



WingMan™ FUNGICIDE

Dispersible Granules

Active Ingredients

A coordination product of zinc ion and manganese ethylenebisdithiocarbamate in which the

Ingredients are:	75.0%
Manganese	15.0%
Zinc	01.9%
Ethylenebisdithiocarbamate ion (C ₄ H ₆ N ₂ S ₄)	58.1%
Inert Ingredients:	25.0%
TOTAL:	100.0%

Contains 0.75 pounds of Mancozeb per pound of product.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID	
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 inhaled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
EMERGENCY NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-888-875-1724 for emergency medical treatment information.	

Produced for:
Phoenix Environmental Care, LLC
P.O. Box 370
Valdosta, GA 31603-0370

EPA Reg. No. 81943-22

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION. MAY IRRITATE EYES, NOSE, THROAT AND SKIN. MAY BE HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN, INHALED OR SWALLOWED. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Keep away from fire or sparks.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

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

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as nitrile rubber, natural rubber, or butyl rubber.
- Shoes plus socks.

Mixers and Loaders must wear:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as nitrile rubber, natural rubber, or butyl rubber.
- Shoes plus socks.
- Protective eyewear.
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading.

Discard clothing or other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

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 outside of gloves before removing.
- As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing

Engineering Controls Statement

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Cover or incorporate spilled treated seed. Do not contaminate water by disposing of equipment washwaters.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

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. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 24 hours (72-hours for sod farms). 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, such as nitrile rubber, natural rubber, or butyl rubber.
- Shoes plus socks.

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses.

Commercial seed treatments and professional applications to lawn grasses, golf courses, industrial (office park), municipal and residential lawns are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

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

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Important—Never allow WingMan to become wet during storage. This may lead to certain chemical changes which will reduce the effectiveness of WingMan as a fungicide and create vapors which may be flammable. Keep container closed when not in use. Store product in original container only, away from other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed.

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

Container Disposal: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

WingMan, a dispersible granule containing mancozeb, is recommended for use as a spray for the control of many important plant diseases.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

AS A SPRAY (Ground or Aerial Equipment) – Apply WingMan at the rate shown; use sufficient water to provide thorough coverage, use 20 to 100 gallons per acre for ground equipment and no less than 2 gallons per acre for aircraft. Add WingMan slowly to water in the spray tank with agitation, or premix thoroughly in separate holding tank for concentrate or aircraft sprayers. Continuous agitation is required to keep the product in suspension. A spreader-sticker spray adjuvant may be used with this product if needed; contact your local product distributor or Phoenix Environmental Care, LLC representative for specific recommendations.

RESTRICTIONS

FOLIAR APPLICATIONS

Where EBDC Products Used Allow the Same Maximum Poundage of Active Ingredient Per Acre Per Season. If more than one product containing an EBDC active ingredient (maneb, mancozeb or metiram) is used on a crop during the same growing season and the EBDC products used allow the same maximum poundage of active ingredient per acre per season, then the total poundage of all such EBDC products used must not exceed any one of the specified individual EBDC product maximum seasonal poundage of active ingredient allowed per acre.

Where EBDC Products Used Allow Different Maximum Poundage of Active Ingredient Per Acre Per Season. If more than one product containing an EBDC active ingredient is used on a crop during the same growing season and the EBDC products used allow different maximum poundage of active ingredient per acre per season, then the total poundage of all such EBDC products used must not exceed the lowest specified individual EBDC product maximum seasonal poundage of active ingredient allowed per acre.

CHEMIGATION

Apply WingMan Fungicide only through sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set or hand move irrigation systems. Do not apply WingMan through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury or lack of effectiveness 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 connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS:

- Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
- Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, 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.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, 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.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS:

- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, 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.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
- Good agitation is required in the injection tank.
- In moving systems, apply specified dosage of WingMan as a continuous injection. In non-moving systems inject WingMan for 15 to 30 minutes at end of cycle. Use the least amount of water possible consistent with uniform coverage.
- Mix the amount of WingMan needed for acreage to be treated into the quantity of water determined during prior calibration. For moving systems inject into the system continuously for one complete revolution of the field. For non-moving systems inject into system for the time established during calibration.
- Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation equipment until all WingMan is flushed from system.

