

Group

BM01

Fungicide

TIMOREX[®] ACT[®]

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Tea Tree Oil..... 12.5%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:**TOTAL:**..... 87.5%This product contains 0.949 lb. tea tree oil per gallon..... **100.0%**

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 On Skin Or Clothing

- 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.

If Inhaled

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

HOT LINE NUMBER

**Poison Control – National Capital Poison Center 24 hours, 365 days/year
1-800-222-1222**

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN – No special antidote. Treat symptomatically and supportively.

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

See inside booklet for Precautionary Statements, Directions for Use,
and Storage and Disposal

EPA Reg. No.: 86182-3-88783

EPA Establishment No.: 90464-ISR-001

Manufactured for:

Stockton (Israel) Ltd.
P.O. Box 3517, 17 Ha'Mefalsim St.
Petach Tikva, 4951447, Israel

stk
bio-ag technologies



SUMMIT AGRO

Marketed by:

Summit Agro USA, LLC
240 Leigh Farm Road, Suite 415
Durham, NC 27707

Net Contents: 1 Gallon

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS – CAUTION: Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing (dust, vapor, or spray mist). Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Avoid contact with skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Wear protective clothing and gloves.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Mixers and loaders must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt
- Long pants
- Socks with shoes
- Waterproof gloves including barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils, and viton ≥ 14 mils
- Protective eyewear

Applicators must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt
- Long pants
- Socks with shoes

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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS: Users should remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is harmful to aquatic invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. For terrestrial uses: **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean highwater mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash waters.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible. DO NOT use or store near heat or open flame.

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 requirement specific to your State or Tribe, consult the State/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. 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 **4 hours**.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water, is: coveralls, waterproof gloves, shoes plus socks, and protective eyewear.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Resistance Management

For resistance management, please note that **Timorex Act** contains a Group BM01 fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **Timorex Act** and other Group BM01 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:

- Make no more than 2 sequential applications of **Timorex Act** before alternating with a fungicide with a different mode of action.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicide from 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.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact the Stockton (Israel) Limited representative in the U.S., Summit Agro, at www.summitagro-usa.com. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Timorex Act is for the prevention and control of plant diseases on horticultural and agricultural crops. Use **Timorex Act** to prevent and control diseases including Powdery mildew, Downy mildew, Early and late blight, Sour rot, Rice grain complex, Brown leaf spot, Black sigatoka, and diseases caused by *Sclerotinia*, *Botrytis*, *Fusarium*, *Rhizoctonia*, *Cladosporium*, *Colletotrichum*, *Cercospora* and several bacterial species.

USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

The maximum seasonal use rate is 0.89 lb. ai/acre per season (120 fl. oz. **Timorex Act**/acre/season). The maximum application rate is 0.259 lb. ai/acre/application (35 fl. oz. **Timorex Act**/acre/application).

MIXING DIRECTIONS:

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE. Fill tank with half the water, then add **Timorex Act** and agitate. Add remaining water. When entire volume of water has been added, thoroughly agitate mix before making application. Use solution within 24 hours. It is possible to mix **Timorex Act** with other pesticides. 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 DIRECTIONS

GROUND APPLICATION:

DO NOT spray in temperatures above 95°F (35°C). **DO NOT** apply more than 0.89 lb. ai/acre per season (120 fl. oz. **Timorex Act**/acre/season).

Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease. Early treatment prevents diseases from developing. When using **Timorex Act** in a spray program, **DO NOT** apply **Timorex Act** within 7 days of sulfur, captan or chlorothalonil products.

Apply **Timorex Act** in the greenhouse, nursery or field using conventional equipment as a spray, or drench to the point of saturation. Good coverage and wetting of the foliage is required. Use enough spray solution to completely penetrate the leaf canopy and both cover the top and underside of all leaves until runoff. The amount of spray solution to apply will vary depending on the type of crop. Most crops will require up to 100 gallons of spray per acre. Use no less than 20 gallons per acre carrier, unless specified in detailed use instructions in the Crop Table. If using more than 500 gallons per acre carrier, use higher labeled rates of **Timorex Act**. Prepare enough solution based on plant density and soil conditions to ensure thorough coverage. Reapply at 7-30 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest.

Timorex Act can be applied using the following equipment: tractor-mounted boom, airblast, high clearance, hose-end, backpack*, and other pressurized sprayers*; or hand-held sprayers*; water wheel and other drench applicators; and shank or other soil injection method. Thorough coverage of all foliage is essential for effective disease control or suppression. To achieve good coverage, use proper spray pressure, gallons per acre, nozzles, nozzle spacing and ground speed. Consult spray nozzle and accessory catalogues for specific information on proper equipment calibration.

*Not for use in California.

DRENCH APPLICATION:

Mix 1 - 2 fluid ounces of **Timorex Act** per 10 gallons of water and apply as a drench or coarse spray to soil or other growing media in pots, flats, plugs, trays, or planting beds, for control or suppression of soil borne diseases of seedlings, cuttings, bedding plants, and transplants (including vegetables and other transplanted food crops). Make first application at or immediately before seeding, sticking, germination, or transplanting. Repeat applications every 7-14 days as needed.

DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

COMPATIBILITY:

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. It is always advisable to conduct a spray compatibility test when you plan to mix this product with other products. To determine the physical compatibility of this product with other products, use a jar test. Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to approximately one quart of water with agitation. Add dry formulations first, then flowables, and then emulsifiable concentrates last. After thorough mixing, allow this mixture to stand for 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be readily remixed, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for adding products to the spray tank. Use tank-mix combinations on a small number of plants before treating large areas, as crop sensitivity to these mixtures may vary.

Timorex Act has been evaluated for phytotoxicity on a variety of crops under various normal growing conditions. However, testing all crop varieties, in all mixtures and combinations is not feasible. Prior to treating entire crop, test a small portion of the crop for sensitivity.

Use **Timorex Act** on the foliage and fruit of the following agricultural commodities and horticultural crops:

Open Field Crops

Crop	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Application Instructions
Berries Group: Crop Group 13-07 Amur river grape Aronia berry Bayberry Bearberry Blackberry Blueberry, highbush Blueberry, lowbush Buffalo currant Buffaloberry Che Chilean guava Chokeberry Cloudberry Cranberry Currant, black Currant, red Elderberry European barberry Gooseberry Grapes (wine, table and raisin) Highbush cranberry Honeysuckle, edible Huckleberry Jostaberry Juneberry Kiwi fruit Lingonberry Maypop Mountain pepper berries Mulberry Muntries Native currant Partridgeberry Phalsa Pincherry Raspberry, black and red Riberry Salal Schisandra berry Sea buckthorn Serviceberry Strawberry Wild raspberry Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	Foliar Diseases: Angular leaf spot (<i>Xanthomonas fragariae</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>) Bacterial canker (<i>Pseudomonas</i> spp.) Bacterial canker of Kiwi fruit (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> v. <i>actinidiae</i>) Botrytis, Botrytis bunch rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora sparsa</i>) Eutypa (<i>Eutypa lata</i>) Leaf rust (<i>Pucciniastrum vaccinii</i>) Leaf spot (<i>Cercospora fragariae</i>) Leather rot (<i>Phytophthora cactorum</i>) Mummy berry (<i>Monilinia vaccinii-corymbosi</i>) Powdery mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i> , <i>Phomopsis viticola</i>) Rhizopus rot (<i>Rhizopus stolonifera</i>) Sour rot complex Soil-borne Diseases: Armillaria root rot (<i>Armillaria mellea</i>) Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases (<i>Pythium</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> , <i>Sclerotinia</i> , <i>Verticillium</i> spp.)	13 – 35 (0.1 – 0.26)	Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease. Use higher rates under increased disease pressure. Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest. For best effect from soil treatments, make an application at or near planting or transplanting, followed by applications every 14-28 days.

Crop	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Application Instructions
Citrus Fruit: Crop Group 10-10 Calamondin Citron Grapefruit Kumquat Lemon Lime Mandarin Orange (sour and sweet) Pummelo Satsuma Mandarin Tangerine Uniq fruit Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these	Alternaria leaf and Fruit spot (<i>Alternaria citri</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i> , <i>C. gloeosporioides</i>) Cercospora leaf spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Post bloom fruit drop (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>) Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.)	13 – 35 (0.1 – 0.26)	Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on 7-14 day intervals. Under conditions that favor severe epidemics, the higher rates and shorter intervals should be used. Re-apply as needed throughout the season for preventative control up until 48 hours prior to harvest. An adjuvant should be added at specified rates.
Pome Fruits: Crop Group 11-10 Apple Azarole Crabapple Loquat Mayhaw Hook & Arn. Medlar Pear Asian Pear Quince Chinese Quince Japanese Quince Tejocote Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	Foliar Diseases: Alternaria Blotch (<i>Alternaria mali</i>) Apple Scab (<i>Venturia inaequalis</i>) Bitter Rot (<i>Glomerella cingulata</i> , <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Black Rot, frog-eye leafspot and canker (<i>Botryosphaeria obtusa</i>) Bot Rot (<i>Botryosphaeria dothidea</i>) Brooks Fruit Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella pomi</i>) Bull's Eye Rot (<i>Neofabraea</i> spp.) Flyspeck (<i>Schizothyrium pomi</i>) Moldy Core and Core Rot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>Cladosporium</i> spp.) Pear Scab (<i>Venturia pirina</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Podosphaera leucotricha</i>) White Rot (<i>Botryosphaeria</i> spp.)	14 – 23 (0.104 – 0.169)	Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease. Use higher rates under increased disease pressure. Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control. PHI: 14 days.

