

Bacillus amyloliquefaciens strain
ENV503

Group

BM02

Fungicide

PROPEL™

IN-SEASON DISEASE PROTECTION

Active Ingredient: <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> strain ENV503**	1.30%
Other Ingredients	98.70%
Total:	100.00%

**Contains a minimum of 5.5×10^{10} Colony Forming Units (CFU) per gram of product

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may contact 1-800-222-1222 for emergency medical treatment information. For information on this pesticide product (including general health concerns or pesticide incidents), call the National Pesticide Information Center at 1-800-858-7378, npic@ace.orst.edu, 8:00AM to 12:00PM Pacific Time, Monday through Friday. See website for details: <http://npic.orst.edu>.

(See interior/inside panel/page for additional precautionary statements)

LBL-R00-0688 v20260911

Manufactured for:

Meristem Crop Performance Group, LLC

489 Village Park Drive, Powell, OH 43065

Phone: 833-637-4783

24-hour emergency: CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300

EPA Reg. No.: 94485-10-95552

EPA Est. No.: 94485-IL-1

Net Contents: 10 lb (4.54 kg)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

Mixer/loaders and applicators must wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with any N, R, or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any N, R, or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air-purifying respirator with an HE filter. Repeated exposure to high concentrations of microbial proteins can cause allergic sensitization.

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

IMPORTANT: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "applicators and other handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should remove clothing/ PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing. Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: For terrestrial uses: Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

DIRECTIONS OF 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 State or Tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical Resistant Gloves (made of any waterproof material)

PRODUCT INFORMATION AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Product Description:

Propel™ is a broad-spectrum biological fungicide, nematicide and bactericide for the prevention, control or suppression of many soilborne and foliar diseases as well as plant damage caused by nematodes on the labeled agricultural crops. Apply as a foliar spray, soil drench or dip application alone or in a program with other compatible pesticide products. Propel contains the active ingredient *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* strain ENV503, a plant growth-promoting rhizobacterium that quickly establishes beneficial colonies on the plant's root and leaves. It protects the roots from invading pests, stimulates healthier roots and improves nutrient uptake. *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* strain ENV503 is also known to trigger the plant's immune system (Induced Systemic Resistance (ISR)).

Propel can be used on all plant material and is most effective when applied prior to the onset of disease or pest invasion. Use Propel in combination and/or rotation with chemical fungicides, nematicides and bactericides to enhance disease control and reduce the occurrence of resistance.

Propel is intended for use in both broadacre and nursery or greenhouse production of economically viable plants and crops including: vegetables, herbs, small fruits, berries, fruit and nut trees, and other species listed on this label.

Follow the most restrictive of the labeling limitations and precautions of all products used in mixture.

Modes of Action:

Propel has multiple modes of action in preventing, controlling or suppressing plant diseases and nematodes. Its active ingredient, *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* strain ENV503, produces broad-spectrum antibiotic lipopeptides (iturin) that disrupt pathogen cell-wall formation and is a competitive, fast-colonizing rhizosphere bacterium that occupies the plant's root hairs and leaves. It also prevents the growth and antagonistic effects of soilborne and foliar pathogens. *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* strain ENV503 is known to stimulate phytohormones, which trigger the plant's systemic resistance to disease (Induced Systemic Resistance – ISR), the defense mechanisms of the plant for prolonged periods of time. The activation of the plant's ISR mechanism by *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* strain ENV503 is responsible for suppression and control of nematode damage in the listed plant species.

PGPR (Plant Growth-Promoting Rhizobacteria):

Bacillus amyloliquefaciens strain ENV503 is within the Plant Growth-Promoting Rhizobacteria (PGPR) classification. PGPR are free-living bacteria that has beneficial effects on plants as they increase plant productivity, enhance crop fertility, growth and root development.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM)

Propel is an important tool in sound pest management whenever fungicide or nematicide use is necessary. Apply Propel alone or in combination and/or rotation with chemical fungicides and nematicides. This will result in reduced susceptibility to pests and overall reduction in the use of chemical fungicides and nematicides. Consult local agricultural authorities for specific IPM strategies developed for your crop(s) and location.

FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, Propel contains a Group BM02 fungicide. Any fungal populations may contain individuals naturally resistant to Propel and other Group BM02 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of Propel or other Group BM02 fungicides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens
- Use tank mixtures with fungicides of a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Use at least the minimum application rate as labeled by the manufacturer.
- Adopt an integrated disease management program for fungicide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, and crop rotation, and which considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Where possible, make use of predictive disease models to effectively time fungicide applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance.
- Monitor treated fungal populations for resistance development.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.

PREHARVEST INTERVAL – AGRICULTURAL USE

Propel can be applied up to and including the day of harvest.

MIXING AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Application as a Foliar & Soil Spray for Broadacre Agriculture

Apply Propel with spray equipment, including hand-held sprayers; boom sprayers; aerial application systems; specified irrigation systems; and fertigation systems. Fit sprayers applying Propel with a strainer size of 50-mesh. For proper application, determine the number of acres to be treated, the label use rate and select appropriate volume to give good canopy penetration and coverage of plant parts to be protected. Prepare only the amount of spray solution required to treat the measured acreage. For additional application instructions see the HOW TO APPLY section below. Refer to the equipment manufactures instructions for proper use and calibration of equipment, prior to application of Propel.

Tank Mixing:

Special care must be taken when tank mixing.

1. Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate operation, by determining the treatment rates as indicated in the directions for use and make proper dilutions.
2. Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product. Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical supply tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water. Failure to provide a clean tank, void of scale or residues, can cause product to lose effectiveness or strength.
3. Propel is intended to be diluted with water prior to use for foliar application. The manufacturer recommends that the user makes a slurry in water prior to adding to the spray tank. When applying as powder or diluting with any other liquid or powder, the user should ensure adequate dispersion of the product into the spray tank prior to application.
4. Partially fill the spray tank with clean water to the $\frac{3}{4}$ level and then add the specific amount of Propel to the tank as required. Add the remaining water. Mix thoroughly. Maintain agitation continuously while spraying.
5. Avoid allowing the spray mixture to stand for prolonged periods of time prior to use to avoid settling. Vigorously agitate the mixture to redisperse the product prior to application if the mixture has settled. DO NOT allow spray mixture to stand overnight.

Application in Nursery, Greenhouse and Shade Houses

Apply Propel as either a foliar spray, drench, or dip application. Prepare only the amount of mixture required to treat the intended production trays, containers, or appropriate treatment tanks used. For additional application instructions see the HOW TO APPLY section below. Refer to the equipment manufactures instructions for proper use and calibration of equipment, prior to application of Propel.

Tank Mixing:

Special care must be taken when tank mixing.

1. Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate operation, by determining the treatment rates as indicated in the directions for use and make proper dilutions.
2. Thoroughly clean equipment before using this product. Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water. Failure to provide a clean tank, void of scale or residues, can cause product to lose effectiveness or strength.
3. Propel is intended to be diluted with water prior to use for all post emergence nursery/greenhouse applications. The manufacturer recommends that the user makes a slurry in water prior to adding to any tank.
4. Partially fill the tank with clean water to the $\frac{3}{4}$ level and then add the specific amount of Propel to the tank as required. Add the remaining water. Mix thoroughly.
5. Avoid allowing the mixture to stand for prolonged periods of time prior to use to avoid settling. Vigorously agitate the mixture to redisperse the product prior to application if the mixture has settled. DO NOT allow mixture to stand overnight.

Compatibility:

Propel is compatible with many fertilizers, micronutrients, organic materials, wetting agents, adjuvant, surfactants, most fungicides, herbicides and insecticides. Do not combine with other materials if there is no previous experience or use of the combination to show it is physically compatible and non-injurious under your conditions. Check for compatibility with other products. Propel has been evaluated for phytotoxicity on a variety of crops under various normal growing conditions. However, evaluating all crop varieties in all mixtures and combinations is not feasible. Therefore, prior to treating entire crop, test a small portion of the crop for sensitivity. Consult your Meristem Crop Performance Group, LLC representative for more information on Propel compatibility with pesticides, surfactants and fertilizers.

