



syngenta.

Fungicide

For control of turf and ornamental diseases
For control of diseases in almond, apricot, cherry, filbert,
nectarine, peach, pistachio, plum and prune trees.

Active Ingredient:

Chlorothalonil
(tetrachloroisophthalonitrile) 82.5%

Other Ingredients: 17.5%

Total: 100.0%

(82.5% Water-Dispersible Granules)

SCP 50534-202A-L1G 1012 4021790

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. DANGER/PELIGRO

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.)

See additional precautionary statements and
directions for use inside booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 50534-202-100

EPA Est. No. 50534-TX-001



TM

FIRST AID	
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. • Rinse eye only with water. Do not put eye drops, drugs, or ointments in eyes unless specifically recommended by a medical doctor or a poison control center. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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 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.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
Possible mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage; chemical adsorbents are recommended to reduce adsorption of the product. Persons suffering with temporary allergic skin reactions may respond to treatment with oral antihistamines and topical or oral steroids.	

continued...

FIRST AID (*continued*)

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN (*continued*)

If in eyes, the upper and lower lids should be retracted and irrigated, and any particulate matter should be carefully removed from the conjunctival fornix. Irrigation should be continued until the conjunctival sac is neutral on pH testing with universal indicator paper. Fluorescein staining is required to reveal the extent of corneal or conjunctival epithelial loss. Topical antibiotic ointments are indicated when corneal epithelial damage is identified. Use of steroid eye drops is not advocated unless expressly requested by an ophthalmologist.

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

HOT LINE NUMBER

For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) or
Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident),
Call

1-800-888-8372

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

DANGER/PELIGRO

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. May be fatal if inhaled. Causes skin irritation. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe dust. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are made of any waterproof material. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Mixers, loaders, applicators and all other handlers must wear:

- coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- protective eyewear
- chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS (continued)

- chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing, or loading
- dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C) or a NIOSH approved respirator with any N, R, P or HE filter
- For exposures in enclosed areas, such as a greenhouse, applicators and other handlers must wear a respirator with an organic vapor-removing cartridge with a prefilter approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C), or a canister approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-14G), or a NIOSH approved respirator with an organic vapor (OV) cartridge or canister with any N, R, P or HE prefilter.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow 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.

Engineering Control Statements

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates and wildlife. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

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

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS (continued)

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

Attention: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, LLC or Seller. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Buyer and User agree to hold SYNGENTA and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

SYNGENTA warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. To the extent permitted by applicable law: (1) this warranty does not extend to the use of the product contrary to label instructions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or SYNGENTA, and (2) Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. **TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, SYNGENTA MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS WARRANTED BY THIS LABEL.**

To the extent permitted by applicable law, in no event shall SYNGENTA be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SYNGENTA AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SYNGENTA OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

SYNGENTA and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of SYNGENTA.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Daconil Ultrex should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label or in separately published SYNGENTA supplemental labeling recommendations for this product.

Agricultural Use Sites:

Sod farms (including commercial seed production farms); ornamental nurseries and greenhouses; conifers (nursery beds, Christmas tree and bough production plantations, and tree seed orchards); almond, apricot, cherry, filbert, nectarine, peach, pistachio, plum and prune trees.

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard (WPS), 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 uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow workers to enter treated areas during the REI of 12 hours.

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AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS (*continued*)

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 over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- protective eyewear
- chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

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

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

Non-Agricultural Use Sites:

For use to control turf diseases on golf courses, on lawns around commercial (non-residential) and industrial buildings, and on professional and collegiate athletic fields.

For use to control diseases of ornamentals on golf courses and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas and athletic fields.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

USE INFORMATION

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

Resistance Management

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

Tank Mix Precautions and Instructions

Do not combine Daconil Ultrex in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers, unless your prior use has shown the combination physically compatible, effective and noninjurious under your conditions of use. Do not combine Daconil Ultrex with Dipel®, Latron B-1956® or Latron AG-98®, horticultural oil, and products containing xylene as phytotoxicity may result from the combination when applied to some species on this label.

