Leaf spot incidence, make a second application 10 to 14 days later. Apply by ground or air.
	Cherry leaf spot (<i>Blumeriella jaapii</i>)			
	Scab (<i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i>)			

Specific Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 20.5 pints of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (15.4 pounds active ingredient) per acre during each growing season.
- Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide may be applied the day of harvest.
- The minimum re-treatment interval is 10 days.

Crop	Diseases (Pathogen)	Pt Product Per (Lb AI Per)		Application Directions
		Acre	100 Gal	
Pistachio	Botryosphaeria blight (<i>B. dothidea</i>) Suppression: Alternaria late blight (<i>A. alternata</i>)	6.0 (4.5)	3.0 (2.25)	Use a water volume of 20.0 to 200 gal/A. Make the first application at the beginning of the blossom period followed by an application at full bloom. Make additional applications as required on a 28-day schedule (The minimum re-treatment interval is 28 days). For Septoria and Botrytis use the higher rate if disease pressure is severe. NOTE: Use of this product may result in speckling or reddening of the fruit hull (epicarp). This effect is superficial and has not resulted in any change in nut quality. Apply by ground or air.
	Botrytis blight (<i>B. cinerea</i>) Septoria leaf spot (<i>S. pistacina</i>)	4.0 to 6.0 (3.0 to 4.5)	2.0 to 3.0 (1.5 to 2.25)	

Specific Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 30.0 pints of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (22.5 pounds active ingredient) per acre during each growing season.
- **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest.

CONIFERS

Apply Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide in sufficient water and with proper calibration to obtain uniform coverage of tree canopy. Applications may be made by ground or air. **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze in treated areas.

Crop	Diseases (Pathogen)	Pt Product/A (Lb AI/A)		Application Directions
Conifers (including Christmas trees) For use in: 1. Conifer nursery beds 2. Christmas tree and bough production plantations and 3. tree seed orchards	Interior needle blight (<i>Mycosphaerella</i> spp. and <i>Phaeocryptopus nudus</i>) Swiss needlecast (<i>Phaeocryptopus gaeumannii</i>)	2.75 to 5.5 (2.1 to 4.125)		One to two applications; In Christmas tree plantations or conifer stands, make 1 application in the spring when new shoot growth is 1/2 to 2 inches in length. Under high disease pressure, a second application may be made 10 to 14 days after the first application. When using aerial applications, use the highest rate.
	Scleroderma canker (<i>Gremmeniella abietina</i>) Swiss needlecast (<i>P. gaeumannii</i>) Interior needle blight (<i>Mycosphaerella</i> spp. and <i>Phaeocryptopus nudus</i>)	1.5 to 2.75 (1.125 to 2.1)		
	Sirococcus tip blight (<i>S. conigenus</i>)	2.0 to 3.5 (1.5 to 2.6)		Multiple applications: Make the first application in spring when new shoot growth is 1/2 to 2 inches in length. Make additional applications at 3- to 4-week intervals until conditions no longer favor disease development. For use in nursery beds, apply the highest rate specified on a 3-week schedule. When using aerial applications, use the highest rate.
	Rhizosphaera needlecast (<i>Rhizosphaera</i> spp.) Scirrhia brown spot (<i>Mycosphaerella dearnessii</i>)	5.5 (4.125)		
	Cyclaneusma and Lophodermium needlecasts	2.75 to 5.5 (2.1 to 4.125)		Apply in early spring prior to budbreak. Repeat applications at approximately 6- to 8-week intervals until spore release ceases in late fall. Apply monthly during periods of frequent rainfall, and where Lophodermium infections occur during dormancy (Pacific Northwest). During drought periods, applications may be suspended then resumed upon next occurrence of needle wetness.