Restriction:

DO NOT mix with copper-based fungicides, concentrated acids such as sulfuric acid, solvents, oxidizing agents or bactericides. Consult specific product labels for additional information or restrictions concerning tank mixing. Observe the most restrictive of the labeling limitations and precautions of all products used in mixtures.

APPLICATION ON AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Crop	Pest	Product Application Rate, Timing & Frequency	
Berries including: Blackberry (includes Bingleberry, Black Satin Berry, Boysenberry, Cherokee Blackberry, Chesterberry, Cheyenne Blackberry, Coryberry, Darrowberry, Dewberry, Dirksen Thornless Berry, Himalayaberry, Hullberry, Lavacaberry, Loganberry, Lowberry, Lucretiaberry, Mammoth Blackberry, Marionberry, Nectarberry, Olallieberry, Oregon Evergreen Berry, Phenomenalberry, Rangeberry, Ravenberry, Rossberry, Shawnee Blackberry and Youngberry, Blueberry, Cranberry, Currant, Elderberry, Strawberry, Gooseberry, Huckleberry, Raspberry (Black and Red) and Cultivars, Varieties and/ or Hybrids of these. Except for Grapes (Wine, Table and Raisin), Kiwifruit.	Black Root Rot - <i>Alternaria</i> spp. - <i>Thielaviopsis basicola</i> Crown Gall - <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i> Cane Gall - <i>Agrobacterium rubi</i> Canker - <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp. Crown Rot - <i>Botrytis</i> spp. - <i>Fusarium</i> spp. - <i>Sclerotium</i> spp. Damping-off Fungus - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. - <i>Pythium</i> spp. Downy Mildew - <i>Peronospora sparse</i> Early Blight - <i>Alternaria</i> spp. Fruit Rot - <i>Alternaria tenuissima</i> Fusarium Wilt - <i>Fusarium</i> spp. - <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> Gray Mold - <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> Late Leaf Rust - <i>Pucciniastrum americanum</i> Late Blight - <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> Leaf Spot and Rot - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.	Mummy Berry - <i>Monilinia vaccinii-corymbosi</i> Orange Rust - <i>Arthuriomyces peckianus</i> - <i>Gymnoconia nitens</i> Powdery Mildew - <i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i> - <i>Microsphaera alni</i> Root Rot - <i>Pythium</i> spp. Wilt - <i>Verticillium</i> spp. Lesion Nematode - <i>Pratylenchus</i> spp.	<u>Foliar and Soil Application for broadacre agriculture:</u> 0.14 oz – 2.5 oz per Acre 9.8 g – 180 g per Hectare For suppression, begin applications when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development. Apply every 7 – 14 days. Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the "Mixing and Application Instructions" section on this label. <u>For all Nursery, Greenhouse, Shade House Production:</u> 0.8 – 1.6 oz per 100 Gallon of Water Apply every 7 – 14 days For preventative control, begin foliar application when plant emerges, drench application immediately after seeding or germination, for cuttings and root dip apply immediately before planting or sticking.