Crop	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Application Instructions
Stone Fruits: Crop Group 12-12 Apricot Japanese Apricot Capulin Black Cherry Nanking Cherry Sweet Cherry Tart Cherry Chinese Jujube Nectarine Peach Plum American Plum Beach Plum Chanda Plum Cherry Plum Chickasaw Plum Damson Plum Japanese Plum Klamath Plum Prune Plum Plumcot Sloe Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	Foliar Diseases: <i>Alternaria</i> Spot/Fruit Rot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) <i>Anthracnose</i> (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) <i>Bacterial Canker</i> (<i>Pseudomonas</i> spp.) <i>Bacterial Spot</i> (<i>Pseudomonas</i> spp.) <i>Brown Rot, Blossom Blight and Fruit Rot</i> (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.) <i>Cercospora</i> Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) <i>Cherry Leaf Spot</i> (<i>Blumeriella jaapii</i>) <i>Gray Mold</i> (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) <i>Jacket Rot, Green Fruit Rot</i> (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i> , <i>Monilinia</i> spp., <i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>) <i>Powdery Mildew</i> (<i>Podosphaera</i> spp., <i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i>) <i>Rusty Spot</i> (<i>Podosphaera leucotricha</i>) <i>Scab</i> (<i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i>) <i>Shot Hole</i> (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>)	14 – 30 (0.104 – 0.221)	<p>Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease.</p> <p>Use higher rates under increased disease pressure.</p> <p>Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest.</p>

Crop	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Application Instructions
Bulb Vegetables: Crop Group 3-07 Chive, fresh leaves Chive, Chinese, fresh leaves Daylily, bulb Elegans hosta Fritillaria, bulb Fritillaria, leaves Garlic, bulb Garlic, great headed, bulb Garlic, serpent, bulb Kurra Lady's leek Leek <i>Allium porrum</i> L. Leek, wild Onion, Beltsville bunching Onion, bulb Onion, Chinese, bulb Onion, fresh Onion, green Onion, macrostem Onion, pearl Onion, potato, bulb Onion, tree, tops Onion, Welsh, tops Shallot, bulb Shallot, fresh leaves Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	Foliar Diseases: Botrytis neck rot, Botrytis leaf blight (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.) Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora</i> spp.) Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Purple blotch (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Rust (<i>Puccinia porri</i>) White rot (<i>Sclerotium cepivorum</i>) Stemphylium leaf blight (<i>Stemphylium vesicarium</i>) Soil-borne Diseases: Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by <i>Pythium</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> , <i>Sclerotinia</i> or <i>Verticillium</i> spp.	13 – 35 (0.1 – 0.26)	Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease. Use higher rates under increased disease pressure. Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest. For best effect from soil treatments, make an application at or near planting or transplanting, followed by applications every 14-28 days.

Crop	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Application Instructions
Cereal Grains: Crop Group 15 Barley Buckwheat Corn Millet (pearl and proso) Oats Popcorn Rice Rye Sorghum Teosinte Triticale Wheat Wild rice	Foliar Diseases: Aggregate sheath spot (<i>Rhizoctonia oryzae-sathia</i>) Bacteria blight or streak (<i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.) Blast (<i>Piricularia oryzae</i>) Brown leaf spot (<i>Bipolaris oryzae</i>) Downy mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora humuli</i>) Fusarium head blight (<i>Fusarium graminearum</i>) Grain fungi complex (<i>Cercospora oryzae</i>) Leaf spots (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>) Sheath blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Sheath spot (<i>Rhizoctonia oryzae</i>) Smut (<i>Tilletia barclayana</i>) Southern leaf blight (<i>Bipolaris maydis</i> , <i>Cochliobolus heterostrophus</i> , <i>Helminthosporium maydis</i>) Stem rots (<i>Magnaporthe</i> spp. <i>Sclerotium</i> spp.) Soil-borne Diseases: Bakanae (<i>Gibberella fujikuroi</i>) Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases (<i>Pythium</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> , <i>Sclerotinia</i> , <i>Verticillium</i> spp.)	7 – 35 (0.05 – 0.26)	<p>Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease.</p> <p>Use higher rates under increased disease pressure.</p> <p>Re-apply at 7-30 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest.</p> <p>For Rice blast, use Timorex Act in mixtures with other fungicides registered for that use.</p> <p>For best effect from soil treatments, make an application at or near planting or transplanting. In high disease pressure, follow with applications every 14-28 days.</p>

Crop	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Application Instructions
Hops	<p>Foliar Diseases: Downy mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora humuli</i>) Powdery mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i>)</p> <p>Soil-borne Diseases: Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases (<i>Pythium</i>, <i>Rhizoctonia</i>, <i>Fusarium</i>, <i>Phytophthora</i>, <i>Sclerotinia</i>, <i>Verticillium</i> spp.)</p>	13 – 35 (0.1 – 0.26)	<p>Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease.</p> <p>Use lower rates when the plant is smaller (before wire touch). Use higher rates when the crop is larger (after wire touch) or under increased disease pressure.</p> <p>Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest.</p> <p>For downy mildew, use Timorex Act in mixtures with other fungicides registered for that use.</p> <p>For best effect from soil treatments, make an application at or near planting. In high disease pressure, follow with applications every 14-28 days.</p>