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Crop	Diseases (Pathogen)	Pt Product/A (Lb AI/A)	Application Directions
Conifers cont'd.: (including Christmas trees) 1. Conifer nursery beds 2. Christmas tree and bough production plantations and 3. tree seed orchards	Rhabdochline needlecast	1.5 to 2.75 (1.125 to 2.1)	Apply at budbreak and repeat at 3- to 4-week intervals until needles are fully elongated and conditions no longer favor disease development. In plantations of mixed provenance or when irregular budbreak occurs, apply weekly until all trees have broken bud, then every 3 to 4 weeks as specified above. In nursery beds use the high rate on a 3-week schedule.
	Botrytis seedling blight Phoma twig blight	1.5 to 2.75 (1.125 to 2.1)	Begin applications in nursery beds when seedlings are 4 inches tall and when cool, moist conditions favor disease development. Make additional applications at 7- to 14-day intervals as long as disease favorable conditions persist.
	Weir's cushion rust (<i>Chrysomyxa weirii</i>)	5.5 (4.125)	Begin applications when 10% of buds have broken and twice thereafter at 7- to 10-day intervals.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 22.0 pints of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide (16.5 pounds active ingredient) per acre during each growing season.
- **DO NOT** use on forests.

*Volumetric rates to be used only with full dilute spray volume specified on this label for tree and orchard crops.

MUSHROOMS

Verticillium brown spot and Dry bubble - Apply 2.75 to 5.5 fluid ounces of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide per 1000 square feet of mushroom bed. Apply as a drench to the mushroom bed surface in at least 12.5 gallons of water per 1000 square feet of mushroom bed. Make 2 applications. Apply the high rate (5.5 fluid ounces) of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide in the first application and the low rate (2.75 fluid ounces) of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide in the second application. The first application should be made within 2 days of top-dressing the spawn-colonized mushroom compost with a casing layer. The second application should be made at pinning. Do not apply within 5 days of first harvest. Make no more than 2 applications per cropping cycle. Do not apply more than 8.25 fluid ounces of Initiate 720 Flowable Fungicide per cropping cycle.

GRASSES: GOLF COURSE FAIRWAYS

For low disease pressure, follow the re-treatment intervals and the application rates provided below.

For an extreme disease condition, a single maximum application of 15.0 pints per acre with a minimum re-treatment interval of 7 days can be made each year. After making the 15.0 pints per acre application, the low disease regime must be followed for the remainder of the year.

No more than 34.6 pints per acre of this product may be applied per year on fairways.

For reentry into treated areas, refer to the Non-Agricultural Use Requirements Box.

Diseases* Controlled	Low Disease Pressure Treatment Regime		Extreme Disease Condition		Maximum Application Rate/Year for Fairways (PI/A)
	Retreatment Interval (Days)	Application Rate (PI/A)	Maximum Single Application Allowed in a Year (PI/A)	Minimum Retreatment Interval for Maximum Single Application (Days)	
Dollar spot	7 to 10	2.75 ^a to 5.5	15.0	7.0	34.6
	14 to 21	5.5 to 9.7			
Leaf spot	7 to 10	5.5			
Melting out	14 to 21	5.5 to 9.7			
Brown blight					
Brown patch	7 to 14	5.5 to 9.7			
Gray leaf spot	7 to 10	5.5 to 9.7			
Red thread	7 to 10	5.5 to 9.7			
Anthraxnose	7 to 14	8.33 to 9.7			

^aLow rate is not effective on intensively mowed turfgrasses such as golf course tees and greens.

*Diseases are caused by some of the following fungi:

Dollar spot: *Sclerotinia homeocarpa*, *Lanzia* or *Moellerodiscus* spp.

Leaf spot, Melting out and Brown blight: *Drechslera* spp., *Bipolaris* spp., *Curvularia* spp.

Anthraxnose: *Colletotrichum*.

GRASSES: GOLF COURSE TEES, GREENS, AND ORNAMENTAL TURF USES

For low disease pressure, follow the re-treatment intervals and the application rate provided below. For an extreme disease condition, a single maximum application of 15.0 pints per acre with a minimum re-treatment interval of 7 days can be made. For this product, maximum yearly application limits exist for fairways, greens and other non-residential ornamental turf. For reentry after treatment, follow requirements outlined in the Non-Agricultural Use Requirements Box.