Brassica (Cole) Leafy Vegetables including: Broccoli, Chinese Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage (Bok Choy and Napa), Chinese Mustard Cabbage (Gai Choy), Cauliflower, Cavolo Broccolo Romanesco, Collards, Kale, Kohlrabi, Mizuna, Mustard Greens, Mustard Spinach and Rape Greens, and Cultivars, Varieties, and Hybrids of these.	Anthracnose - <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp. Blackleg - <i>Phoma lingam</i> - <i>Leptosphaeria maculans</i> Black Root Rot, Early Blight, Leafspot/Target Spot - <i>Alternaria</i> spp. - <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp. - <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> - <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp. Black Rot - <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> Blight, Leaf Spot and Rot - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. Corky Root, Clubroot - <i>Plasmodiophora brassicae</i> Crown Rot, Damping-off Fungus, Gray Mold, Leaf Blight - <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> - <i>Fusarium</i> spp. - <i>Pythium</i> spp. Downy Mildew - <i>Hyaloperonospora parasitica</i> - <i>Peronospora</i> spp. Fusarium Wilt - <i>Fusarium Oxysporum</i> Powdery Mildew - <i>Erysiphe cruciferarum</i> Rot, Root Rot, Black Rot - <i>Pythium</i> spp. - <i>Erwinia</i> spp. - <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> White Blister - <i>Albugo candida</i> White Leafspot - <i>Pseudocercospora capsellae</i>	White Mold, Southern Blight - <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp. Wirestem - <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> - <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. Lesion Nematode - <i>Pratylenchus</i> spp.	<u>Foliar and Soil Application for broadacre agriculture:</u> 0.14 oz – 2.5 oz per Acre 9.8 g – 180 g per Hectare For suppression, begin applications when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development. Apply every 7 – 14 days. Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the "Mixing and Application Instructions" section on this label. <u>For all Nursery, Greenhouse, Shade House Production:</u> 0.8 – 1.6 oz per 100 Gallon of Water Apply every 7 – 14 days For preventative control, begin foliar application when plant emerges, drench application immediately after seeding or germination, for cuttings and root dip apply immediately before planting or sticking.
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Cucurbit Vegetables including: Chayote, Chinese Waxgourd, Citron Melon, Cucumber, Gherkin, Edible Gourds (includes Chinese Okra, Cucuzza, hechima and Hyotan), Momordica spp. (includes Balsam Apple, Balsam Pea, Bitter Melon and Chinese Cucumber), Muskmelon (includes True Cantaloupe, Cantaloupe, Casaba, Crenshaw Melon, Golden Pershaw Melon, Honeydew Melon, Mango Melon, Persian Melon, Pineapple Melon, Santa Claus Melon, Snake Melon and Hybrids and/or Cultivars of Cucumis melo), Pumpkin, Summer Squash (includes Crookneck Squash, Scallop Squash, Straightneck Squash, Vegetable Marrow and Zucchini), Winter Squash (includes Acorn Squash, Butternut Squash, Calabaza, Hubbard Squash and Spaghetti Squash) and Watermelon includes Cultivars, Hybrids and/or Varieties of these.	Angular Leaf Spot - <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> Anthraxnose, Leaf and Stem Blight - <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp. - <i>Colletotrichum orbiculare</i> Bacterial Fruit Blotch - <i>Acidovorax avenae</i> (subsp. <i>Citrulli</i>) Bacterial Wilt - <i>Erwinia tracheiphila</i> - <i>Verticillium</i> spp. Black Root Rot, Early Blight - <i>Alternaria</i> spp. Charcoal Rot, Vascular Rot, Root Rot - <i>Macrophomina</i> spp. Late Blight, Leaf Spot and Rot - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. Crown Rot, Damping-Off Fungus, Gray Mold, Leaf Blight - <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> Downy Mildew - <i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i> Fusarium Wilt - <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> Gummy Stem Blight - <i>Didymella bryoniae</i> Cucurbit Wilting, Soft Rot, Angular Leaf Spot, Bacterial Soft Rot - <i>Erwinia</i> spp. Powdery Mildew - <i>Golovinomyces</i> spp. - <i>Podosphaera</i> spp.	Root Rot - <i>Monosporascus cannonballus</i> - <i>Pythium</i> spp. - <i>Erwinia</i> spp. Damping-off fungus, Rhizoctonia Root Rot, Verticillium Wilt, - <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. - <i>Verticillium</i> spp. Vine Blight - <i>Monosporascus cannonballus</i> Lesion Nematode - <i>Pratylenchus</i> spp.	<u>Foliar and Soil Application for broadacre agriculture:</u> 0.14 oz – 2.5 oz per Acre 9.8 g – 180 g per Hectare For suppression, begin applications when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development. Apply every 7 – 14 days. Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the "Mixing and Application Instructions" section on this label. <u>For all Nursery, Greenhouse, Shade House Production:</u> 0.8 – 1.6 oz per 100 Gallon of Water Apply every 7 – 14 days For preventative control, begin foliar application when plant emerges, drench application immediately after seeding or germination, for cuttings and root dip apply immediately before planting or sticking.
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Citrus Fruits including: Citron, Citrus Hybrids, Grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Mandarin, Orange, Pummelo, satsuma Mandarin, Tangelo, Tangerine and Cultivars, Varieties and/ or Hybrids of these.	Angular Leaf Spot, Soft Rot - <i>Erwinia</i> spp. Brown Spot, Leaf Spot, Stem-End Rot - <i>Alternaria alternata</i> - <i>Alternaria citri</i> Black Mold Rot - <i>Aspergillus</i> spp. - <i>Penicillium</i> spp. Citrus Greening - Huanglongbing (HLB) - <i>Candidatus Liberibacter</i> spp. Post-Bloom Fruit Drop - <i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i> Root Rot, Fusarium Wilt - <i>Fusarium</i> spp. - <i>Phymatotrichopsis omnivore</i> - <i>Armillaria</i> spp. Brown Rot, Foot Rot - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. Damping-off Fungus, Root Rot - <i>Pythium</i> spp. Areolate Leaf Spot - <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> Blight, Twig Blight, Fruit Rot, Root Rot - <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp. Bacterial Leaf Spot, Canker - <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> - <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp. Citrus Canker - <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> Greasy Spot - <i>Mycosphaerella citri</i> Diplodia Stem-end Rot - <i>Diplodia natalensis</i> - <i>Lasiodiplodia theobromae</i>	Melanose - <i>Diaporthe citri</i> Scab - <i>Elsinoe fawcettii</i> Cotton (Texas) Root Rot - <i>Phymatotrichopsis omnivore</i> Charcoal Rot, Vascular Rot, Root Rot - <i>Macrophomina</i> spp. Wilt - <i>Verticillium</i> spp. Rhizoctonia Root Rot - <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. Lesion Nematode - <i>Pratylenchus</i> spp.	<u>Foliar and Soil Application for broadacre agriculture:</u> 0.14 oz – 2.5 oz per Acre 9.8 g – 180 g per Hectare For suppression, begin applications when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development. Apply every 7 – 14 days. Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the "Mixing and Application Instructions" section on this label. <u>For all Nursery, Greenhouse, Shade House Production:</u> 0.8 – 1.6 oz per 100 Gallon of Water Apply every 7 – 14 days For preventative control, begin foliar application when plant emerges, drench application immediately after seeding or germination, for cuttings and root dip apply immediately before planting or sticking.
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Tree (edible and inedible nut bearing) including: Almond, Beechnut, Brazilian Pine, Bur Oak, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Coconut, Hazelnut, Macadamia nut, Pecan, Pequi, Pine nut, Pistachio, Sapucaia nut, Tropical Almond, Walnut (black and English), and Cultivars, Varieties, and/or Hybrids of these.	Almond Leaf Rust - <i>Tranzschelia discolor</i> Almond Scab - <i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i> Anthracnose - <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp. Blight - <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> Bot Canker, Dieback, Canker - <i>Botryosphaeria</i> spp. - <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> Brown Rot Blossom Blight - <i>Monilinia laxa</i> Bud Rot - <i>Fusarium</i> spp. Ceratocystis Canker - <i>Ceratocystis fimbriata</i> Damping-off Fungus, Root Rot - <i>Pythium</i> spp. - <i>Fusarium</i> spp. - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. - <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. Hull Rot - <i>Monilinia</i> spp. - <i>Phomopsis</i> spp. - <i>Rhizopus</i> spp. - <i>Aspergillus</i> spp. Leaf Spot - <i>Cercospora</i> spp. - <i>Alternaria</i> spp. - <i>Macro Phoma</i> spp. - <i>Phomopsis</i> spp. - <i>Ramularia</i> spp. Oak root Fungus - <i>Armillaria mellea</i> Pecan Scab - <i>Cladosporium caryigenum</i>	Powdery Mildew - <i>Phyllactinia guttata</i> Root Rot - <i>Armillaria</i> spp. - <i>Fusarium</i> spp. - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. - <i>Pythium</i> spp. - <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. Wilt - <i>Verticillium dahlia</i> Lesion Nematode - <i>Pratylenchus</i> spp.	<u>Foliar and Soil Application for broadacre agriculture:</u> 0.14 oz – 2.5 oz per Acre 9.8 g – 180 g per Hectare For suppression, begin applications when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development. Apply every 7 – 14 days. Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the "Mixing and Application Instructions" section on this label. <u>For all Nursery, Greenhouse, Shade House Production:</u> 0.8 – 1.6 oz per 100 Gallon of Water Apply every 7 – 14 days For preventative control, begin foliar application when plant emerges, drench application immediately after seeding or germination, for cuttings and root dip apply immediately before planting or sticking.