Crop	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Application Instructions
Cucurbit Vegetables: Crop Group 9 Chayote (fruit) Chinese waxgourd Citron melon Cucumber Gherkin Gourd, edible Momordica spp.: Balsam Apple Balsam Pear Bitter Melon Chinese Cucumber Muskmelon (hybrids and/or cultivars of <i>Cucumis melo</i>), including: True Cantaloupe Cantaloupe Casaba Crenshaw Melon Acten Pershaw Melon Honeydew Melon Honey Balls Mango Melon Persian Melon Pineapple Melon Santa Claus Melon Snake Melon Pumpkin Summer Squash: Crookneck Squash Scallop Squash Straightneck Squash Vegetable Marrow Zucchini Winter Squash: Acorn Squash Butternut Squash Calabaza Hubbard Squash Spaghetti Squash Watermelon Cultivars, hybrids and/or varieties of <i>Citrullus lanatus</i>	Foliar Diseases: Downy mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>) Gray mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) Gummy stem blight (<i>Didymella bryoniae</i> , <i>Phoma cucurbitacearum</i>) Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>) (<i>Sphaerotheca fuliginea</i>) Soil-borne Diseases: Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases (<i>Pythium</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> , <i>Sclerotinia</i> , <i>Verticillium</i> spp.)	13 – 35 (0.1 – 0.26)	<p>Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease.</p> <p>With particularly hairy leaved crops, use a surfactant to ensure thorough coverage. Use higher rates under increased disease pressure.</p> <p>Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest.</p> <p>For best effect from soil treatments, make an application at or near planting or transplanting. In high disease pressure, follow with applications every 14-28 days.</p>

Crop	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Application Instructions
Fruiting Vegetables: Crop Group 8-10 African eggplant Bush tomato Cocona Currant tomato Eggplant Garden huckleberry Goji berry Groundcherry Martynia Naranjilla Okra Pea eggplant Pepino Pepper, bell Pepper, non-bell Roselle Scarlet eggplant Sunberry Tomatillo Tomato Tree tomato Cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these	Foliar Diseases: Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Bacterial canker (<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i>) Bacterial speck (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>) Bacterial spot (<i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.) Early blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>) Gray leaf spot (<i>Stemphylium</i> spp.) Gray mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) Leaf mold (<i>Cladosporium fulvum</i>) Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp., <i>Leveillula taurica</i> , <i>Oidiopsis taurica</i> , <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.) Southern bacterial wilt (<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>) Target spot (<i>Corynespora cassiicola</i>) Soil-borne Diseases: Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases (<i>Pythium</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> , <i>Sclerotinia</i> , <i>Verticillium</i> spp.)	13 – 35 (0.1 – 0.26)	<p>Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease. Use higher rates under increased disease pressure.</p> <p>Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest.</p> <p>For best effect from soil treatments, make an application at or near planting or transplanting. In high disease pressure, follow with applications every 14-28 days.</p>
Grass Seed Production Crops	Foliar Diseases: Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Rust (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.) Soil-borne Diseases: Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases (<i>Pythium</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> , <i>Sclerotinia</i> , <i>Verticillium</i> spp.)	13 – 35 (0.1 – 0.26)	<p>Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease.</p> <p>Use higher rates under increased disease pressure.</p> <p>Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest.</p> <p>For best effect from soil treatments, make an application at or near planting or transplanting. In high disease pressure, follow with applications every 14-28 days.</p>

Crop	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Application Instructions
Brassica Leafy Vegetables: Crop Group 4-16 Amaranth, Chinese Amaranth, leafy Arugula Aster, Indian Blackjack Broccoli, Chinese Broccoli raab Cabbage, Abyssinian Cabbage, Chinese, bok choy Cabbage, seakale Cat's whiskers Cham-chwi Cham-na-mul Chervil, fresh leaves Chippilin Chrysanthemum, garland Cilantro, fresh leaves Collards Corn salad Cosmos Cress, garden Cress, upland Dandelion, leaves Dang-gwi, leaves Dillweed Dock Dol-nam-mul Ebolo Endive Escarole Fameflower Feather cockscomb Good King Henry Hanover salad Huauzontle Jute, leaves Kale Lettuce, bitter Lettuce, head Lettuce, leaf Maca, leaves Mizuna Mustard greens Orach	Foliar Diseases: Anthracnose (<i>Microdochium panattonianum</i>) Bacterial blights (<i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.) Bacterial leaf spot (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>) Cercospora leaf spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Downy mildew (<i>Bremia lactucae</i>) (<i>Peronospora</i> spp.) Gray mold (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.) Pink rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>) Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>) Sclerotinia head and leaf drop (<i>Sclerotinia minor</i> , <i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>) White rust (<i>Albugo occidentalis</i>) Soil-borne Diseases: Bottom rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases (<i>Pythium</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> , <i>Sclerotinia</i> , <i>Verticillium</i> spp.)	13 – 35 (0.1 – 0.26)	Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease. Use higher rates under increased disease pressure. Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest. For best effect from soil treatments, make an application at or near planting or transplanting. In high disease pressure, follow with applications every 7-28 days.

(continued)

Crop	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Application Instructions
Brassica Leafy Vegetables: Crop Group 4-16 (continued) Parsley, fresh leaves Plantain, buckthorn Primrose, English Purslane, garden Purslane, winter Radicchio Radish, leaves Rape greens Rocket, wild Shepherd's purse Spinach Spinach, Malabar Spinach, New Zealand Spinach, tanier Swiss chard Turnip greens Violet, Chinese, leaves Watercress Cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities	Foliar Diseases: Anthracnose (<i>Microdochium panattonianum</i>) Bacterial blights (<i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.) Bacterial leaf spot (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>) Cercospora leaf spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Downy mildew (<i>Bremia lactucae</i>) (<i>Peronospora</i> spp.) Gray mold (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.) Pink rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>) Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>) Sclerotinia head and leaf drop (<i>Sclerotinia minor</i> , <i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>) White rust (<i>Albugo occidentalis</i>) Soil-borne Diseases: Bottom rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases (<i>Pythium</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> , <i>Sclerotinia</i> , <i>Verticillium</i> spp.)	13 – 35 (0.1 – 0.26)	Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease. Use higher rates under increased disease pressure. Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest. For best effect from soil treatments, make an application at or near planting or transplanting. In high disease pressure, follow with applications every 7-28 days.