FLOWERS, FOLIAGE PLANTS, AND ORNAMENTALS

Not intended for use on fruit trees by homeowners.

Treated plants must not be used for food or feed purposes.

Apply in the field, nursery or greenhouse as a thorough coverage spray, using 1 to 2 lbs. WingMan per acre (1-1/2 to 3 tsp. per gallon).

Plant sensitivities to WingMan have been found to be acceptable in specific genera and species listed on this label, however, phototoxicity may occur. Due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamentals and nursery plants, it is impossible to test each one for sensitivity to WingMan. Neither the manufacturer nor seller has determined whether or not WingMan can be safely used on ornamental or nursery plants not listed on this label. The user should determine if WingMan can be used safely prior to commercial use. In a small area, apply the recommended rates to the plants in question, i.e. bedding plants, foliage, etc., and observe for 7 to 10 days for symptoms of phytotoxicity prior to commercial use. Use WingMan in commercial greenhouses and nurseries for control of fungal diseases of flowers, foliage and ornamentals.

Aerial Application: For aerial applications made to field-planted ornamentals, apply 1 to 2 lbs. per acre; a minimum rate of 5 gals. of spray per acre must be used during aerial applications.

Application of Dilute Sprays: Apply as thorough coverage spray using 1 to 2 lbs. per acre or 1 to 2 lbs. per 100 gals of water. Begin application at first sign of disease and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as needed; use shorter interval during periods of frequent rains or when severe disease conditions persist. WingMan may be used alone or in combination with other fungicides as a maintenance spray. Use higher rate and shorter intervals during periods of excessive wetness and rapid plant growth. WingMan is recommended for use on certain flower, foliage and ornamental plants listed in the table below for control of the following diseases and pathogen.

Plant	Pathogen controlled
Abutilon	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Cladosporium*, Colletotrichum, Puccinia</i>
African violet	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis</i>
Ageratum	<i>Alternaria, Sclerotium, Rhizoctonia, Puccinia</i>
Aglaonema	<i>Alternaria</i>
Almond, ornamental	<i>Botrytis, Cladosporium*, Coryneum, Gloeosporium, Monilinia</i>
Alyssum	<i>Microsphaera alni</i>
Andromeda	<i>Exobasidium, Rhytisma, Venturia</i>
Anthurium	<i>Colletotrichum, Gloeosporium</i>
Apple, ornamental	<i>Alternaria, Cephalosporium, Colletotrichum, Coryneum, Elsinoe, Fusarium, Gloeosporium, Gymnosporangium, Helminthosporium, Leptosphaeria, Monilinia, Monochaetia, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia, Venturia</i>
Arborvitae	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Coryneum, Lophodermium, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia</i>
Ash	<i>Cercospora, Cyindrosporium, Gloeosporium, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Sphaeropsis</i>
Aster	<i>Alternaria, Ascochyta, Botrytis, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Ramularia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Puccinia, Uromyces</i>
Aucuba japonica	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Gloeosporium, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta</i>
Azalea	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Cladosporium*, Colletotrichum, Cyindrocladium, Ovulinia</i>
Baby's breath	<i>Botrytis, Rhizoctonia</i>
Basswood*	<i>Cercospora, Phyllosticta</i>
Begonia	<i>Botrytis, Gloeosporium, Cercospora, Rhizoctonia</i>
Birch	<i>Cylindrosporium, Gloeosporium, Glomerella, Melampsoridium, Taphrina</i>
Bougainvillea	<i>Colletotrichum</i>
Boxwood	<i>Fusarium, Volutell</i>
Buckeye	<i>Cercospora, Glomerella, Guignardia, Monchaetia, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Taphrina</i>
Buffalo berry	<i>Cylindrosporium, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria</i>
Catalpa*	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Gloeosporium, Phomopsis, Rhizoctonia</i>
Camellia	<i>Botrytis, Cercospora, Elsinoe, Exobasidium, Glomerella, Pestalotia, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta</i>
Carnation	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Cladosporium*, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Helminthosporium, Septoria, Stemphylium, Uromyces</i>
Cedar	<i>Lophodermium, Gymnosporangium</i>
Cherry, ornamental	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Cladosporium*, Cocomyces, Coryneum, Fusicladium, Monilinia, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Taphrina</i>
Chinese evergreen	<i>Colletotrichum, Gloeosporium</i>
Christmas cactus	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Phomopsis</i>
Chrysanthemum	<i>Alternaria, Ascochyta, Bipolaris, Botrytis, Cercospora, Cyindrosporium, Helminthosporium, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Stemphylium</i>
Cockscomb (Celosia)	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora</i>
Coleus	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Phyllosticta</i>