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Grape (Wine, Table and Raisin), Hops, Kiwifruit, Passionfruit.	Alternaria Cone Disorder - <i>Alternaria alternata</i> Black Rot - <i>Guignardia bidwellii</i> Blight - <i>Actinidia deliciosa</i> - <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp. Black Mold - <i>Cladosporium</i> spp. Botrytis Bunch Rot - <i>Botrytis</i> spp. Canker - <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> Cone Tip Blight - <i>Fusarium</i> spp. Crown Gall - <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i> - <i>Agrobacterium vitis</i> Crown, Root Rot - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. - <i>Phytophthora citricola</i>, - <i>Phytophthora megasperma</i> Damping-off, Root Rot - <i>Pythium</i> spp. Downy Mildew - <i>Peronospora</i> spp. - <i>Plasmopara viticola</i> - <i>Pseudoperonospora</i> spp. Grapevine Trunk Disease - <i>Diplodia seriata</i> Eutypa Dieback - <i>Eutypa lata</i> Grape Cane and Leafspot - <i>Diaporthe ampelina</i> (<i>Phomopsis viticola</i>) Gray Mold - <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> Phomopsis - <i>Phomopsis viticola</i>	Powdery Mildew - <i>Uncinula necator</i> - <i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i> Red Crown Root - <i>Phomopsis tuberivora</i> Root Rot - <i>Armillaria</i> spp. - <i>Fusarium</i> spp. - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. - <i>Pythium</i> spp. - <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. White Mold - <i>Sclerotinia sclerotium</i> Wilt - <i>Verticillium</i> spp. Lesion Nematode <i>Pratylenchus</i> spp.	<u>Foliar and Soil Application for broadacre agriculture:</u> 0.14 oz – 2.5 oz per Acre 9.8 g – 180 g per Hectare For suppression, begin applications when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development. Apply every 7 – 14 days. Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the "Mixing and Application Instructions" section on this label. <u>For all Nursery, Greenhouse, Shade House Production:</u> 0.8 – 1.6 oz per 100 Gallon of Water Apply every 7 – 14 days For preventative control, begin foliar application when plant emerges, drench application immediately after seeding or germination, for cuttings and root dip apply immediately before planting or sticking.
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Herbs and Spices including: Allspice, Angelica, Anise, Annatto, Basil, Chamomile, Caraway, Cardamom, Cassia, Celery Seed, Chervil (Dried), Chives, Cinnamon, Coriander, Cummin, Curry, Dill, Fennel, Fenugreek, Horehound, Hyssop, Juniper Berry, Lavender, Lemongrass, Lovage, Mace, Marigold, Marjoram, Mustard, Nasturtium, Nutmeg, Oregano, parsley (Dried), Pepper, Rosemary, Rue, Saffron, Sage, Savory, Sweet Bay, Tansy, Tarragon, Thyme, Vanilla, Wintergreen, Woodruff and Wormwood and Cultivars, Varieties, and Hybrids of these. Mint	Black Root Rot, Early Blight - <i>Alternaria</i> spp. Crown Rot, Damping-off Fungus, Gray Mold, Leaf Blight - <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> Root Rot, Vascular Rot, Bottom Rot - <i>Pythium</i> spp. - <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. - <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp. - <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp. - <i>Erwinia</i> spp. - <i>Armillaria</i> spp. - <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. Blight, Leaf Spot and Rot - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. - <i>Alternaria</i> spp. - <i>Cercospora</i> spp. - <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp. - <i>Septoria</i> spp. Fusarium Wilt - <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> Downy Mildew - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. - <i>Peronospora</i> spp. Rust - <i>Puccinia</i> spp. Powdery Mildew - <i>Oidium</i> spp. Wilt - <i>Verticillium</i> spp. White Mold - <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp. Lesion Nematode - <i>Pratylenchus</i> spp.	<u>Foliar and Soil Application for broadacre agriculture:</u> 0.14 oz – 2.5 oz per Acre 9.8 g – 180 g per Hectare For suppression, begin applications when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development. Apply every 7 – 14 days. Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the "Mixing and Application Instructions" section on this label. <u>For all Nursery, Greenhouse, Shade House Production:</u> 0.8 – 1.6 oz per 100 Gallon of Water Apply every 7 – 14 days For preventative control, begin foliar application when plant emerges, drench application immediately after seeding or germination, for cuttings and root dip apply immediately before planting or sticking.
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Fruiting Vegetables including: Eggplant, Groundcherry, Okra, Pepino, Pepper (includes Bell Pepper, Chili Pepper, Cooking Pepper, Pimento and Sweet Pepper), Tomatillo, Tomato and Cultivars, Varieties and/or Hybrids of these.	Anthracnose - <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp. Bacterial Speck - <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> Black Mold Rot - <i>Aspergillus</i> spp. Black Root Rot, Early Blight - <i>Alternaria</i> spp. Canker - <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> Crown Rot, Damping-off Fungus, Gray Mold, Leaf Blight - <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> Root Rot - <i>Fusarium</i> spp. - <i>Macrophomina</i> spp. - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. - <i>Pythium</i> spp. - <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. Late Blight, Blackeye/ Buckeye Rot in Tomatoes - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. Fusarium Wilt - <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> Root Rot, Bottom/Stem Rot - <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> Leaf and Stem Blight - <i>Sclerotinia minor</i> Bacterial leaf Spot - <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp. Powdery Mildew - <i>Golovinomyces</i> spp. - <i>Leveillula</i> spp. - <i>Oidiopsis</i> spp. - <i>Podosphaera</i> spp. Septoria Leaf Spot - <i>Septoria lycopersici</i> Southern Blight - <i>Septoria lycopersici</i>	Wilt - <i>Verticillium</i> spp. White Mold - <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp. Lesion Nematode - <i>Pratylenchus</i> spp.	<u>Foliar and Soil Application for broadacre agriculture:</u> 0.14 oz – 2.5 oz per Acre 9.8 g – 180 g per Hectare For suppression, begin applications when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development. Apply every 7 – 14 days. Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the "Mixing and Application Instructions" section on this label. <u>For all Nursery, Greenhouse, Shade House Production:</u> 0.8 – 1.6 oz per 100 Gallon of Water Apply every 7 – 14 days For preventative control, begin foliar application when plant emerges, drench application immediately after seeding or germination, for cuttings and root dip apply immediately before planting or sticking.