Crop	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Application Instructions
Legume Vegetables: Crop Group 6 Bean (<i>Lupinus</i> spp.), including: Grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin Bean (<i>Phaseolus</i> spp.), including: Adzuki bean, asparagus bean, blackeyed pea, catjang, Chinese longbean, cowpea, Crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd bean, yardlong bean Broad bean (fava bean) Chickpea (garbanzo bean) Guar Jackbean Lablab bean Lentil Pea (<i>Pisum</i> spp.), including: Dwarf pea, edible-pod pea, English pea, field pea, garden pea, green pea, snow pea, sugar snap pea Pigeon pea Soybean Soybean (immature seed) Sword bean	Foliar Diseases: Bacterial Pustule (<i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.) Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora</i> spp.) Gray mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) Leaf spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp., <i>Microspora diffusa</i>) White mold (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>) Soil-borne Diseases: Aphanomyces root rot (<i>Aphanomyces</i> spp.) Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases (<i>Pythium</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> , <i>Sclerotinia</i> , <i>Verticillium</i> spp.)	13 – 35 (0.1 – 0.26)	Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease. Use higher rates under increased disease pressure. Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest. For best effect from soil treatments, make an application at or near planting or transplanting. In high disease pressure, follow with applications every 7-28 days.

Crop	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Application Instructions
Peanuts	<p>Foliar Diseases: <i>Alternaria</i> leaf blight (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Bacterial diseases (<i>Pseudomonas solanacearum</i>) Botrytis blight (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.) Cercospora leaf spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Powdery mildew (<i>Oidium arachidis</i>) Scab (<i>Sphaceloma arachidis</i>) Sclerotinia blight (<i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.) Web blotch (<i>Phoma arachidicola</i>)</p> <p>Soil-borne Diseases: Aspergillus crown rot (<i>Aspergillus</i> spp.) Cylindrocladium black rot (<i>Cylindrocladium</i> spp.) Damping off (<i>Fusarium</i> spp., <i>Pythium</i> spp., <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp., <i>Rhizopus</i> spp.) White mold (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)</p>	13 – 35 (0.1 – 0.26)	<p>Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease. Use higher rates under increased disease pressure.</p> <p>Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest.</p> <p>For best effect from soil treatments, make an application at or near planting. In high disease pressure, follow with applications every 7-28 days.</p>

Crop	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Application Instructions
Root and Tuber Vegetables: Crop Group 1 Arracacha Arrowroot Artichoke, Chinese Artichoke, Jerusalem Beet, garden Beet, sugar Burdock, edible Canna, edible Carrot Cassava, bitter and sweet Celeriac (celery root) Chayote (root) Chervil, turnip-rooted Chicory Chufa Dasheen (taro) Ginger Ginseng Horseradish Leren Parsley, turnip-rooted Parsnip Potato Radish Radish, oriental (daikon) Rutabaga Salsify Salsify, black Salsify, Spanish Skirret Sweet potato Tanier Turmeric Turnip Yam bean Yam, true	Foliar Diseases: <i>Alternaria</i> leaf blight (<i>Alternaria panax</i>) Bacterial leaf spot/blight (<i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.) Bacterial soft rot (<i>Erwinia carotovora</i>) Black dot (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Black root/crown rot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Black scurf (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora</i> spp.) Early blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>) Gray mold (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.) Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) White mold (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>) Soil-borne Diseases: Clubroot (<i>Plasmodiophora brassicae</i>) Common scab (<i>Streptomyces scabies</i>) Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases (<i>Pythium</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> , or <i>Verticillium</i> spp.)	13 – 35 (0.1 – 0.26)	<p>Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease.</p> <p>Use higher rates under increased disease pressure.</p> <p>Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest.</p> <p>For best effect from soil treatments, make an application at or near planting or transplanting. In high disease pressure, follow with applications every 7-28 days.</p>

Crop	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Application Instructions
Tree Nut Crops: Crop Group 14-12 African nut-tree Almond Beech nut Brazil nut Brazilian pine Bunya Bur oak Butternut Cajou nut Candlenut Cashew Chestnut Chinquapin Coconut Coquito nut Dika nut Ginkgo Guiana chestnut Hazelnut (Filbert) Heartnut Hickory nut Japanese horse-chestnut Macadamia nut Mongongo nut Monkey-pot Monkey puzzle nut Okari nut Pachira nut Peach palm nut Pecan Pequi Pili nut Pine nut Pistachio Sapucaia nut Tropical almond Walnut, black Walnut, English Yellowhorn Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	Foliar Diseases: Alternaria late blight, Alternaria leaf spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) (<i>Gnomonia leptostyla</i>) Bacterial canker (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>) Blight (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i>) Brown rot (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.) Fruit rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i> , <i>Botryotinia fuckeliana</i> , <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.) Leaf curl (<i>Taphrina deformans</i>) Powdery mildew (<i>Podosphaera tridactyla</i> var. <i>tridactyla</i> , <i>Oidium passerinii</i> , <i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i>) Scab (<i>Gladosporium</i> spp., <i>Fusicladium effusa</i>) Shot hole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>) Walnut blight (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i>) Soil-borne Diseases: Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases (<i>Pythium</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> , <i>Sclerotinia</i> , <i>Verticillium</i> spp.)	13 – 35 (0.1 – 0.26)	Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease. Use higher rates under increased disease pressure. Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest. For best effect from soil treatments, make an application at or near transplanting and during periods of rapid root growth. In high disease pressure, follow with applications every 14-28 days.