Plant	Pathogen controlled
Columbine	<i>Botrytis, Rhizoctonia, Ascochyta, Cercospora, Septoria, Puccinia</i>
Cordyline	<i>Cercospora</i>
Cotoneaster	<i>Cercospora, Phyllosticta, Venturia</i>
Crabapple, ornamental	<i>Marssonina, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Gymnosporangium, Venturia</i>
Crape myrtle*	<i>Cercospora, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta</i>
Croton	<i>Gloeosporium</i>
Cuphea (Mexican heather)	<i>Gloeosporium, Rhizoctonia</i>
Cyclamen	<i>Botrytis, Cladosporium*, Fusarium, Glomerella, Phyllosticta, Ramularia</i>
Cypress	<i>Coryneum, Fusarium, Gymnosporangium, Lophodermium, Monchaetia, Pestalotia, Phomopsis</i>
Dahlia	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Fusarium, Rhizoctonia</i>
Daisy*	<i>Botrytis, Cercospora, Whetzelia</i>
Daisy, Shasta	<i>Cylindrosporium, Septoria, Fusarium</i>
Daisy, Transvall	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Gloeosporium</i>
Daylily*	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Puccinia</i>
Delphinium	<i>Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cercospora, Diaporthe, Fusarium, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Ramularia, Septoria, Volutella</i>
Dieffenbachia	<i>Cephalosporium, Colletotrichum, Gloeosporium, Glomerella, Leptosphaeria</i>
Dogwood	<i>Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Elsinoe, Phyllosticta, Septoria</i>
Dracaena	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Phyllosticta</i>
Dusty miller	<i>Fusarium, Puccinia</i>
Elm	<i>Botryosphaeria, Cephalosporium, Cercospora, Coryneum, Cyindrosporium, Fusarium, Gloeosporium, Monochaetia, Mycosphaerella, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Rhizoctonia, Sphaeropsis, Taphrina</i>
Euonymus	<i>Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Gloeosporium, Marssonina, Ramularia, Septoria, Whetzelinia</i>
Fatsia	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Phyllosticta</i>
Fern	<i>Botrytis, Cercospora, Curvularia, Cyindrosporium, Glomerella, Phyllosticta, Taphrina</i>
Ficus	<i>Alternaria, Ascochyta, Cephalosporium, Cercospora, Cladosporium*, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Gloeosporium, Glomerella, Mycosphaerella, Phomopsis, Stemphylium</i>
Fir (Abies)	<i>Cephalosporium, Phomopsis, Sphaeropsis, Lophodermium, Melampsora</i>
Fir, Douglas*	<i>Phaeocryptopus</i>
Fir, Frasier	<i>Phaeocryptopus</i>
Firethorn	<i>Fusarium, Fusicladium, Rhizoctonia</i>
Fittonia	<i>Rhizoctonia</i>
Four-o'clock*	<i>Cercospora, Rhizoctonia</i>
Fuchsia	<i>Botrytis, Phomopsis, Septoria</i>
Garden balsam (Lady's slipper)	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora</i>
Gardenia*	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Diaporthe, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Rhizoctonia</i>