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Leafy Vegetables (Except Brassica Vegetables) including: Amaranth, Arugula, Cardoon, Celery, Celtuce, Chervil, Chinese Celery, Chrysanthemum (Edible-Leaved and Garland), Corn Salad, Cress (Garden and Upland), Dandelion, Dock (Sorrel), Endive (Escarole), Fennel Lettuce (Head and Leaf), Orach, Parsley, Purslane (Garden and Winter), Radicchio, Rhubarb, Spinach, Spinach (New Zealand and Vine) and Swiss Chard, and Cultivars, Varieties, and Hybrids of these, including Those Grown for Seed Production.	Anthracnose - <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp. Black Root Rot, Early Blight - <i>Alternaria</i> spp. - <i>Thielaviopsis basicola</i> Crown Rot, Damping-off Fungus, Gray Mold, Leaf Blight - <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> - <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp. - <i>Erwinia</i> spp. - <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp. - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. Root Rot - <i>Pythium</i> spp. Downy Mildew, Blue Mold - <i>Bremia lactucae</i> - <i>Peronospora</i> spp. Powdery Mildew - <i>Golovinomyces</i> spp. - <i>Podosphaera</i> spp. Blight, Leaf Spot and Rot - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. - <i>Cercospora</i> spp. - <i>Pratylenchus</i> spp. Root Rot, Bottom/Stem Rot - <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> Lettuce Drop - <i>Sclerotinia minor</i> Wilt - <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> - <i>Verticillium</i> spp. Rust - <i>Puccinia</i> spp. Sclerotinia Head and Leaf Drop, White Mold, Pink Rot - <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp. Target Spot - <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>	White Rust - <i>Albugo occidentalis</i> Root Rot - <i>Fusarium</i> spp. - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. - <i>Pythium</i> spp. - <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. Lesion Nematode - <i>Pratylenchus</i> spp.	<u>Foliar and Soil Application for broadacre agriculture:</u> 0.14 oz – 2.5 oz per Acre 9.8 g – 180 g per Hectare For suppression, begin applications when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development. Apply every 7 – 14 days. Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the “Mixing and Application Instructions” section on this label. <u>For all Nursery, Greenhouse, Shade House Production:</u> 0.8 – 1.6 oz per 100 Gallon of Water Apply every 7 – 14 days For preventative control, begin foliar application when plant emerges, drench application immediately after seeding or germination, for cuttings and root dip apply immediately before planting or sticking.
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Legume Vegetables including: Bean, Broad Bean, Chickpea, Guar, Jack bean, Lablab bean, Lentil, Pea, Pigeon Pea, Soybean and Sword Bean and Cultivars, Varieties, and Hybrids of these	Bacterial Blight, Spot, Pustule - <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp. Cylindrocladium Black Rot - <i>Cylindrocladium parasicum</i> Rot, Black Mold Rot, Black Root Rot, Bottom Stem Rot, Early Blight - <i>Aspergillus</i> spp. - <i>Fusarium</i> spp. - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. - <i>Pythium</i> spp. - <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. - <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp. - <i>Macrophomina</i> spp. - <i>Alternaria</i> spp. Crown Rot, Damping-off Fungus, Gray Mold, Leaf Blight, White Mold - <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> - <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp. Root Rot - <i>Pythium</i> spp. Blight, Leaf Spot, Late Leaf Spot, Rot - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. - <i>Cercospora</i> spp. - <i>Cercosporidium</i> spp. - <i>Sclerotinia minor</i> - <i>Septoria</i> spp. - <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> Wilt - <i>Fusarium</i> spp. - <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> - <i>Verticillium</i> spp. Spring Black Stem - <i>Ascochyta medicaginicola</i> Sudden Death Syndrome (SDS) - <i>Fusarium</i> spp.	Phytophthora Root Rot, Damping-off fungus - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. Powdery Mildew - <i>Golovinomyces</i> spp. - <i>Podosphaera</i> spp. Rust - <i>Uromyces</i> spp. - <i>Puccinia</i> spp. - <i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i> Web Blotch - <i>Phoma arachidicola</i> White Mold - <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp. Lesion Nematode - <i>Pratylenchus</i> spp.	<u>Foliar and Soil Application for broadacre agriculture:</u> 0.14 oz – 2.5 oz per Acre 9.8 g – 180 g per Hectare For suppression, begin applications when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development. Apply every 7 – 14 days. Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the "Mixing and Application Instructions" section on this label. <u>For all Nursery, Greenhouse, Shade House Production:</u> 0.8 – 1.6 oz per 100 Gallon of Water Apply every 7 – 14 days For preventative control, begin foliar application when plant emerges, drench application immediately after seeding or germination, for cuttings and root dip apply immediately before planting or sticking.
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Bulb Vegetables including: Fresh Leaves Chive, Garlic, Leek, Onion, Shallot and Cultivars, Varieties and/ or Hybrids of these.	Black Root Rot, Early Blight - <i>Alternaria</i> spp. Brown Patch, Bottom Rot, Damping-off fungus, Head Wilt, Wilt - <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. - <i>Verticillium</i> spp. Crown Rot, Neck Rot, Damping-off Fungus, Gray Mold, Leaf Blight - <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> - <i>Botrytis squamosa</i> Root Rot - <i>Pythium</i> spp. - <i>Fusarium</i> spp. - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. Blight, Leaf Spot and Rot - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. Leaf and Stem Blight - <i>Sclerotinia minor</i> Bacterial Blight/Leaf Spot - <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> - <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp. Soft Rot, Angular Leaf Spot, Bacterial Soft Rot, White Rot - <i>Erwinia</i> spp. - <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp. - <i>Sclerotium cepivorum</i> Downy Mildew - <i>Peronospora</i> spp. Rust - <i>Puccinia porri</i> Pink Root - <i>Phoma</i> spp. Lesion Nematode - <i>Pratylenchus</i> spp.	<u>Foliar and Soil Application for broadacre agriculture:</u> 0.14 oz – 2.5 oz per Acre 9.8 g – 180 g per Hectare For suppression, begin applications when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development. Apply every 7 – 14 days. Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the "Mixing and Application Instructions" section on this label. <u>For all Nursery, Greenhouse, Shade House Production:</u> 0.8 – 1.6 oz per 100 Gallon of Water Apply every 7 – 14 days For preventative control, begin foliar application when plant emerges, drench application immediately after seeding or germination, for cuttings and root dip apply immediately before planting or sticking.
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Root and Tuber Vegetables including: Arracacha, Arrowroot, Artichoke, Beet, Sugar Beet, Carrot, Cassava, Celeriac, Chayote (Root), Chervil (Turnip-Rooted), Chicory, Chufa, Dasheen, Ginger, Ginseng, Horseradish, Parsnip, Potato, Radish, Rutabaga, Salsify, Skirret, Sweet Potato, Turmeric, Turnip and Yam and cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these.	Anthracnose, Bitter Rot, Stem End Rot, Stem Blight - <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp. Bacterial Leaf Spot, Blight - <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp. - <i>Cercospora</i> spp. Black Dot - <i>Colletotrichum coccodes</i> Brown Spot, Black Pit - <i>Alternaria alternata</i> Black Root Rot, Early Blight - <i>Alternaria</i> spp. - <i>Aphanomyces</i> spp. Cercospora Leaf Blotch - <i>Cercospora</i> spp. Club Root - <i>Plasmodiophora brassicae</i> Common Rust, Deforming Rust - <i>Puccinia pittieriana</i> - <i>Aecidium cantensis</i> Crown Rot, Damping-off Fungus, Gray Mold, White Mold, Leaf Blight - <i>Botrytis</i> spp. - <i>Erwinia chrysanthemi</i> - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. - <i>Sclerotinia sclerotium</i> - <i>Ulocladium atrum</i> Downy Mildew - <i>Peronospora</i> spp. Gangrene - <i>Phomopsis</i> spp. Leaf Spot - <i>Phoma andigena</i> - <i>Septoria lycopersici</i> Powdery Scab, Common Scab - <i>Streptomyces</i> spp. - <i>Spongospora subterranea</i>	Powdery Mildew - <i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i> - <i>Leveillula Taurica</i> - <i>Golovinomyces</i> spp. Ramularia - <i>Ramularia</i> spp. Root Rot - <i>Pythium</i> spp. - <i>Dickeya solani</i> - <i>Erwinia</i> spp. - <i>Pectobacterium</i> spp. - <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp. - <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> - <i>Macrophomina</i> spp. - <i>Fusarium</i> spp. - <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> - <i>Erwinia</i> spp. - <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> - <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> Rust - <i>Uromyces betae</i> Silver Scurf - <i>Helminthosporium</i> spp. Skin Spot, - <i>Polyscytalum pustulans</i> Thecaphora Smut - <i>Angiosorus solani</i> Wart - <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> Wilt - <i>Verticillium</i> spp. Lesion Nematode - <i>Pratylenchus</i> spp.	<u>Foliar and Soil Application for broadacre agriculture:</u> 0.14 oz – 2.5 oz per Acre 9.8 g – 180 g per Hectare For suppression, begin applications when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development. Apply every 7 – 14 days. Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the "Mixing and Application Instructions" section on this label. <u>For all Nursery, Greenhouse, Shade House Production:</u> 0.8 – 1.6 oz per 100 Gallon of Water Apply every 7 – 14 days For preventative control, begin foliar application when plant emerges, drench application immediately after seeding or germination, for cuttings and root dip apply immediately before planting or sticking.