Crop	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Application Instructions
Tropical and Subtropical Fruit, Inedible Peel: Crop Group 24 Avocado Mango Papaya Pineapple Plantain Passionfruit	Foliar Diseases: Alternaria fruit spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>) Bacterial diseases (<i>Xanthomonas</i> spp., <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp., <i>Erwinia</i> spp.) Berry blotch (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Botrytis fruit rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) Brown leaf spot (<i>Phoma</i> spp.) Phytophthora fruit rot (<i>Phytophthora citricola</i>) Rooster eye rot (<i>Mycena citricola</i>) Soil-borne Diseases: Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases (<i>Pythium</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> , <i>Sclerotinia</i> , <i>Verticillium</i> spp.)	13 – 35 (0.1 – 0.26)	Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease. Re-apply at 7-30 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest. For best effect from soil treatments, make an application at or near planting or transplanting. In high disease pressure, follow with applications every 14-28 days.
Bananas* *associated with Crop Group 24 (Tropical and Subtropical Fruit, Inedible Peel)	Foliar Diseases: Black sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis</i>) Panama disease (<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>)	7 – 35 (0.05 – 0.26)	Apply at any stage of growth to protect foliage and newly developing leaves from infection. Reapply as needed during the growing season for control. Use higher rates under increased disease pressure. Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours prior to harvest. For Panama Disease, make an initial spray of not less than 11 fluid ounces of product/acre, followed by another spray 30 days later.
Pomegranate* *associated with Crop Group 24 (Tropical and Subtropical Fruit, Inedible Peel)	Foliar Diseases: Fruit rots (<i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>Botrytis</i> spp.) Leaf and fruit spots (<i>Cercospora</i> , <i>Gloeosporium</i> , <i>Pestalotia</i> spp.) Powdery mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i>)	13 – 35 (0.1 – 0.26)	Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease. Use higher rates under increased disease pressure. Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest.

Crop	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/Acre (lbs. ai/acre)	Application Instructions
Coffee	<p>Foliar Diseases: Bacterial blight (<i>Pseudomonas</i> spp.) Coffee berry disease (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Coffee Leaf Rust (<i>Hemileia vastatrix</i>)</p> <p>Soil-borne Diseases: Coffee wilt disease (<i>Fusarium</i> spp.) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>) Brown eye spot (<i>Cercospora coffeicola</i>) Brown leaf spot (<i>Phoma costaricensis</i>) Coffee wilt disease (<i>Fusarium</i> spp.) Pink disease (<i>Corticium salmonicola</i>) South American leaf spot (<i>Mycenia citricolor</i>)</p>	13 – 35 (0.1 – 0.26)	<p>Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease.</p> <p>Re-apply at 7-30 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest.</p> <p>For best effect from soil treatments, make an application at or near planting or transplanting. In high disease pressure, follow with applications every 14-28 days.</p>

Greenhouse Crops

Greenhouse Crop	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/ 1,000 Sq. Ft. (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	Remarks
Fruiting Vegetables: Crop Group 8-10 African eggplant Bush tomato Cocona Currant tomato Eggplant Garden huckleberry Goji berry Groundcherry Martynia Naranjilla Okra Pea eggplant Pepino Pepper, bell Pepper, non-bell Roselle Scarlet eggplant Sunberry Tomatillo Tomato Tree tomato Cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these	Foliar Diseases: Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Bacterial canker (<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i>) Bacterial speck (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>) Bacterial spot (<i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.) Early blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>) Gray leaf spot (<i>Stemphylium</i> spp.) Gray mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) Leaf mold (<i>Cladosporium fulvum</i>) Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp., <i>Leveillula taurica</i> , <i>Oidiopsis taurica</i> , <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.) Southern bacterial wilt (<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>) Target spot (<i>Corynespora cassiicola</i>) Soil-borne Diseases: Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases (<i>Pythium</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> , <i>Sclerotinia</i> , <i>Verticillium</i> spp.)	0.38 – 1.2 (0.003 – 0.009)	Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease. Use higher rates under increased disease pressure. Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest. For best effect from drench treatments, make an application at or near planting or transplanting. In high disease pressure, follow with applications every 14-28 days.