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

When tank mixing other products with Daconil Ultrex, follow the proper sequence of adding products to the spray tank. Add wettable powders or water dispersible granules such as Daconil Ultrex to the water in the tank first, followed by flowable products, and then emulsifiable concentrates. Provide sufficient mechanical or bypass agitation during mixing and application.

When tank mixing, observe all directions, precautions, and limitations on labeling of all products used. Consult compatibility charts or your local or State agricultural authorities for compatibility information. It is impossible to test every species and variety of plants under all conditions.

USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

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

Do not apply to forests.

Daconil Ultrex may be used in:

Agricultural Use Sites: Sod farms (including commercial seed production farms); ornamental nurseries and greenhouses; conifers (nursery beds, Christmas tree and bough production plantations, and tree seed orchards); almond, apricot, cherry, filbert, nectarine, peach, pistachio, plum and prune trees.

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

Non-Agricultural Uses

For use to control turf diseases on golf courses, on lawns around commercial (non-residential) and industrial buildings, and on professional and collegiate athletic fields.

For use to control diseases of ornamentals on golf courses and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas and athletic fields.

Spray Drift Precautions

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

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

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

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

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

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information

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

Information on Droplet Size

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

Controlling Droplet Size

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

Boom Length

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

Application Height

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

Swath Adjustment

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

Wind

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

Temperature and Humidity

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

Temperature Inversions

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

Sensitive Areas

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

APPLICATION

Application and Calibration Techniques for Chemigation

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

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

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

Do not 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.

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.

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

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

Specific Instructions for 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 service 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, back-flow 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 flow 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. 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.
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.

Posting

Posting of areas to be chemigated is required when 1) any part of a treated area is within 300 feet of sensitive areas such as residential areas, labor camps, businesses, day care centers, hospitals, in-patient clinics, nursing homes or any public areas such as schools, parks, playgrounds, or other public facilities not including public roads, or 2) when the chemigated area is open to the public.

Posting must conform to the following requirements. Treated areas shall be posted with signs at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from the listed sensitive areas. When there are no usual points of entry, signs must be posted in the corners of the treated areas and in any other location affording maximum visibility to sensitive areas. The printed side of the sign should face away from the treated area towards the sensitive area. The signs shall be printed in English. Signs must be posted prior to application and must remain posted until foliage has dried and soil surface water has disappeared. Signs may remain in place indefinitely as long as they are composed of materials to prevent deterioration and maintain legibility for the duration of the posting period.

All words shall consist of letters at least 2¹/₂ inches tall, and all letters and the symbol shall be a color which sharply contrasts with their immediate background. At the top of the sign shall be the words KEEP OUT, followed by an octagonal stop sign symbol at least 8 inches in diameter containing the word STOP. Below the symbol shall be the words PESTICIDES IN IRRIGATION WATER.

This sign is in addition to any sign posted to comply with the Worker Protection Standard.

Specific Chemigation Instructions

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

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

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

Thoroughly mix recommended amount of Daconil Ultrex for acreage to be covered into the same amount of water used during calibration and inject into system continuously for one revolution or run. Mixture in the chemical supply tank must be continuously agitated during the injection run. Shut off injection equipment after one revolution or run, but continue to operate irrigation system until Daconil Ultrex has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

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

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

Determine acreage covered by sprinkler. Fill tank of injection equipment with water and adjust flow to use contents over a thirty to forty-five minute period. Mix desired amount of Daconil Ultrex for acreage to be covered with water so that the total mixture of Daconil Ultrex plus water in the injection tank is equal to the quantity of water used during calibration, and operate entire system at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of injection equipment used, for amount of time established during calibration. Agitation is recommended. Daconil Ultrex can be injected at the beginning or end of the irrigation cycle or as a separate application. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation system until Daconil Ultrex has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION

TURF

Always use Daconil Ultrex in conjunction with good turf management practices.

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

Do not use Daconil Ultrex on fine fescue turf due to the potential for phytotoxicity or turfgrass injury.

Do not mow or water after treatment until spray deposited on turfgrass is thoroughly dry.