*Except in California

Plant	Pathogen controlled
Geranium	<i>Alternaria, Ascochyta, Bipolaris, Botrytis, Cercospora, Cylandrosporium, Helminthosporium, Puccinia, Ramularia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Uromyces, Venturia</i>
Gladiolus[†]	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Cladosporium*, Curvularia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Stemphylium</i>
Gloxinia	<i>Botrytis, Colletotrichum</i>
Gold dust tree	<i>Gloeosporium, Glomerella, Pestalotia, Phyllosticta</i>
Gomphrena	<i>Cercospora</i>
Gypsophila	<i>Botrytis, Rhizoctonia</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Cercospora, Cylandrosporium, Gloeosporium, Gymnosporangium, Monilinia, Mycosphaerella, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Venturia</i>
Hemlock*, Eastern (Tsuga)	<i>Botrytis, Cylandrosporium, Melampsora, Rhizoctonia</i>
Hibiscus	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Phyllosticta</i>
Hickory	<i>Cercospora, Cladosporium*, Elsinoe, Fusarium, Gnomonia, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia, Phyllosticta, Septoria</i>
Holly	<i>Phyllosticta</i>
Hollyhock	<i>Alternaria, Ascochyta, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Puccinia, Septoria</i>
Honeysuckle	<i>Alternaria*, Cercospora*, Gloeosporium*, Herpobasidium, Phyllosticta*</i>
Horse chestnut	<i>See Buckeye</i>
Hydrangea	<i>Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Phyllosticta, Rhizoctonia, Septoria</i>
Impatiens	<i>Cercospora, Phyllosticta, Rhizoctonia, Septoria</i>
Indian hawthorn	<i>Entomosporium</i>
Iris	<i>Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cladosporium*, Fusarium, Kabatiella, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia</i>
Ivy	<i>Colletotrichum, Glomerella, Phyllosticta, Ramularia, Sphaeropsis, Cladosporium*, Rhizoctonia</i>
Jade plant	<i>Gloeosporium, Phomopsis</i>
Juniper	<i>Cercospora, Coryneum, Gymnosporangium, Lophodermium, Pestalotia, Phomopsis, Stigmata</i>
Kalanchoe	<i>Cercospora, Stemphylium</i>
Larkspur	<i>See Delphinium</i>
Laurel, cherry	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Coccoomyces, Monilinia, Phyllosticta, Septoria</i>
Laurel, mountain	<i>Cercospora, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia, Phomopsis, Rhytisma, Septoria</i>
Lavender, cotton	<i>Septoria</i>
Lilac*	<i>Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium*, Cylandrocladium, Gloeosporium</i>
Lily	<i>Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium*, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Puccinia, Ramularia, Rhizoctonia</i>
Lirope	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Leptothyrium*</i>
Lobelia	<i>Botrytis, Cercospora, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria</i>
Loquat	<i>Colletotrichum, Fusicladium, Pestalotia, Phyllosticta, Septoria</i>
Magnolia	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Cladosporium*, Colletotrichum, Glomerella, Rhizoctonia</i>
Mahonia	<i>Cercospora, Cylandrocladium, Gloeosporium, Leptosphaeria, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Puccinia</i>
Maple	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Ciborinia, Fusarium, Marssonina, Monochaetia, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Rhizoctonia, Rhytisma, Septoria, Sphaeropsis, Taphrina, Venturia</i>
Mountain ash	<i>Gymnosporangium</i>
Myrtle	<i>Cercospora, Glomerella, Pestalotia</i>