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Tropical and Subtropical Fruits, Inedible Peel including: Mango, Papaya, Avocado and Pineapples, Coconut, Date, Fig, Guava, Olive, Palm, and Cultivars, Varieties, and Hybrids of these. Coffee Banana and Plantain	Anthracnose - <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp. Black Sigatoka - <i>Mycosphaerella</i> spp. Leaf Spot, Fruit Rot, Heart Rot - <i>Alternaria</i> spp. Blight, Canker - <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp. - <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp. Botryosphaeria Rot - <i>Botryosphaeria dothidea</i> Botrytis Flower Blight - <i>Botrytis</i> spp. Brook's Spot - <i>Mycosphaerella pomi</i> Brown Rot, Blossom Blight, Fruit Blight - <i>Monilinia laxa</i> - <i>Monilinia fruticola</i> Crown Rot, Damping-off Fungus, Gray Mold, Leaf Blight - <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> Fire Blight - <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> Flyspeck - <i>Schizothyrium pomi</i> - <i>Zygophiala jamaicensis</i> Gray Mold - <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> Leaf Curl - <i>Taphrina deformans</i> Leaf Spot, Berry Blotch - <i>Cercospora</i> spp. - <i>Blumeriella jaapii</i> Powdery Mildew - <i>Golovinomyces cichoracearum</i> (formerly called <i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>)	Rusty Spot - <i>Podosphaera leucotricha</i> Sooty Blotch <i>Gloeodes pomigena</i> Scab - <i>Venturia</i> spp. - <i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i> - <i>Sphaceloma</i> spp. Shot Hole - <i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i> Sigatoka - <i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis</i> Root Rot - <i>Armillaria</i> spp. - <i>Fusarium</i> spp. - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. - <i>Pythium</i> spp. - <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. Rust - <i>Hemileia vastatrix</i> Wilt - <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> - <i>Verticillium</i> spp. Yellow Sigatoka - <i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i> Lesion Nematode <i>Pratylenchus</i> spp.	<u>Foliar and Soil Application for broadacre agriculture:</u> 0.14 oz – 2.5 oz per Acre 9.8 g – 180 g per Hectare For suppression, begin applications when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development. Apply every 7 – 14 days. Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the "Mixing and Application Instructions" section on this label. <u>For all Nursery, Greenhouse, Shade House Production:</u> 0.8 – 1.6 oz per 100 Gallon of Water Apply every 7 – 14 days For preventative control, begin foliar application when plant emerges, drench application immediately after seeding or germination, for cuttings and root dip apply immediately before planting or sticking.
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Cereal Grains including: Barley, Buckwheat, Corn (Sweet, Dried Field), Millet, Pearl Millet (proso), Oats, Popcorn, Rice, Rye, Sorghum, Sweet Corn, Teosinte Triticale, Wheat, Wild Rice and Cultivars, Varieties, and Hybrids of these.	Ascochyta Leaf Scorch (Spot) - <i>Ascochyta</i> spp. Bacterial Blight/Streak - <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp. Bakanae Disease - <i>Gibberella fujikuroi</i> Black Point - <i>Alternaria</i> spp., - <i>Cladosporium</i> spp. Brown Rot, Leaf Spot, Smut - <i>Ceratobasidium</i> spp. - <i>Cochliobolus</i> spp. - <i>Drechslera</i> spp. - <i>Entyloma</i> spp. Bunt, Stinking Smut - <i>Tilletia tritici</i> Charcoal Rot, Vascular Rot, Root Rot - <i>Macrophomina</i> spp. Crown Rot, Damping-Off Fungus, Gray Mold, Leaf Blight - <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> Foot Rot, Seedling Blight, Head Blight - <i>Fusarium</i> spp. Leaf Rust, Black Stem Rust, Red Rust - <i>Puccinia</i> spp. Leaf Spot - <i>Cercospora</i> spp. - <i>Cercosporidium</i> spp. Leaf and Glume Blotch - <i>Phaeosphaeria nodorum</i> - <i>Stagonospora nodorum</i> Gray Leaf Spot - <i>Cercospora</i> spp. Gross's Wilt - <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i>	Halo Blight - <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> Head Blight and Head Scab - <i>Gibberella</i> spp. Northern Corn Leaf Blight - <i>Helminthosporium</i> spp. Powdery Mildew - <i>Blumeria</i> spp. Root Rot - <i>Pythium</i> spp. Blight, Leaf Spot and Rot - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. Root Rot, Bottom / Stem Rot - <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> Rice Bacterial Blight - <i>Xanthomonas oryzae</i> Rice Bacterial Brown Spot - <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> van Hall pv. <i>panici</i> Rice Blast - <i>Pyricularia oryzae</i> Septoria Leaf Blotch - <i>Septoria</i> spp. Sheath Spot/Blight - <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. - <i>Thanatephorus</i> spp. Smut - <i>Tilletia barclayana</i> Stem Rot - <i>Magnaporthe</i> spp. - <i>Sclerotium</i> spp. Stewart's Wilt - <i>Pantoea stewartii</i> White Mold - <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp. Wilt - <i>Verticillium</i> spp. Lesion Nematode <i>Pratylenchus</i> spp.	<u>Foliar and Soil Application for broadacre agriculture:</u> 0.14 oz – 2.5 oz per Acre 9.8 g – 180 g per Hectare For suppression, begin applications when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development. Apply every 7 – 14 days. Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the "Mixing and Application Instructions" section on this label. <u>For all Nursery, Greenhouse, Shade House Production:</u> 0.8 – 1.6 oz per 100 Gallon of Water Apply every 7 – 14 days For preventative control, begin foliar application when plant emerges, drench application immediately after seeding or germination, for cuttings and root dip apply immediately before planting or sticking.
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Grasses Grown for Seed, Sod Production, Pasture and Forage Grasses Sugarcane	Anthracnose - <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp. Brown Patch, Yellow Patch - <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. Brown Ring Patch - <i>Waitea circinata</i> Dollar Spot - <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp. Fading Out - <i>Curvularia</i> spp. Gray Leaf Spot - <i>Pyricularia grisea</i> Gumming Disease - <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp. Helminthosporium Leaf Spot/ Melting Out - <i>Bipolaris</i> spp. Powdery Mildew - <i>Blumeria</i> spp. - <i>Erysiphe</i> spp. Red Leaf Spot - <i>Drechslera erythrosipila</i> Red Thread - <i>Laetisaria fuciformis</i> Rust - <i>Puccinia</i> spp. - <i>Uromyces</i> spp. Smut - <i>Ustilago</i> spp. Yellow Tuft - <i>Sclerophthora</i> spp. Necrotic Ring Spot - <i>Ophiostoma korrae</i> Take All Root Rot/Patch - <i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> White Patch - <i>Basidiomycete</i> spp. Summer Patch - <i>Magnaporthe poae</i>	Fusarium Patch - <i>Fusarium</i> spp. Pythium - <i>Pythium</i> spp. Lesion Nematode - <i>Pratylenchus</i> spp.	<u>Foliar and Soil Application for broadacre agriculture:</u> 0.14 oz – 2.5 oz per Acre 9.8 g – 180 g per Hectare For suppression, begin applications when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development. Apply every 7 – 14 days. Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the "Mixing and Application Instructions" section on this label. <u>For all Nursery, Greenhouse, Shade House Production:</u> 0.8 – 1.6 oz per 100 Gallon of Water Apply every 7 – 14 days For preventative control, begin foliar application when plant emerges, drench application immediately after seeding or germination, for cuttings and root dip apply immediately before planting or sticking.
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Nongrass Animal Feeds including: Alfalfa, Bean (velvet), Clover, Kudzu, Lespedeza, Lupin, Sainfoin, Trefoil, Vetch and Cultivars, Varieties, and Hybrids of these.	Alternaria Leaf Spot - <i>Alternaria</i> spp. Anthrachnose - <i>Colletotrichum trifolii</i> Cercospora Leaf Spot - <i>Cercospora</i> spp. Leaf Spot - <i>Leptosphaerulina briosiai</i> Powdery Mildew - <i>Oidium</i> spp. - <i>Erysiphe</i> spp. Stemphylium Leaf Spot - <i>Stemphylium</i> spp. Lesion Nematode - <i>Pratylenchus</i> spp.	<u>Foliar and Soil Application for broadacre agriculture:</u> 0.14 oz – 2.5 oz per Acre 9.8 g – 180 g per Hectare For suppression, begin applications when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development. Apply every 7 – 14 days. Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the "Mixing and Application Instructions" section on this label. <u>For all Nursery, Greenhouse, Shade House Production:</u> 0.8 – 1.6 oz per 100 Gallon of Water Apply every 7 – 14 days For preventative control, begin foliar application when plant emerges, drench application immediately after seeding or germination, for cuttings and root dip apply immediately before planting or sticking.