Golf Course Greens, Tees, Fairways and Roughs; Lawns around Commercial and Industrial Buildings; Collegiate and Professional Athletic Fields

Turf Restrictions

- For rates up to and including 3.25 oz./1,000 sq. ft.,
 - The minimum re-treatment interval is 7 days.
- For rates greater than 3.25 oz./1,000 sq. ft.,
 - Limit of two applications per year on tees and greens.
 - The minimum re-treatment interval is 14 days.
 - Limit of one application per year on all other listed turf.

- The maximum single application rate of Daconil Ultrex: 5.03 oz./1,000 sq. ft
- Maximum amount of Daconil Ultrex per growing season:

	oz./1,000 sq. ft.	lb./acre	lb. a.i./acre
Greens	32.5	88.5	73
Tees	23.0	63.0	52
Fairways and Roughs; Lawns around Commercial and Industrial Buildings; Collegiate and Professional Athletic Fields	11.6	31.5	26
All Other Turf	5.8	15.8	13

Spray Volumes:

For tees and greens, apply Daconil Ultrex in 90 to 450 gallons of water per acre (2 to 10 gallons of water per 1,000 sq. ft.).

For fairways and roughs, lawns around commercial and industrial buildings, and collegiate and professional athletic fields, apply Daconil Ultrex in 30 to 450 gallons of water per acre (0.7 to 10 gallons of water per 1,000 sq. ft.).

Sod Farms:

- Sod farm turf treated with Daconil Ultrex prior to harvest must be mechanically cut, rolled and palletized.

- Do not use for sod farms at application rates greater than 13 pounds of active ingredient, per acre, per year.
- Do not apply more than 15.8 lb./acre (5.8 oz./1,000 sq. ft.) of Daconil Ultrex per growing season (13 lb. a.i./acre) per growing season.
- The minimum re-treatment interval for single application rates up to **8.8 lb./acre** (3.25 oz./1,000 sq. ft.) of Daconil Ultrex (7.3 lb. a.i./acre) is 7 days.
- Do not apply more than one application of a rate greater than 8.8 lb./acre (3.25 oz./1,000 sq. ft.) of Daconil Ultrex (7.3 lb. a.i./acre) per growing season.
- The maximum single application rate is 8.8 lb./acre (3.25 oz./1,000 sq. ft.) of Daconil Ultrex (7.3 lb. a.i./acre).

Spray Volumes (Sod Farms):

Apply Daconil Ultrex in 30 to 450 gallons of water per acre (0.7 to 10 gallons of water per 1,000 sq. ft.).

Application Timing (All Turf):

Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and repeat applications as long as these conditions persist. Under severe disease conditions, use the highest rate and shortest interval corresponding with the application schedule selected from the table below.

Diseases Controlled Pathogen(s)	Application Interval (days)	Pre-Disease Rates	Post-Disease Rates
		oz. product/ 1,000 sq. ft.	oz. product/ 1,000 sq. ft.
Dollar Spot <i>Sclerotinia homeocarpa</i> <i>Lanzia</i> spp. <i>Moellerodiscus</i> spp.	7 to 10 7 to 21 14	1.0 ^a to 1.8 1.8 to 3.25 -	- - 3.7 to 5.03
Leaf Spot, Melting-Out, Brown Blight <i>Drechslera</i> spp. (including <i>D. poae</i> , <i>D. siccans</i>) <i>Bipolaris sorokiniana</i> . <i>Curvularia</i> spp.	7 to 10 7 to 21 14	1.8 1.8 to 3.25 -	- - 3.7 to 5.03
Brown Patch <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> <i>R. zeae</i> <i>R. cerealis</i>	7 to 14 14	1.8 to 3.25 -	- 3.7 to 5.03

Diseases Controlled Pathogen(s)	Application Interval (days)	Pre-Disease Rates	Post-Disease Rates
		oz. product/ 1,000 sq. ft.	oz. product/ 1,000 sq. ft.
Gray Leaf Spot <i>Pyricularia grisea</i> <i>P. oryzae</i>	7 to 10 14	1.8 to 3.25 -	- 3.7 to 5.03
Red Thread <i>Laetisaria fuciformis</i>	7 to 10 14	1.8 to 3.25 3.25 to 5.03	- 5.03
Anthracnose <i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i>	7 to 14 14	2.75 to 3.25 3.25 to 5.03	- -
Copper Spot <i>Gloeocercospora sorghi</i>	14	3.7 to 5.03	5.03
Stem Rust <i>Puccinia graminis</i>	14	3.7 to 5.03	5.03
Dichondra Leaf Spot (CA only) <i>Alternaria</i> spp.	14	3.7 to 5.03	5.03

continued...