*Except in California

Plant	Pathogen controlled
Narcissus	<i>Botrytis, Sclerotinia*</i>
Nasturtium	<i>Botrytis, Cercospora, Puccinia</i>
Nannyberry	<i>Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium*, Helminthosporium, Monochaetia, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Ramularia</i>
Nephathytis	<i>Cephalosporium</i>
Nicotiana	<i>Alternaria</i>
Nierembergia	<i>Botrytis</i>
Oak	<i>Cephalosporium, Cercospora, Cladosporium*, Cronartium, Elsinoe, Fusarium, Gloeosporium, Gnomonia, Marssonina, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Taphrina, Venturia</i>
Orchid	<i>Cercospora, Fusicladium, Mycosphaerella, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Septoria</i>
Osmanthus	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Phyllosticta</i>
Pachysandra	<i>Cronartium, Gloeosporium, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Sphaeropsis, Volutella</i>
Palm, Areca	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Septoria</i>
Palms, Arenga*	<i>Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Cylandrocladium, Pestalotia, Phoma, Stigmata</i>
Palm, cabbage*	<i>Fusarium, Gloeosporium, Pestalotia, Stigmata</i>
Palm, coconut*	<i>Pestalotia</i>
Palm, date*	<i>Alternaria, Fusarium, Helminthosporium, Pestalotia</i>
Palm, king	<i>Alternaria, Fusarium, Helminthosporium, Pestalotia, Phomopsis</i>
Palm, phoenix*	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Fusarium, Gloeosporium, Pestalotia, Phomopsis, Stigmata</i>
Palm, queen*	<i>Glomerella, Septoria</i>
Palm, royal*	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Helminthosporium</i>
Palm, Washington	<i>Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Cylandrocladium, Pestalotia, Phoma*, Stigmata</i>
Pansy	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Peronospora, Phyllosticta, Ramularia, Rhizoctonia</i>
Peach, ornamental	<i>Cercospora, Cladosporium*, Coryneum, Fusarium, Glomerella, Monilinia, Mycosphaerella, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Taphrina</i>
Pear, ornamental	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium*, Coryneum, Elsinoe, Fusarium, Glomerella, Gymnosporangium, Helminthosporium, Monilinia, Mycosphaerella, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Venturia</i>
Peony	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium*, Gloeosporium, Phyllosticta, Septoria</i>
Peperomia	<i>Colletotrichum, Gloeosporium, Rhizoctonia</i>
Periwinkle	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Cladosporium*, Colletotrichum, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria</i>
Petunia	<i>Cercospora, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Stemphylium</i>
Philodendron	<i>Gloeosporium, Colletotrichum</i>
Phlox	<i>Botrytis, Colletotrichum, Ascochyta, Cercospora, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Septoria, Ramularia, Stemphylium, Volutella</i>
Photinia	<i>Cercospora, Gloeosporium, Gymnosporangium, Lophodermium, Pestalotia, Phyllosticta, Septoria</i>
Pieris	<i>Alternaria, Pestalotia, Phyllosticta, Rhytisma</i>
Pilea	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Helminthosporium, Phyllosticta</i>
Pine, Norfolk Island	<i>Botrytis, Colletotrichum, Cronartium, Cylandrocladium, Fusarium, Lophodermium, Pestalotia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Sirococcus*</i>
Pine	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Cronartium, Fusarium, Lophodermium, Monochaetia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Sirococcus*</i>
Pittosporium	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Gnomonia, Mycosphaerella, Phyllosticta, Rhizoctonia, Septoria</i>