Do not use on home lawns and turf sites associated with apartment buildings, daycare centers, playgrounds, playfields, recreational park athletic fields, athletic fields located on or next to schools (i.e., elementary, middle and high schools), campground, churches, and theme parks.

Diseases* Controlled	Retreatment Interval (Days)	Application Rate (Fl Oz/1000 Sq Ft)		Maximum Application Rate/Year for Fairways (PI/A)
		Low Disease Pressure Regime	High Disease Pressure Regime Single Maximum Application (Fl Oz) and Retreatment Interval (Days)	
Dollar spot	7 to 14	2.12 to 3.5	5.5 (14)	12.7 fl oz/1000 sq ft (Ornamental turf)
Brown patch	7 to 14			
Leaf spot	7 to 10			
Melting out				25.4 fl oz/1000 sq ft (Trees)
Gray leaf spot	7 to 10			
Red thread	7 to 10			
Anthracnose	7 to 10			35.7 fl oz/1000 sq ft (Greens)
Copper spot	7 to 10			
Stem rust	7 to 14			
(Bluegrass)				
DICHONDRA:	7 to 14			
Leaf spot (CA only)				

*Diseases are caused by some of the following fungi:

Dollar spot: *Sclerotinia homeocarpa*, *Lanzia* or *Moellerodiscus* spp.

Brown patch: *Rhizoctonia* spp.

Leaf spot, Melting out and Brown blight: *Drechslera* spp., *Bipolaris* spp., *Curvularia* spp.

Gray leaf spot: *Pyricularia* spp.

Red thread: *Laetisaria fuciformis*.

Anthracnose: *Colletotrichum* spp.

Copper spot: *Gloeocercospora* spp.

Stem rust: *Puccinia* spp.

Dichondra leaf spot: *Alternaria* spp.

Gray snow mold caused by *Typhula* spp.: Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage (2.0 to 10.0 gallons per 1000 square feet). Apply a single application of 3.5 fluid ounces of this product per 1000 square feet of turf area. Application must be made before snow cover in autumn. If snow cover is intermittent or lacking during the winter, reapply at 3.5 fluid ounces per 1000 square feet at monthly intervals until Gray snow mold conditions no longer prevail. In areas where Pink snow mold (*Gerlachia* or *Fusarium* patch) is likely to occur, apply this product at 3.5 fluid ounces in combination with products containing iprodione at 2.0 ounces active ingredient per 1000 square feet of turf area. Read and observe all label directions for products containing this active ingredient. A maximum seasonal limit of 12.7 ounces per 1000 square feet may be applied to ornamental turf, no more than 25.4 ounces per 1000 square feet may be applied to tees and a maximum seasonal amount of 35.7 ounces per 1000 square feet of this product may be applied to golf course greens.

Fusarium (*Gerlachia*) Patch: For control of *Fusarium* patch only in areas where

snow cover is intermittent or lacking during the winter, apply 3.5 fluid ounces of this product per 1000 square feet. Begin applications in autumn and reapply at 21- to 28-day intervals until conditions favorable for *Fusarium* patch no longer prevail. A maximum seasonal limit of 12.7 ounces per 1000 square feet may be applied to ornamental turf, no more than 25.4 ounces per 1000 square feet may be applied to tee and a maximum seasonal amount of 35.7 ounces per 1000 square feet of this product may be applied to golf course greens.

Algae: For prevention of algae on turfgrasses, apply this product at the rate of 2.125 to 3.5 fluid ounces per 1000 square feet on a 7- to 14-day schedule. When algae is well established, every attempt should be made to dry out the afflicted areas. Once dry, spiking or verticutting should be done to enhance turfgrass recovery in conjunction with applications of this product. Several applications may be necessary for turfgrass recovery. Only a preventive spray program with this product will prevent a recurrence of the algae when environmental conditions are favorable for algae growth. A maximum seasonal limit of 12.7 ounces per 1000 square feet may be applied to ornamental turf. No more than 25.4 ounces per 1000 square feet may be applied to tees and a maximum seasonal amount of 35.7 per 1000 square feet of this product may be applied to golf course greens.