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Stalk and Stem Vegetables including: Agave, Aloe, Asparagus, Bamboo, Cardoon, Celery, Celtuce, Fennel, Fern, Fuki, Kale, Kohlrabi, Palm Heart, Prickly Pear, Rhubarb, Udo, Zuiki, and Cultivars, Varieties, and Hybrids of these.	Anthracnose - <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp. Black Root Rot, Early Blight - <i>Alternaria</i> spp. - <i>Thielaviopsis basicola</i> Crown Rot, Damping-off Fungus, Gray Mold, Leaf Blight - <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> - <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp. - <i>Erwinia</i> spp. - <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp. - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. Root Rot - <i>Pythium</i> spp. Downy Mildew, Blue Mold - <i>Bremia lactucae</i> - <i>Peronospora</i> spp. Powdery Mildew - <i>Golovinomyces</i> spp. - <i>Podosphaera</i> spp. Blight, Leaf Spot and Rot - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. - <i>Cercospora</i> spp. Root Rot, Bottom/Stem Rot - <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> - <i>Pratylenchus</i> spp. Lettuce Drop - <i>Sclerotinia minor</i> Wilt - <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> - <i>Verticillium</i> spp. Rust - <i>Puccinia</i> spp. Sclerotinia Head and Leaf Drop, White Mold, Pink Rot - <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp. Target Spot - <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>	White Rust - <i>Albugo occidentalis</i> Root Rot - <i>Fusarium</i> spp. - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. - <i>Pythium</i> spp. - <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. Lesion Nematode - <i>Pratylenchus</i> spp.	<u>Foliar and Soil Application for broadacre agriculture:</u> 0.14 oz – 2.5 oz per Acre 9.8 g – 180 g per Hectare For suppression, begin applications when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development. Apply every 7 – 14 days. Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the "Mixing and Application Instructions" section on this label. <u>For all Nursery, Greenhouse, Shade House Production:</u> 0.8 – 1.6 oz per 100 Gallon of Water Apply every 7 – 14 days For preventative control, begin foliar application when plant emerges, drench application immediately after seeding or germination, for cuttings and root dip apply immediately before planting or sticking.
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Fiber Crops including: Cotton, Flax, and Hemp, and Cultivars, Varieties, and Hybrids of these.	Anthracnose - <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp. Bacterial Blight - <i>Pseudomonas cannabina</i> - <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp. Brown Blight - <i>Alternaria alternata</i> Brown Leaf Spot and Stem Canker - <i>Ascochyta</i> spp. Gray Mold - <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> Hemp Leaf Spot - <i>Bipolaris</i> spp. Olive Leaf Spot - <i>Cercospora cannabidis</i> Powdery Mildew - <i>Leveillula</i> spp. - <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp. Stemphylium Leaf and Stem Spot - <i>Stemphylium botryosum</i> Leaf Spot, White Leaf Spot, Yellow Leaf Spot - <i>Phomopsis ganjae</i> - <i>Septoria</i> spp. - <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> Root Rot - <i>Fusarium</i> spp. - <i>Macrophomina</i> spp. - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. - <i>Pythium</i> spp. - <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. - <i>Sclerotium</i> spp. Wilt - <i>Verticillium</i> spp. Lesion Nematode - <i>Pratylenchus</i> spp.	<u>Foliar and Soil Application for broadacre agriculture:</u> 0.14 oz – 2.5 oz per Acre 9.8 g – 180 g per Hectare For suppression, begin applications when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development. Apply every 7 – 14 days. Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the "Mixing and Application Instructions" section on this label. <u>For all Nursery, Greenhouse, Shade House Production:</u> 0.8 – 1.6 oz per 100 Gallon of Water Apply every 7 – 14 days For preventative control, begin foliar application when plant emerges, drench application immediately after seeding or germination, for cuttings and root dip apply immediately before planting or sticking.
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Oilseed including: Castor, Cottonseed, Flax, Mustard, Rapeseed, Poppy, Safflower, Sesame, Sunflower, and cultivars, varieties, and/ or hybrids of these.	Bacterial Speck - <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> Blight (Pod and Stem) - <i>Albugo</i> spp. - <i>Diaporthe</i> spp. - <i>Phomopsis</i> spp. Brown Spot - <i>Septoria glycines</i> Club Root - <i>Plasmodiophora brassicae</i> Cercospora Leaf Spot - <i>Cercospora</i> spp. Downy Mildew - <i>Peronospora manshurica</i> Leaf Spot - <i>Corynespora cassiicola</i> Pustule - <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp. Root Rot - <i>Fusarium</i> spp. - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. - <i>Pythium</i> spp. - <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. Rust - <i>Puccinia</i> spp. - <i>Uromyces appendiculatus</i> White Mold - <i>Sclerotinia sclerotium</i> Wilt - <i>Verticillium</i> spp. Lesion Nematode - <i>Pratylenchus</i> spp.	<u>Foliar and Soil Application for broadacre agriculture:</u> 0.14 oz – 2.5 oz per Acre 9.8 g – 180 g per Hectare For suppression, begin applications when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development. Apply every 7 – 14 days. Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the "Mixing and Application Instructions" section on this label. <u>For all Nursery, Greenhouse, Shade House Production:</u> 0.8 – 1.6 oz per 100 Gallon of Water Apply every 7 – 14 days For preventative control, begin foliar application when plant emerges, drench application immediately after seeding or germination, for cuttings and root dip apply immediately before planting or sticking.
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Pome and Stone Fruits including: Apple, Azarole, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Medlar, Pear, Asian Pear, Quince, Tejocote, Apricot, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach Plum, Plumcot, Prune, Cherry, and Cultivars, Varieties, and/or Hybrids of these.	Anthracnose - <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp. Leaf Spot, Fruit Rot, Heart Rot - <i>Alternaria</i> spp. Blight, Canker - <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp. - <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp. Botryosphæria Rot - <i>Botryosphæria dothidea</i> Botrytis Flower Blight - <i>Botrytis</i> spp. Brook's Spot - <i>Mycosphærella pomi</i> Brown Rot, Blossom Blight, Fruit Blight - <i>Monilinia laxa</i> - <i>Monilinia fructicola</i> Cedar Apple Rust - <i>Gymnosporangium juniper</i> Fire Blight - <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> Flyspeck - <i>Schizothyrium pomi</i> - <i>Zygophiala jamaicensis</i> Gray Mold - <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> Leaf Curl - <i>Taphrina deformans</i> Leaf Spot, Berry Blotch - <i>Cercospora</i> spp. - <i>Blumeriella jaapii</i> Powdery Mildew - <i>Golovinomyces</i> spp. - <i>Leveillula</i> spp. - <i>Oidiopsis</i> spp. - <i>Podosphaera</i> spp. Rusty Spot - <i>Podosphaera leucotricha</i> Sooty Blotch - <i>Gloeodes pomigena</i>	Scab - <i>Venturia</i> spp. - <i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i> - <i>Sphaceloma</i> spp. Shot Hole - <i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i> Sigatoka - <i>Mycosphærella fijiensis</i> Root Rot - <i>Armillaria</i> spp. - <i>Fusarium</i> spp. - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. - <i>Pythium</i> spp. - <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. Rust - <i>Hemileia vastatrix</i> Wilt - <i>Verticillium</i> spp. Lesion Nematode - <i>Pratylenchus</i> spp.	<u>Foliar and Soil Application for broadacre agriculture:</u> 0.14 oz – 2.5 oz per Acre 9.8 g – 180 g per Hectare For suppression, begin applications when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development. Apply every 7 – 14 days. Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the "Mixing and Application Instructions" section on this label. <u>For all Nursery, Greenhouse, Shade House Production:</u> 0.8 – 1.6 oz per 100 Gallon of Water Apply every 7 – 14 days For preventative control, begin foliar application when plant emerges, drench application immediately after seeding or germination, for cuttings and root dip apply immediately before planting or sticking.
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Tobacco and Cultivars, Varieties, and/or Hybrids of these.	Blue Mold - <i>Peronospora hyoscyami</i> f.sp. <i>tabacina</i> Black Shank - <i>Phytophthora nicotianae</i> Target Spot - <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> Wildfire, Angular Leaf Spot - <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>tabaci</i> Lesion Nematode - <i>Pratylenchus</i> spp.	<u>Foliar and Soil Application for broadacre agriculture:</u> 0.14 oz – 2.5 oz per Acre 9.8 g – 180 g per Hectare For suppression, begin applications when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development. Apply every 7 – 14 days. Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the "Mixing and Application Instructions" section on this label. <u>For all Nursery, Greenhouse, Shade House Production:</u> 0.8 – 1.6 oz per 100 Gallon of Water Apply every 7 – 14 days For preventative control, begin foliar application when plant emerges, drench application immediately after seeding or germination, for cuttings and root dip apply immediately before planting or sticking.
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HOW TO APPLY