Plant	Pathogen controlled
Plane tree	<i>Cercospora, Gnomonia, Phyllosticta, Septoria</i>
Plum, ornamental	<i>Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium*, Cocomyces, Coryneum, Monilinia, Phyllosticta, Taphrina</i>
Poinsettia††	<i>Botrytis, Cercospora, Fusarium, Uromyces</i>
Poplar	<i>Cercospora, Ciborinia, Colletotrichum, Cylindrocladium, Fusarium, Marssonina, Melampsora, Mycosphaerella, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Stigmata, Taphrina, Venturia</i>
Portulaca	<i>Rhizoctonia</i>
Pothos	<i>Rhizoctonia</i>
Prayer plant	<i>Alternaria, Drechslera, Glomerella, Puccinia</i>
Primrose	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Colletotrichum, Mycosphaerella, Puccinia, Ramularia, Uromyces</i>
Privet	<i>Cercospora, Glomerella, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Ramularia</i>
Protea	<i>Botrytis</i>
Pyracantha	<i>Botrytis, Cercospora, Diplodia, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Sphaeropsis</i>
Quince, flowering	<i>Cercospora*, Fabraea, Gymnosporangium*, Septobasidium*</i>
Red cedar*, western (Thuja)	<i>Keithia (or Didymascella)</i>
Red tip	See <i>Photinia</i>
Redwood, Sequoia	<i>Botrytis, Cercospora, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia, Phomopsis</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Coryneum, Gloeosporium, Glomerella, Guignardia, Lophodermium, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia, Phomopsis, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Venturia</i>
Rose	<i>Alternaria, Bipolaris, Botryosphaeria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Cylindrocladium, Diplocarpon, Elsinoe, Gloeosporium, Helminthosporium, Leptosphaeria, Monochaetia, Mycosphaerella, Peronospora, Phyllosticta, Septoria</i>
Rosemary	<i>Rhizoctonia</i>
Russian olive*	<i>Cercospora, Colletotrichum</i>
Sage	<i>Cercospora, Peronospora, Puccinia, Ramularia, Rhizoctonia</i>
Salvia*	<i>Cercospora, Puccinia</i>
Santolina	<i>Botrytis</i>
Senecio	<i>Cercospora, Gloeosporium, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Ramularia, Septoria</i>
Schefflera	<i>Alternaria</i>

Plant	Pathogen controlled
Snakeplant	<i>Fusarium, Gloeosporium</i>
Snapdragon	<i>Alternaria, Bipolaris, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Drechslera, Fusarium, Helminthosporium, Peronospora, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia</i>
Spathiphyllum	<i>Alternaria</i>
Spindletree	See <i>Euonymus</i>
Spirea*	<i>Cylindrosporium</i>
Spruce	<i>Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cladosporium*, Lophodermium, Rhizoctonia</i>
Spurge	<i>Cercospora, Melampsora, Puccinia</i>
Statice	<i>Alternaria, Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Rhizoctonia, Uromyces</i>
Strawflower	<i>Fusarium</i>
Sumac*	<i>Cercospora, Cladosporium*, Fusarium, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Taphrina</i>
Sunflower*, ornamental	<i>Alternaria, Puccinia</i>
Syngonium	<i>Cephalosporium, Erwinia*, Fusarium</i>
Tulip	<i>Botrytis</i>
Venus flytrap	<i>Colletotrichum</i>
Verbena	<i>Alternaria, Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cercospora, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Stemphylium</i>
Viburnum	<i>Botrytis, Phomopsis, Cercospora, Helminthosporium, Monochaetia, Ramularia, Cladosporium*</i>
Walnut	<i>Cercospora, Cladosporium*, Cylindrocladium, Cylindrosporium, Gnomonia</i>
Willow	<i>Ascochyta, Cercospora, Ciborinia, Cylindrosporium, Fusicladium, Gloeosporium, Marssonina, Melampsora, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Ramularia, Rhytisma, Septoria, Taphrina, Venturia</i>
Wisteria*	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Gloeosporium, Pestalotia</i>
Yucca	<i>Cercospora, Cylindrosporium, Gloeosporium, Puccinia</i>
Zebra plant	<i>Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum</i>
Zinnia	<i>Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Rhizoctonia</i>

† Do not exceed 0.75 lb per 100 gallons on flower spikes.

†† Do not exceed 1.5 lb per 100 gallons.

*Except in California

This product is not recommended for the treatment of marigolds due to highly variable plant responses

CHRISTMAS TREES: PLANTATIONS AND NURSERIES

Aerial application: Apply 1 to 2 lb. per acre using a minimum rate of 10 gallons of spray per acre during aerial application.

Application of dilute sprays: Apply as thorough coverage spray using 1 to 2 lb. per acre or 1 to 2 lbs. per 100 gallons of water.

Begin application at first sign of disease and repeat every 7 to 10 days. Use the shortest spray interval during periods of frequent rain, when severe disease conditions persist or during periods of rapid plant growth. This product may be used alone or in combination with other fungicides.