GRASS: SOD FARMS

Do not use on home lawns and turf sites associated with apartment buildings, daycare centers, playgrounds, playfields, recreational park athletic fields, athletic fields located on or next to schools (i.e., elementary, middle and high schools), campgrounds, churches, and theme parks.

Do not use for sod farms at application rates greater than 13.0 pounds of active ingredient per acre, per year.

Apply this product in 30.0 to 40.0 gallons of water per acre. Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and repeat applications as long as these conditions persist using the rates recommended in the following table.

Under severe disease conditions, a single application of 15.0 pints per acre may be made with a 7-day retreatment interval. Subsequent applications must follow the rates and retreatment intervals outlined in the following table for the remainder of the year.

Do not mow or water after treatment until spray deposited on grass is thoroughly dry. This product should always be used in conjunction with good turf management practices.

Sodfarm turf treated with chlorothalonil prior to harvest must be mechanically cut, rolled, and harvested. Follow provisions outlined in the Agricultural Use Requirements box.

Diseases* Controlled	Low Disease Pressure Treatment Regime		Extreme Disease Condition		Maximum Application Rate/Year for Sodfarms (P/A)
	Retreatment Interval (Days)	Application Rate (P/A)	Maximum Single Application Allowed in a Year (P/A)	Minimum Retreatment Interval for Maximum Single Application (Days)	
Dollar spot	7 to 10	2.75 ^a to 5.5	15.0	7.0	17.3
	14 to 21	5.5 to 9.66			
Leaf spot	7 to 10	5.5			
Melting out	14 to 21	5.5 to 9.66			
Brown blight					
Brown patch	7 to 14	5.5 to 9.66			
Gray leaf spot	7 to 10	5.5 to 9.66			
Red thread	7 to 10	5.5 to 9.66			
Anthrachnose	7 to 14	8.12 to 9.66			

^a Low rate is not effective on intensively mowed grasses.

*Diseases are caused by some of the following fungi:

Dollar spot: *Sclerotinia homeocarpa*, *Lanzia* or *Moellerodiscus* spp.

Leaf spot, Melting out and Brown blight: *Drechslera* spp., *Bipolaris* spp., *Curvularia* spp.

Anthrachnose: *Colletotrichum*.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

This product may be used on ornamental plants grown in the field, nurseries, greenhouses and for spot-treatment of ornamental plants growing in landscapes. Due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamental and nursery plants and the widely varying growing conditions, it is impossible to test every one for sensitivity to this product. Prior to commercial use, apply the recommended rates to a small area of plants in question, i.e. bedding plants, foliage, etc. and observe for 7 to 10 days prior to treatment of a commercial crop.

Field-grown ornamentals:

No more than 48.0 pints per acre of this product may be applied to field-grown ornamentals per year.

For aerial application to field-planted ornamentals, a minimum rate of 10.0 gallons of spray per acre should be used during application. This product should be applied to plants when both foliage and flowers are dry or nearly dry.

For field-grown roses, apply 1.4 pints of this product per acre for a single application.

For field-planted pachysandra, apply 4.1 pints per acre of this product for a single application.

Ornamentals grown in nurseries, greenhouses:

DO NOT use mistblowers or high-pressure spray equipment when making applications of this product in greenhouses.

Apply this product at a rate of 1.37 pints per 100 gallons of water unless other directions are given in table below. Apply in a spray until foliage run-off occurs when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat applications at 7- to 14-day intervals until conditions are no longer favorable. During periods when conditions favor severe disease incidence, generally cloudy or wet weather, apply this product at 7-day intervals. This product should be applied to plants when both foliage and flowers are dry or nearly dry.

DO NOT combine this product in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers unless prior use has shown the combination to be physically compatible, effective and noninjurious under your conditions of use.

Spot-treatment of ornamental plants growing in landscapes:

Apply this product at a rate of 1.3 teaspoons per 2.0 gallons of water. Apply in a spray until foliage run-off occurs when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat applications at 7- to 14-day intervals until conditions are no longer favorable. During periods when conditions favor severe disease incidence, generally cloudy or wet weather, apply this product in 7-day intervals. This product should be applied to plants when both foliage and flowers are dry or nearly dry.