AS A FOLIAR, DIP, SOIL DRENCH, DIP AND DRIP APPLICATION(S)

Agriculture Applications: Observe the most restrictive of the labeling limitations and precautions of all products used in mixtures.

Foliar Application

Apply as a spray for suppression or control of fungal and bacterial diseases of foliage, flower, developing fruit and other above-ground parts of plants. Mix Propel with sufficient amounts of water to cover treated area. Apply direct sprays to provide thorough coverage of crop canopy to run off. Propel can be mixed or rotated with other fungicides to improve efficacy and reduce resistance. Propel can be applied up to and including the day of harvest.

Soil Application

Drench Application: For disease control and suppression of soilborne diseases of seedlings, roots, crown, stems and plant damage caused by nematodes. Start applications of Propel at crop emergence or when transplant plugs are set. Repeat at 7 – 14 day intervals or for as long as environmental conditions are favorable for pest development and exposure. Use sufficient water to provide thorough coverage of roots and crown. For established plants, begin application prior to onset of pest development or exposure and when environmental conditions are conducive to pest pressure. Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage.

- Soil or Seedline Drench, or banded spray (in-furrow) at planting: Seedlings: Mix into field transplant water and drench at the time of planting of seeds. Drench in a seedline or banded spray (in-furrow) at time of planting plug, starter plant, or bare-root transplant. See section of "In-Furrow/Banding" below for additional instructions.
- Dip (bare-root plants): Mix 0.4 – 0.8 oz. of dry product into 100 gallons of water and mix well. Submerge transplant in mix for 1-5 minutes and plant immediately. The whole plant can be dipped, if desired. Propel can be used in a tank mix or rotational program with other registered products.
- Plug Drench/Dip: Mix 0.4 – 0.8 oz. of dry product in 100 gallons of water and mix well. Soil drench plug trays, plants in flats or pots in the greenhouse or nursery any time prior to transplanting. Submerge in mix for 30 seconds. The whole plug tray can be dipped, if desired. Can be tank mixed with other registered pesticides.
- Drip (trickle), micro sprinklers or any type of sprinkler irrigation: Apply any time after planning or transplanting. See "Chemigation Instructions" for additional information. Add to stock solution. Inject during the last half of irrigation cycle so that Propel is in the root zone and not lost to deep percolation.
- Soil Spray: spray on soil surface for established plants, vines and trees for root disease pressure. Follow application with sufficient irrigation water to ensure penetration into root zone. See rates for specific crops.
- Injection: inject directly into root zone with deep root feeding shank or knife.

In-Furrow/Banding: Mix with transplant water. Apply as an in-furrow drench in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of the open furrow to cover the soil. Apply at time of planting plug, starter plant or cutting. In-furrow applications are more effective against soil-borne disease that may develop later in the growing season.

Spray directly onto soil using single or multiple nozzles. Adjust to provide thorough coverage of soil surface surrounding plants. Limit band to 4 inches to 6 inches wide or drench over seed line centered over the planting furrow. Can be applied directly over seeds prior to soil cover and plastic. Begin applications when conditions first become favorable for disease development. Volume of water required will depend on the application equipment used. Apply on 7 – 14 day interval.

Nursery, Greenhouse, Shade House Application

Foliar Application: Spray entire plant to the point of runoff. For preventative control, begin applications when plant emerges and repeat every 7 – 14 days. During high disease pressure, repeat application every 7 days with higher application rate.

Drench Application: Apply as a drench to soil media in trays, plug trays, flats or beds of seedlings of vegetable or other transplant crops. Apply immediately after seeding or germination, or when sticking cuttings. Reapply at a 7 – 14 day interval.

Cutting or root dip: Dip basal end of cuttings or bare roots (individually or in bunches) in a suspension of Propel and immerse for 5 – 10 seconds immediately before planting or sticking.

CHEMIGATION

Overall Requirements –

- 1) Apply this product only through sprinkler (including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, or hand move); flood (basin), furrow or border; or drip (trickle) irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- 2) Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- 3) If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Services specialist, equipment manufacturers or other experts.
- 4) Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
- 5) 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.

Specific Requirements for Chemigation Systems Connected to Public Water Systems –

- 1) 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 services connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
- 2) Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
- 3) The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- 4) The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- 5) They system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stop, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

- 6) 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.
- 7) Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Specific Requirements for Sprinkler Chemigation –

- 1) 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.
- 2) The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- 3) 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.
- 4) The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- 5) The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- 6) 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.
- 7) Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Specific Requirements for Flood (Basin), Furrow and Border Chemigation –

- 1) System using a gravity flow pesticide dispensing system must meter the pesticide into the water at the head of the field and downstream of a hydraulic discontinuity such as a drop structure or weir box to decrease potential for water source contamination from backflow if water flow stops.
- 2) The systems utilizing a pressurized water and pesticide injection system must meet the following requirements:
 - a. 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.
 - b. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
 - c. 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.
 - d. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
 - e. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
 - f. 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.

Specific Requirements for Drip (Trickle) Chemigation –

- 1) 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.
- 2) The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- 3) 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.
- 4) The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- 5) The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- 6) 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 filled with a system interlock.

Application Instructions for All Types of Chemigation –

- 1) Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical supply tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water. Failure to provide a clean tank, void of scale or residues, may cause product to lose effectiveness or strength.
- 2) Determine the treatment rates as indicated in the directions for use and make proper dilutions. Product can be applied continuously or at any time during the water application.
- 3) Prepare a solution in the chemical tank by filling the tank with the required water and then adding product as required. The product will immediately go into suspension without any required agitation.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in a dry place out of direct sunlight and away from heat sources. Keep from overheating or freezing.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling:

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or 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 if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Warranty and Disclaimer Notice

The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully, it is impossible to eliminate all risk inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result due to such factors as weather conditions, presence or absences of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Meristem Crop Performance Group, LLC, the manufacturer, or the seller.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, the products sold to you are furnished "as is" by Meristem Crop Performance Group, LLC. The manufacturer and the seller are subject only to the manufacturer's warranties, if any, which appear on the label of the product sold to you. Except as warranted by this label, Meristem Crop Performance Group, LLC, the manufacturer, or the seller makes no warranties, guarantees, or representations of any kind to the buyer or the user, either express or implied, or by usage of trade, statutory or otherwise, with regard to the product sold for use of the product, including, but not limited to merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose or use, or eligibility of the product for any particular trade usage. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Buyer's or user's exclusive remedy, and Meristem Crop Performance Group, LLC, the manufacturer's or the seller's total liability shall be limited to damages not exceeding the cost of the product. No agent or employee of Meristem Crop Performance Group, LLC, or the seller is authorized to amend the terms of this warranty disclaimer or the product's label or to make a presentation or recommendation different from or inconsistent with the label of this product.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, Meristem Crop Performance Group, LLC, the manufacturer, or the seller shall not be liable for consequential, special, or indirect damages resulting for the use, handling, application, storage, or disposal of this product or for damage in the nature of penalties, and buyer and the user waive any right that they may have to such damages.

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PROPEL™

IN-SEASON DISEASE PROTECTION

Active Ingredient:

Bacillus amyloquelaciens strain ENV503** 1.30%

Other Ingredients 98.70%

Total: 100.00%

**Contains a minimum of 5.5×10^{10} Colony Forming Units (CFU) per gram of product

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may contact 1-800-222-1222 for emergency medical treatment information. For information on this pesticide product (including general health concerns or pesticide incidents), call the National Pesticide Information Center at 1-800-858-7378, npic@ace.orst.edu, 8:00AM to 12:00PM Pacific Time, Monday through Friday. See website for details: <http://npic.orst.edu>.

See inside panel for additional precautionary statements, directions for use, storage and disposal and Limited Warranty and Disclaimer.

Bacillus amyloquelaciens strain
ENV503

Group

BM02

Fungicide

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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Meristem Crop Performance Group, LLC

489 Village Park Drive, Powell, OH 43065

Phone: 833-637-4783

24-hour emergency: CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300

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EPA Est. No.: 94485-IL-1

Net Contents: 10 lb (4.54 kg)

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