Greenhouse Crop	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/ 1,000 Sq. Ft. (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	Remarks
Berries Group: Crop Group 13-07 Amur river grape Aronia berry Bayberry Bearberry Blackberry Blueberry, highbush Blueberry, lowbush Buffalo currant Buffaloberry Che Chilean guava Chokeberry Cloudberry Cranberry Currant, black Currant, red Elderberry European barberry Gooseberry Grapes (wine, table and raisin) Highbush cranberry Honeysuckle, edible Huckleberry Jostaberry Juneberry Kiwi Fruit Lingonberry Maypop Mountain pepper berries Mulberry Muntries Native currant Partridgeberry Phalsa Pincherry Raspberry, black and red Riberry Salal Schisandra berry Sea buckthorn Serviceberry Strawberry Wild raspberry Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	Foliar Diseases: Bacterial canker (<i>Pseudomonas</i> spp.) Bacterial canker of Kiwi fruit (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> v. <i>actinidiae</i>) Botrytis, Botrytis bunch rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora sparse</i>) Eutypa (<i>Eutypa lata</i>) Leaf rust (<i>Pucciniastrum vaccinii</i>) Leaf spot (<i>Cercospora fragariae</i>) Leather rot (<i>Phytophthora cactorum</i>) Mummy berry (<i>Monilinia vaccinii-corymbos</i>) Powdery mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i>) (<i>Phomopsis viticola</i>) Rhizopus rot (<i>Rhizopus stolonifera</i>) Sour rot complex Soil-borne Diseases: Armillaria root rot (<i>Armillaria mellea</i>) Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases (<i>Pythium</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> , <i>Sclerotinia</i> , <i>Verticillium</i> spp.)	0.38 – 1.2 (0.003 – 0.009)	Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease. Use higher rates under increased disease pressure. Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest. For best effect from drench treatments, make an application at or near planting or transplanting, followed by applications every 14-28 days.

Greenhouse Crop	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/ 1,000 Sq. Ft. (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	Remarks
Leafy Vegetables: Crop Group 4-16 Amaranth, Chinese Amaranth, leafy Arugula Aster, Indian Blackjack Broccoli, Chinese Broccoli raab Cabbage, Abyssinian Cabbage, Chinese, bok choy Cabbage, seakale Cat's whiskers Cham-chwi Cham-na-mul Chervil, fresh leaves Chippilin Chrysanthemum, garland Cilantro, fresh leaves Collards Corn salad Cosmos Cress, garden Cress, upland Dandelion, leaves Dang-gwi, leaves Dillweed Dock Dol-nam-mul Ebolo Endive Escarole Fameflower Feather cockscomb Good King Henry Hanover salad Huauzontle Jute, leaves Kale Lettuce, bitter Lettuce, head Lettuce, leaf Maca, leaves Mizuna Mustard greens Orach	Foliar Diseases: <i>Anthrachnose (Microdochium panattonianum)</i> <i>Bacterial blights (Xanthomonas spp.)</i> <i>Bacterial leaf spot (Pseudomonas syringae)</i> <i>Cercospora leaf spot (Cercospora spp.)</i> <i>Downy mildew (Bremia lactucae) (Peronospora spp.)</i> <i>Gray mold (Botrytis spp.)</i> <i>Pink rot (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum)</i> <i>Powdery mildew (Erysiphe cichoracearum)</i> <i>Sclerotinia head and leaf drop (Sclerotinia minor) (Sclerotinia sclerotium)</i> <i>White rust (Albugo occidentalis)</i> Soil-borne Diseases: <i>Bottom rot (Rhizoctonia solani)</i> <i>Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases (Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, Sclerotinia, Verticillium spp.)</i>	0.38 – 1.2 (0.003 – 0.009)	<p>Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease.</p> <p>Use higher rates under increased disease pressure.</p> <p>Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest.</p> <p>For best effect from drench treatments, make an application at or near planting or transplanting. In high disease pressure, follow with applications every 7-28 days.</p>

(continued)

Greenhouse Crop	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/ 1,000 Sq. Ft. (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	Remarks
Leafy Vegetables: Crop Group 4-16 (continued) Parsley, fresh leaves Plantain, buckthorn Primrose, English Purslane, garden Purslane, winter Radicchio Radish, leaves Rape greens Rocket, wild Shepherd's purse Spinach Spinach, Malabar Spinach, New Zealand Spinach, tanier Swiss chard Turnip greens Violet, Chinese, leaves Watercress Cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities	Foliar Diseases: Anthracnose (<i>Microdochium panattonianum</i>) Bacterial blights (<i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.) Bacterial leaf spot (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>) Cercospora leaf spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Downy mildew (<i>Bremia lactucae</i>) (<i>Peronospora</i> spp.) Gray mold (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.) Pink rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>) Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>) Sclerotinia head and leaf drop (<i>Sclerotinia minor</i>) (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>) White rust (<i>Albugo occidentalis</i>) Soil-borne Diseases: Bottom rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases (<i>Pythium</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> , <i>Sclerotinia</i> or <i>Verticillium</i> spp.)	0.38 – 1.2 (0.003 – 0.009)	Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease. Use higher rates under increased disease pressure. Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest. For best effect from drench treatments, make an application at or near planting or transplanting. In high disease pressure, follow with applications every 7-28 days.