Use of this product is recommended for control of fungal diseases referred to by numbers in parentheses following each ornamental. Ornamentals listed on this label have been tested and found to tolerate applications of this product at the recommended rates. The user should test for possible phytotoxic responses, using recommended rates on ornamental plants on a small area prior to commercial treatments. Applications made during bloom may damage flowers and/or fruits.

NOTE: Fruits and other treated foliage must not be eaten or fed to livestock.

Diseases controlled by this product:

1. Leafspots/Foliar Blights:

Actinopelte leaf spot	Fabraea (<i>Entomosporium</i>) leafspot
Alternaria leafspot/Leaf blight	Fusarium leafspot
Anthrachnose-leaf blotch, Spot	Gloesporium black leafspot
Anthrachnose- (<i>Discula</i>) blight	Inkspot (<i>Dreschlera</i>)
Ascochyta blight	Marssonina leafspot
Bipolaris (<i>Helminthosporium</i>) leaf spot	Monilinia blossom blight, Twig blight
Botrytis leaf spot, Leaf blight	Mycosphaerella ray blight
Cephalosporium leafspot	Mycothecium leafspot, Brown rot
Cercospora leafspot	Nematostoma leaf blight
Cercosporidium leafspot	Phyllosticta leafspot
Coryneum blight (shot-hole)	Ramularia leafspot
Corynespora leafspot	Rhizoctonia web blight
Curvularia leafspot	Septoria leafspot
Cylindrosporium leafspot	Sphaeropsis leafspot
Dactylaria leafspot	Stagonospora leaf scorch
Didymellina leafspot	Tan leafspot (<i>Curvularia</i>)
Dreschlera leafspot	Volutella leaf blight

2. Flower spots/blights:

Botrytis flower spot, Flower blight	Ovulinia flower blight
Curvularia flower spot, Flower blight	Rhizopus blossom blight
Monilinia blossom blight	Sclerotinia flower blight

3. Cylindrocladium stem canker

4. Phytophthora leaf blight, dieback

5. Powdery mildews:

<i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>	<i>Microsphaera</i> spp.
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6. Rusts:

<i>Gymnosporangium</i> spp.	<i>Pucciniastrum hydrangeae</i>
<i>Puccinia</i> spp.	

7. Taphrina blister

8. Scab

Ventruria inaequalis

Ornamentals recommended for treatment with this product:

Avoid applications during bloom periods for those plants where flower injury is unacceptable.

For poinsettia, discontinue applications prior to bract formation; phytotoxicity is possible on bracts. For roses, use 1.1 pints per 100 gallons of water.

Plant	Disease(s)	Comments/Instructions
Aglanema	1	
Andromeda (Pieris)	4	
Arabian Violet	2	
Areca palm	1	
Artemesia	1	
Ash, Fraxinus	1	
Aspen	1	
Azalea	1,2,4	
Begonia	1	
Boston fern	1	
Buckeye, Horsechestnut	1	
Camellia	2	
Carnation	1,2	
Cherry-laurel	1	
Chrysanthemum	1,2	
Crabapple	1,6,8	
Crocus	1	
Daffodil	1	
Daisy	1	
Dogwood	1	
Dumbcane, Dieffenbachia	1	
Dracaena	1	
Eucalyptus	3	
Euonymus	1	
Fatsia (Aralia)	1	
Ficus	1	
Firethorn, Pyracantha	1	
Florida ruffie fern	1	
Flowering almond	1,2	
Flowering cherry	1,2	
Flowering peach	1,2	
Flowering plum	1,2	
Flowering quince	1,2	
Geranium	1,6	
Gladiolus	1,2	
Hawthorn	1,6	
Holly	1	
Hollyhock	6	
Hydrangea (foliage only)	1,6	
Iris	1,2	
Leatherleaf fern	1	
Lilac	5	
Lily	1	
Lipstick plant	1	
Magnolia	1	
Maple	1	
Marigold	1	
Ming aralia	1	
Mountain Laurel	1	
Narcissus	1	
Oak (red group only)	1,7	
Oregon Grape (<i>Mahonia</i>)	6	
Oyster plant (<i>Rhoeo</i>)	6	