Diseases Controlled Pathogen(s)	Application Interval (days)	Pre-Disease Rates	Post-Disease Rates
		oz. product/ 1,000 sq. ft.	oz. product/ 1,000 sq. ft.
Gray Snow Mold ^b <i>Typhula</i> spp.	30 ^c	5.03	-
Pink Snow Mold ^d Fusarium Patch <i>Microdochium nivale</i>	21 to 28 ^e	5.03	-
Algae (algal scum)	7 to 14	1.8 to 5.03	5.03

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

^bApply before snow cover in autumn in 2 to 10 gallons of carrier per 1,000 sq. ft.

^c*Tees and Greens*: If snow cover is intermittent or lacking during the winter, you may make a second application.

^dDo not apply on top of snow. Apply in combination with Banner MAXX®, Heritage®, Medallion® or with products containing iprodione.

^e*Tees and Greens*: If conditions are favorable for *Fusarium*, you may make a second application.

Conversion Chart for Turf Rates

oz. product/ 1,000 sq. ft.	lb. product/ acre	lb. a.i./ acre
1.0	2.7	2.2
1.8	4.9	4.0
2.75	7.5	6.2
3.25	8.8	7.3
3.7	10.1	8.3
5.03	13.7	11.3

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

Daconil Ultrex may be used to control certain diseases of container, bench, flat, plug, bed or field-grown ornamentals in greenhouses, shade-houses, outdoor nurseries, and residential and commercial landscapes.

Apply Daconil Ultrex at a rate of 1.4 pounds (1.16 lb. a.i.) per 100 gallons of water unless other directions are given in the tables below.

Do not apply more than 44 pounds Daconil Ultrex (36.4 lb. a.i.) per acre per growing season to field-grown ornamentals.

Apply in a spray to run-off, when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat applications at 7- to 14-day intervals until conditions are no longer favorable. During periods when conditions favor severe disease incidence, apply Daconil Ultrex at 7-day intervals. The minimum re-treatment interval is 7 days. Apply Daconil Ultrex when plants are dry or nearly dry.

Do not apply Daconil Ultrex through high pressure spray equipment.

Do not use mistblowers, cold fog, or other fogging application equipment when making applications of Daconil Ultrex in greenhouses.

Knock Out® and Double Delight roses can be sensitive to Daconil Ultrex applications, resulting in damage to foliage under certain growing conditions.

Do not eat edible parts from treated ornamental plants referred to in this Ornamental Plants section.

Table 1. Ornamentals recommended for treatment with Daconil Ultrex.

The numbers in parentheses refer to fungal diseases in Table 2 controlled by Daconil Ultrex.

Broadleaf Shrubs and Trees		
Andromeda (Pieris) (4)	Flowering Almond (1,2)	Oregon Grape (Mahonia) (6)
Ash (Fraxinus) (1)	Flowering Cherry (1,2)	Photinia (1)
Aspen (1)	Flowering Peach (1,2)	Poplar (1)
Azalea (1,2,4)	Flowering Plum (1,2)	Privet (Ligustrum) (1)
Buckeye, Horsechestnut (1)	Flowering Quince (1,2)	Rhododendron (1,2,4)
Cherry Laurel (1)	Hawthorn (1,6)	Sand Cherry (1,2)
Crabapple (1,6,8)	Holly (1)	Sequoia (1)
Dogwood (1)	Lilac (5)	Spiraea (1)
Eucalyptus (3)	Magnolia (1)	Sycamore, Planetree (1)
Euonymus (1)	Maple (1)	Viburnum (5)
Firethorn (Pyracantha) (1)	Mountain Laurel (1)	Walnut (Juglans) (1)
	Oak (red group only) (1,7)	

continued...