Greenhouse Crop	Target Diseases	Fl. Oz. Product/ 1,000 Sq. Ft. (lbs. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	Remarks
<p>Cucurbit Vegetables: Crop Group 9 Chayote (fruit) Chinese waxgourd Citron melon Cucumber Gherkin Gourd, edible Momordica spp.: Balsam apple Balsam pear Bitter melon Chinese cucumber</p> <p>Muskmelon (hybrids and/or cultivars of <i>Cucumis melo</i>), including: True cantaloupe Cantaloupe Casaba Crenshaw melon Acten Pershaw melon Honeydew melon Honey balls Mango melon Persian melon Pineapple melon Santa Claus melon Snake melon</p> <p>Pumpkin Summer squash: Crookneck squash Scallop squash Straightneck squash Vegetable marrow Zucchini</p> <p>Winter squash: Acorn squash Butternut squash Calabaza Hubbard squash Spaghetti squash</p> <p>Watermelon Cultivars, hybrids and/or varieties of <i>Citrullus lanatus</i></p>	<p>Foliar Diseases: Downy mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>) Gray mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) Gummy stem blight (<i>Didymella bryoniae</i>, <i>Phoma cucurbitacearum</i>) Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>, <i>Sphaerotheca fuliginea</i>)</p> <p>Soil-borne Diseases: Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases (<i>Pythium</i>, <i>Rhizoctonia</i>, <i>Fusarium</i>, <i>Phytophthora</i>, <i>Sclerotinia</i>, <i>Verticillium</i> spp.)</p>	<p>0.38 – 1.2 (0.003 – 0.009)</p>	<p>Make applications in the early stages of plant growth when conditions favor disease.</p> <p>With particularly hairy leaved crops, use a surfactant to ensure thorough coverage.</p> <p>Use higher rates under increased disease pressure.</p> <p>Re-apply at 7-14 day intervals or as needed throughout the growing season for preventative control up until 48 hours of harvest.</p> <p>For best effect from drench treatments, make an application at or near planting or transplanting. In high disease pressure, follow with applications every 14-28 days.</p>

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

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

Container Handling:

(For containers ≤ 5 gallons)

Non-refillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by State and local ordinances.

(For containers ≥ 30 gallons)

Non-refillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse (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. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in sanitary landfill, or incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by State and local ordinances.

WARRANTY STATEMENT

To the extent consistent with the law, seller makes no warranty express or implied, of merchantability, fitness or otherwise concerning the use of this product other than as indicated on the label. To the extent consistent with the law, user assumes all risks of use, storage or handling not in strict accordance with label instructions.

Group **BM01** Fungicide

TIMOREX[®] ACT

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Tea Tree Oil..... 12.5%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 87.5%

TOTAL:100.0%

This product contains 0.949 lb. tea tree oil per gallon

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 On Skin Or Clothing

- 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.

If Inhaled

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

HOT LINE NUMBER

Poison Control – National Capital Poison Center
24 hours, 365 days/year
1-800-222-1222

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN – No special antidote. Treat symptomatically and supportively.

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

See booklet for additional Precautionary Statements
and Directions for Use

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS –
CAUTION: Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing (dust, vapor, or spray mist). Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Avoid contact with skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Wear protective clothing and gloves.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container, in a dry, cool place out of direct sunlight and away from heat sources. Keep from overheating or freezing. **Pesticide Disposal:** Wastes resulting from this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: (For containers ≤ 5 gallons) Non-refillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to fill. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

DO NOT burn, unless allowed by State and local ordinances. (For containers ≥ 30 gallons) Non-refillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse (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. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in sanitary landfill, or incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by State and local ordinances.

EPA Reg. No.: 86182-3-88783

EPA Establishment No.: 90464-ISR-001

Manufactured for:

Stockton (Israel) Ltd.

P.O. Box 3517, 17 Ha'Mefalsim St.

Petach Tikva, 4951447, Israel



SUMMIT AGRO

Marketed by:

Summit Agro USA, LLC

240 Leigh Farm Road, Suite 415

Durham, NC 27707

Net Contents: 1 Gallon

PEEL BACK BOOK HERE

PROOF

THIS PROOF IS TO BE CHECKED FOR ACCURACY

Please review and approve **Text, Spelling, Copy Placement, Size, Shape, Colors** and **Dieline**.

Authorized signature accepts responsibility for accuracy of all copy, color break and artwork. Cimarron Label is not liable for any discrepancies subsequently identified.

PLEASE NOTE: Due to color variance between printers/monitors, the colors represented by this proof cannot be deemed accurate. Please refer to a color matching system such as the Pantone Matching System for a truer representation of spot colors.

THIS PROOF IS NOT ACCURATE FOR COLOR-MATCH.







Dieline does not print.



Experts in Extended Text Labeling

4201 North Westport Ave. • Sioux Falls, SD 57107

Phone: (605) 978-0451 • Fax: (605) 978-0463

DATE	JOB NUMBER	CUSTOMER
03-14-23	208387	Summit Agro USA
LABEL SIZE	BOOKLET SIZE	
5" X 5.5"	4.75" X 4.5"	
LABEL COLORS	BOOKLET OUTSIDE COLORS	BOOKLET INSIDE COLORS
 BLK	 BLK  347  021  476	 BLK
PATTERN VARNISH: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	Converted colors to CMYK	

Form: CS 006B - 3/29/2017

☐ **ARTWORK IS APPROVED**

☐ **REVISED PROOF NEEDED**

**WE CANNOT PROCESS
THIS ORDER WITHOUT AN
AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE**

Signed _____ **Date** _____