Cont'd. next page

Plant	Disease(s)	Comments/Instructions
Pachysandra	1	Use 3.0 pt of this product/100 gal of water for greenhouse-grown plants.
Pansy	1	
Parlor palm (<i>Chamaedorea</i>)	1	
Peperomia	1	
Petunia	1,4	
Philodendron	1,4	
Phlox	1	
Photinia	1	
Poinsettia	1	Discontinue applications prior to bract formation; phytotoxicity is possible.
Poplar	1	
Prayer plant (<i>Maranta</i>)	1	
Privet, <i>Ligustrum</i>	1	
Rhododendron	1,2,4	
Rose	1	Use 1.1 pt/100 gal of water for greenhouse-grown plants.
Sand cherry	1,2	
Sequoia	1	
Spiraea	1	
Statice	1	
Sycamore, planetree	1	
Syngonium	1	
Tulip	1	
Viburnum	5	
Walnut, <i>Juglans</i>	1	
Zebra plant (<i>Aphelandra</i>)	1	
Zinnia	1,5	

The following ornamental plant species, which have been tested with this product at recommended rates, did not exhibit phytotoxicity.

Botanical name	Common name
<i>Aechmea fasciata</i>	Aechmea
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island pine
<i>Asplenium nidus</i>	Birdnest fern
<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.	Bougainvillea
<i>Caladium</i> spp.	Caladium
<i>Calathea makoyana</i>	Peacock plant
<i>Callistephus chinensis</i>	Aster
<i>Carissa grandiflora</i>	Natal plum
<i>Clerodendron thomsonae</i>	Bleeding Heart
<i>Codiaeum</i> spp.	Croton
<i>Cordylone terminalis</i>	Ti plant
<i>Crassula argentea</i>	Jade plant
<i>Cyrtanthium falcatum</i>	Holly leaf fern
<i>Dionaea muscipula</i>	Venus fly trap
<i>Dizygotheca elegantissima</i>	False aralia
<i>Epipremnum aureum</i>	Golden pothos, Scindapsus
<i>Episcia cupreata</i>	Flame Violet
<i>Fittonia</i> spp.	Silver-nerve plant

Botanical name	Common name
<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>	Gerber daisy
<i>Gynura sarmantosa</i>	Purple passion vine
<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	Baby's breath
<i>Hoya</i> spp.	Wax plant
<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Chinese holly
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Japanese holly
<i>Impatiens</i> spp.	Impatiens
<i>Pilea cadieri</i>	Aluminum plant
<i>Platycentrum</i> spp.	Staghorn fern
<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i> "Hahnii"	Birdsnest sansevieria
<i>Tolmiea menziesii</i>	Piggy-back plant
<i>Yucca elephantipes</i>	Spineless yucca
<i>Zygocactus truncatus</i>	Christmas cactus

NOTE: DO NOT apply this product to either green or variegated pittosporum or to schefflera, as multiple applications have been demonstrated to cause phytotoxic responses.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with vermiculite, earth, or synthetic absorbent. Store in a cool place. Protect from excessive heat.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. 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.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse this container to hold materials other than pesticides or dilute pesticides (rinsate). After emptying and cleaning, it may be allowable to temporarily hold rinsate or other pesticide-related materials in the container. Contact your state regulatory agency to determine allowable practices in your state. Once cleaned, some agricultural plastic pesticide containers can be taken to a container collection site or picked up for recycling. To find the nearest site, contact your chemical dealer or manufacturer, or contact The Agricultural Container Recycling Council (ACRC) at www.acrcycle.org. If not recycled, then 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. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

For packages up to 5 gallons: Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Storage & Disposal cont'd.:

For packages greater than 5 gallons and less than 56 gallons: Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

For packages greater than 56 gallons: 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.

For refillable containers: Refill this container with this product 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. For final disposal, offer for recycling or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night CHEMTREC – 1-800-424-9300.

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