Table 1. Ornamentals recommended for treatment with Daconil Ultrex. (continued)

Flowering Plants ^a , Bulbs and Corms		
Arabian Violet (2)	Geranium (1,6)	Narcissus (1)
Begonia (1)	Gladiolus (1,2)	Pansy (1)
Caladium (1)	Hollyhock (6)	Petunia (1,4)
Camellia (2)	Hydrangea (foliage only) (1,6)	Phlox (1)
Carnation (1,2)	Iris (1,2)	Poinsettia ^b (1)
Chrysanthemum (1,2)	Iris, Bulbous (1)	Rose ^c (1)
Crocus (1)	Lily (1)	Statice (1)
Daffodil (1)	Lily, Asiatic (1)	Tulip (1)
Daisy (1)	Marigold (1)	Zinnia (1,5)

continued...

Foliage Plants		
Aglaonema (1)	Ficus (1)	Peperomia (1)
Areca Palm (1)	Lipstick Plant (1)	Philodendron (1,4)
Artemesia (1)	Ming Aralia (1)	Prayer Plant (Maranta) (1)
Dumbcane (Diffenbachia) (1)	Oyster Plant (Rhoeo) (1)	Syngonium (1)
Dracaena (1)		Zebra Plant (Aphelandra) (1)
Fatsia (Aralia) (1)	Parlor Palm (Chamaedorea) (1)	

^aAvoid applications during bloom period on plants where flower injury is unacceptable.

^bDiscontinue applications prior to bract formation; phytotoxicity is possible on the bracts.

^cUse 1 pound Daconil Ultrex (0.825 lb. a.i.) per 100 gallons of water.

Table 2. Diseases Controlled with Daconil Ultrex

1. Leaf Spots/Foliar Blights		
Actinopelte leaf spot	Coryneum blight (shothole)	Mycosphaerella ray blight
Alternaria leaf spot/leaf blight	Curvularia leaf spot	Myrothecium leaf spot, brown rot
Anthracnose leaf blotch, spot	Cylindrosporium leaf spot	Nematostoma leaf blight
Anthracnose (Discula) blight	Dactylaria leaf spot	Phyllosticta leaf spot
Ascochyta blight	Didymellina leaf spot	Ramularia leaf spot
Bipolaris (Helminthosporium) leaf spot	Drechslera leaf spot	Rhizoctonia web blight
Black spot on roses	Fabraea (Entomosporium) leaf spot	Septoria leaf spot
Botrytis leaf spot, leaf blight	Fusarium leaf spot	Sphaeropsis leaf spot
Cephalosporium leaf spot	Gloeosporium black leaf spot	Stagonospora leaf scorch
Cercospora leaf spot	Ink spot (Drechslera)	Tan leaf spot (Curvularia)
Cercosporidium leaf spot	Marssonina leaf spot	Volutella leaf blight
Corynespora leaf spot	Monilinia blossom blight, twig blight	

2. Flower Spots/Blights		
Botrytis flower spot, flower blight	Monilinia blossom blight	Rhizopus blossom blight
Curvularia flower spot	Ovulinia flower blight	Sclerotinia flower blight
3. Cyindrocladium Stem Canker		
4. Phytophthora Leaf Blight, Dieback		
5. Powdery Mildews		
<i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>	<i>Microsphaera</i> spp.	
6. Rusts		
<i>Gymnosporangium</i> spp.	<i>Pucciniastrum hydrangeae</i>	<i>Puccinia</i> spp.
7. Taphrina Blister		
8. Scab (<i>Venturia inaequalis</i>)		

Plant Safety

Daconil Ultrex has been shown to be safe when applied at the recommended rates to the ornamental plants listed in the following tables. However, due to the large number of genera, species and varieties of ornamental and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to Daconil Ultrex. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether Daconil Ultrex can be used safely on genera, species, or varieties of ornamental and nursery plants not specified on this label. The professional user should conduct small scale testing at the recommended rates to ensure plant safety prior to broad scale commercial use on plant genera and species not listed in this label. Applications made during bloom may damage flowers and/or fruits.