Use Site	Pathogen controlled	Application rate (lb./acre or lb./100 gals.)
Christmas trees, including fir, spruce, pine	<i>Ascochyta, Alternaria, Botrytis, Cephalosporium, Cladosporium, Cronartium, Fusarium, Lophodermium, Melampsora, Monchaetia, Phomopsis, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Sirococcus, Sphaeropsis</i>	1 to 2 lb. per acre or 1 to 2 lb. per 100 gallons, make applications at 7 to 10 day intervals

GRASSES: SODFARMS, TURF USES

For use on sod farms, golf courses, professionally managed college and professional sports fields, industrial and commercial lawns. Applications are restricted to non-residential turf grasses by professional applicators. Not for homeowner use. For sod farm applications, follow provisions within the Agricultural Use Requirements Box. For turf uses, follow provisions within the Non-Agricultural Use Requirements Box.

CROP	DISEASE/PEST	APPLICATION			
		RATE	TIMING INTERVAL	LIVESTOCK GRAZING / FEEDING	COMMENTS
Sod farm (WPS use): Agricultural Use Requirements Box Turf grasses (Non-WPS uses): Non-Agricultural Use Requirements Box Examples Include: Golf courses, professional applications to: industrial (office park) and municipal lawns.	Algae	6 oz. in 3 to 5 gal./ 1000 sq. ft.; 16 lbs. in 130 - 220 gals./acre	Begin when algae begins to appear. Repeat at 7-day intervals as long as condition persists.	Do not graze treated areas or feed clippings to livestock.	Do not use on established residential lawns. Do not harvest sod for 5 days. Do not use on grasses grown for seed. Do not use on grasses intended for grazing, such as range or pasture grasses. When conditions are unusually favorable for disease, use 6 - 8 ozs./1000 sq. ft.; 16 - 22 lbs./acre and reduce intervals to 3 to 5 days.
	Copper Spot (<i>Gloeocercospora sorghii</i>)	4 to 8 oz. in 3 to 5 gals./1000 sq. ft.; 11-22 lbs. in 130-220 gals./acre	Begin application when disease appears. Repeat at 7-day intervals as long as condition persists.		
	Fusarium Blight (<i>Fusarium</i> spp.)	4 to 8 oz. in 3 to 5 gals./1000 sq. ft.; 11-22 lbs. in 130-220 gals./acre			
	Gray Leaf Spot* (<i>Pyricularia grisea</i>)	8 oz. in 3 to 5 gals./1000 sq. ft.; 22 lbs. in 130 - 220 gals./acre			
	Red Thread (<i>Laetisaria fuciformis</i>)	4 to 8 oz. in 3 to 5 gals./1000 sq. ft.; 11-22 lbs. in 130-220 gals./acre			
	Slime Mold (<i>Mucilago, Physarum, Fuligo</i>)	4 to 8 oz. in 3 to 5 gals./1000 sq. ft.; 11-22 lbs. in 130-220 gals./acre			
	Dollar Spot (<i>Sclerotinia homiocarpa</i>)	6 to 8 oz. in 3 to 5 gals./1000 sq. ft.; 16-22 lbs. in 130-220 gals./acre			
	Pythium Blight (<i>Pythium</i> spp.)	8 oz. in 3 to 5 gals./1000 sq. ft.; 22 lbs. in 130-220 gals./acre	Repeat at 5-day intervals, or more frequently if conditions are favorable for disease development.		
	Fusarium Snow Mold	6 to 8 oz. in 3 to 5 gals./1000 sq. ft.; 16-22 lbs. in 130-220 gals./acre	Apply at 2 to 6 week intervals during winter.		
	Leaf Spot (<i>Helminthosporium</i> spp.) <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> Brown Patch	4 oz. in 3 to 5 gals./1000 sq. ft.; 11 lbs. in 130-220 gals./acre	Begin when disease appears. Repeat at 7-day intervals as long as condition persists.		
	Leaf Rust Stem Rust Stripe Rust	4 oz. in 3 to 5 gals./1000 sq. ft.; 11 lbs. in 130-220 gals./acre	Begin when disease threatens. Repeat at 7 to 10-day intervals as long as disease persists.		

*Not for use in California

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