Do not apply Daconil Ultrex to either green or variegated Pittosporum or to Schefflera, as multiple applications may cause phytotoxic responses.

Do not apply Daconil Ultrex to ferns.

Table 3. The following ornamental plant species that have been tested with Daconil Ultrex at recommended rates did not exhibit phytotoxicity.

Common Name	
Aechmea	Golden Pothos, Scindapsus
Aluminum Plant	Impatiens
Aster	Jade Plant
Baby's Breath	Japanese Holly
Birdsnest Sansevieria	Natal Plum
Bleeding Heart	Norfolk Island Pine
Bougainvillea	Peacock Plant
Caladium	Piggy-Back Plant
Chinese Holly	Purple Passion Vine
Christmas Cactus	Silver-Nerve Plant
Croton	Spineless Yucca
False Aralia	Ti Plant
Flame Violet	Venus Fly Trap
Gerbera Daisy	Wax Plant

Bulb and Corm Dip

Daconil Ultrex may be used to control bulb and corm diseases of ornamental flowering plants.

CROP	DISEASES	Lbs. Product per 100 Gal.*	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Caladium Crocus Daffodils Iris Lily (bulb) Tulips	Basal Rot Neck Rot Other bulb rot diseases caused by: <i>Mucor</i> spp. <i>Zygorrhynchus</i> spp. <i>Rhizopus</i> spp. <i>Curvularia</i> spp. <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>	2.5 to 5.0	Dip bulbs from 15 minutes up to 4 hours prior to planting. Add the recommended diluted mixture of Daconil Ultrex to the dip tanks to maintain dip solution at levels needed to achieve complete bulb coverage.
Gladiolus	<i>Botrytis</i> spp. <i>Curvularia</i> spp.	2.5	Recharge dip tanks with 0.3 lb. product per 20,000 corms. Treat corms once before storage and once before planting. Allow to drain and dry before handling corms.

Application of Dip Tank Treatment Water: Spent dip tank treatment water may be applied using ground equipment to bulb fields for basal, neck or other bulb rots.

Do not apply more than 36.4 lb. chlorothalonil per acre per year.

CONIFERS

Use on conifers is limited to the uses and sites listed in the conifer disease and rate table below.

Do not apply to forests.

Apply Daconil Ultrex in sufficient water (minimum of 10 gallons per acre) and with proper calibration to obtain uniform coverage of tree canopy.

Application with ground equipment is preferable to aerial application because ground applications generally give better coverage of the tree canopy.

Aerial application is allowed only for Christmas tree and bough production plantations and tree seed orchards.

When concentrate sprays are used or when treating immature trees, the lower rate of Daconil Ultrex listed may be used.

Do not apply more than 20 pounds of Daconil Ultrex (16.5 lb. a.i.) per acre during each growing season.

Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas.

Do not use on blue spruce.

Application:

Do not apply Daconil Ultrex through high-pressure spray equipment.

CROP	DISEASES (Pathogen)	Lbs. Product (lbs. a.i.)/A	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Conifers Nursery beds Christmas tree and bough production plantations	Swiss needlecast (<i>Phaeocryptopus gaeumannii</i>) Interior needle blight (<i>Mycosphaerella</i> spp. and <i>Phaeocryptopus nudus</i>)	2.5 to 5.0 (2.1 to 4.1)	Minimum Application Plan: Make one application in the spring when new shoot growth is 1/2 to 2 inches in length. Under high disease pressure, a second application may be made 10-14 days after the first application. When using aerial applications, use the highest rate.
Tree seed orchards	Scleroderris canker (<i>Gremmeniella abietina</i>) Swiss needlecast (<i>P. gaeumannii</i>) Interior needle blight (<i>Mycosphaerella</i> spp. and <i>Phaeocryptopus nudus</i>)	1.25 to 2.5 (1.0 to 2.1)	Multiple Application Plan: Make the first application in spring when new shoot growth is 1/2 to 2 inches in length. Make additional applications at 3- to 4-week intervals until conditions no longer favor disease development. For use in nursery beds, apply the highest rate specified on a 3-week schedule. When using aerial applications, use the highest rate.

CROP	DISEASES (Pathogen)	Lbs. Product (lbs. a.i.)/A	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Conifers (continued) Conifers in landscapes of golf courses and around residential, institutional, public, commercial and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas and athletic fields	Sirococcus tip blight (<i>S. conigenus</i>)	1.8 to 3.2 (1.5 to 2.6)	Multiple Application Plan: Make the first application in spring when new shoot growth is 1/2 to 2 inches in length. Make additional applications at 3- to 4-week intervals until conditions no longer favor disease development. For use in nursery beds, apply the highest rate specified on a 3-week schedule. When using aerial applications, use the highest rate.
	Rhizosphaera needlecast (<i>Rhizosphaera</i> spp.) Scirrhia brown spot (<i>Mycosphaerella</i> <i>dearnessii</i>)	5.0 (4.1)	
	Cyclaneusma and Lophodermium needlecast	2.5 to 5.0 (2.1 to 4.1)	Apply in early spring prior to budbreak. Repeat applica- tions at approximately 6- to 8-week intervals, until spore release ceases in late fall. Apply monthly during periods of frequent rainfall, and where Lophodermium infections occur during dormancy (Pacific Northwest). During drought periods, applications may be suspended, then resumed upon next occurrence of needle wetness.

continued...

CROP	DISEASES (Pathogen)	Lbs. Product (lbs. a.i.)/A	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Conifers (continued)	Rhabdocline needlecast	1.4 to 2.5 (1.1 to 2.1)	Apply at budbreak and repeat at 3- to 4-week intervals until needles are fully elongated and conditions no longer favor disease development. In plantations of mixed provenance, or when irregular budbreak occurs, apply weekly until all trees have broken bud, then every 3 to 4 weeks as specified above. In nursery beds, use the high rate on a 3-week schedule.
	Botrytis seedling blight	1.4 to 2.5 (1.1 to 2.1)	Begin applications in nursery beds when seedlings are 4 inches tall and when cool, moist conditions favor disease development. Make additional applications at 7- to 14-day intervals as long as disease favorable conditions persist.
	Phoma twig blight		
	Weir's cushion rust (Chrysomyxa weirii)	5.0 (4.1)	Begin applications when 10% of buds have broken and twice thereafter at 7- to 10-day intervals.

FRUIT TREES (Apricot, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Plum and Prune) and NUT TREES (Almond, Filbert, and Pistachio)

Daconil Ultrex may be applied by ground application to listed fruit and nut trees in production nurseries, gardens, and landscapes to control certain diseases.

Apply Daconil Ultrex in sufficient water and with proper calibration to obtain uniform coverage of tree canopy. For fruit and nut trees, the maximum volume is 300 gallons per acre unless indicated otherwise in the specific use directions. Apply by ground equipment only.

Follow pre-harvest interval following applications prior to consuming fruits, nuts, or other produce from the treated areas.

Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas.

CROP	DISEASES (Pathogen)	Lbs Product Per (lbs. a.i. per)		APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
		Acre	100 Gal.*	
Almonds	Blossom blight/brown rot (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)	3.6 (3.0)	1.2 (1.0)	Use water volumes of 20 to 300 gallons per acre. For blossom blight, begin application at popcorn (pink bud) and follow with an application at full bloom. If weather is still conducive for disease development, another application may be made at petal fall. For control of shothole, make an application in the autumn at leaf fall. In the spring, make the first application at budbreak, followed by an application at shuck split to control nut infections and to control scab.
	Shot hole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>)			
	Scab (<i>Venturia carpophila</i>)			
<p>Specific Use Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 22.8 pounds Daconil Ultrex (18.75 lb. a.i.) per acre during each growing season (leaf fall through shuck split). Do not apply within 150 days of harvest. 				

CROP	DISEASES (Pathogen)	Lbs Product Per (lbs. a.i. per)		APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
		Acre	100 Gal.*	
Filberts (Hazelnuts)	Eastern filbert blight (<i>Anisogramma anomala</i>)	3.6 (3.0)	1.2 (1.0)	Use a water volume of 20 to 300 gallons per acre. Begin applications at the onset of disease or when weather conditions favor disease development. Make applications on a 14- to 28-day schedule, using the shorter interval under heavy disease pressure (the minimum re-treatment interval is 14 days).

Specific Use Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 11 pounds Daconil Ultrex (9 lb. a.i.) per acre during each growing season.
- Do not apply within 120 days of harvest.
- Do not apply through irrigation.
- Do not apply with oils, other pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers.
- Do not apply within one week of an oil-based pesticide application.

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CROP	DISEASES (Pathogen)	Lbs Product Per (lbs. a.i. per)		APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
		Acre	100 Gal.*	
Apricot Cherry Nectarine Peach Plum Prune	Leaf curl (<i>Taphrina deformans</i>)	2.8 to 3.8 (2.3 to 3.1)	0.9 to 1.25 (0.75 to 1.0)	For best control of both diseases, apply at leaf fall in late autumn, using sufficient water and proper sprayer calibration to obtain uniform coverage. When conditions favor high disease levels, use the high rate of application and apply once or twice more in mid to late winter before budswell. If the leaf fall application is not practical, application of Daconil Ultrex for control of leaf curl may be made at any time prior to budswell the following spring. Where shothole occurs, also apply at budbreak to protect newly emerging leaves and at shuck split to prevent fruit infections.
	Shot hole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>)			
	Lacy (russet) scab (plum/prune)	2.8 to 3.8 (2.3 to 3.1)	0.9 to 1.25 (0.75 to 1.0)	Make one application at popcorn (pink, red or early white bud) and a second application at full bloom. If weather conditions favor disease development, make an additional application at petal fall.
	Brown rot blossom blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)			

CROP	DISEASES (Pathogen)	Lbs Product Per (lbs. a.i. per)		APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
		Acre	100 Gal.*	
Apricot Cherry Nectarine Peach Plum Prune <i>(continued)</i>	Cherry leaf spot <i>(Blumeriella jaapii)</i> Scab <i>(Cladosporium carpophilum)</i> Black knot (cherry, plum) <i>(Apiosporina morbosa)</i>	2.8 to 3.8 (2.3 to 3.1)	0.9 to 1.25 (0.75 to 1.0)	In addition to the bloom application listed above, make one application at shuck split. Do not apply Daconil Ultrex after shuck split and before harvest. If additional disease control is needed before harvest, use another registered fungicide. For control of cherry leaf spot after harvest, make one application to foliage within 7 days after fruit is removed. In orchards with a history of high leaf spot incidence, make a second application 10-14 days later.
Specific Use Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 18.8 pounds of Daconil Ultrex (15.5 lb. a.i.) per acre during each growing season. Daconil Ultrex may be applied the day of harvest. The minimum re-treatment interval is 10 days. 				

continued...

CROP	DISEASES (Pathogen)	Lbs Product Per (lbs. a.i. per)		APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
		Acre	100 Gal.*	
Pistachio	Botryosphaeria blight (<i>B. dothidea</i>)	5.4 (4.5)	2.7 (2.2)	Use a water volume of 20 to 200 gallons per acre. Make the first application at the beginning of the blossom period followed by an application at full bloom. Make additional applications as required on a 28-day schedule (the minimum re-treatment interval is 28 days). For Septoria and Botrytis, use the higher rate if disease pressure is severe.
	Suppression: Alternaria late blight (<i>A. alternata</i>)			
	Septoria leaf spot (<i>S. pistacina</i>) Botrytis blight (<i>B. cinerea</i>)	3.6 to 5.4 (3.0 to 4.5)	1.8 to 2.7 (1.5 to 2.2)	NOTE: Use of this product may result in speckling or reddening of the fruit hull (epicarp). This effect is superficial and has not resulted in any change in nut quality.
Specific Use Restrictions:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 27 pounds of Daconil Ultrex (22.5 lb. a.i.) per season. • Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. 				

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

Store in a dry place.



Pesticide Disposal

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

Container Handling

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or 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.

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

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