

CYPRODINIL GROUP 9 FUNGICIDE

FLUDIOXONIL GROUP 12 FUNGICIDE



Fungicide

For control of Botrytis and other diseases of ornamental flowers and plants; ornamental bulb, corn, and tuber crops; conifers; Christmas trees; listed fruit and nut trees; and listed berries, fruits, herbs, nuts and vegetable transplants grown for retail sales to consumers.

For application to field- and container-grown plants in greenhouses and nurseries (including shade houses, lath houses, and other outdoor growing structures), evergreen (including conifer) and deciduous tree nurseries, Christmas tree farms, forestry production and plantations, interiorscapes; and ornamentals on golf courses and landscaped areas around institutional, public, commercial and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas, and athletic fields.

Active Ingredients:

Cyprodinil*	37.5%
Fludioxonil**	25.0%
<i>Other Ingredients:</i>	37.5%
<i>Total:</i>	100.0%

*CAS No. 121552-61-2

**CAS No. 131341-86-1

Palladium is a water-dispersible granule containing 0.375 lb cyprodinil and 0.25 lb fludioxonil per lb product.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

See additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use inside booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 100-1328

EPA Est. No. 67545-AZ-1

SCP 1328A-L1D 0123

SCP 1328A-L3 0123

2 pounds

Net Weight

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1.0 FIRST AID

FIRST AID	
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.
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
HOTLINE NUMBER For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident), Call 1-800-888-8372	

2.0 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

2.1 Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

2.2 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers are required to wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

Handlers applying this product as a preplant dip to strawberry roots and crowns and workers packaging or preparing treated roots and crowns for shipment must wear:

- Chemical-resistant apron made of any waterproof material
- Elbow-length chemical-resistant glove made of any waterproof material
- Chemical-resistant boots made of any waterproof material

2.2.1 USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

2.2.2 ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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.

2.2.3 USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- 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.

2.3 Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, oysters, and shrimp. For terrestrial uses: **DO NOT** apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

2.3.1 GROUNDWATER ADVISORY

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

2.3.2 SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

This chemical may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. This chemical has a high potential for runoff for several months or more after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this chemical. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this chemical is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential for contamination of water from rainfall runoff. Runoff of this chemical will be reduced by avoiding applications when conditions favor runoff (including when soils are saturated and/or significant rainfall is forecast in the next 48 hours). Sound erosion control practices will reduce this chemical's contribution to surface water contamination.

2.4 Physical or Chemical Hazards

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 requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS, AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN PLANT INJURY, POOR DISEASE CONTROL, AND/OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

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, 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), notification to workers, 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 12 hours.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

Exception: If the product is soil-drenched, soil-injected, or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated. No restricted-entry interval (REI) is required following soil-injected, soil-incorporated, or soil-drenched applications.

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.

3.0 PRODUCT INFORMATION

Palladium fungicide combines two active ingredients with contact and systemic activity to provide control of a wide range of foliar and stem diseases caused by *Botrytis* spp., *Rhizoctonia* spp., *Cercospora* spp., *Alternaria* spp., *Septoria* spp., *Myrothecium* spp., and other listed pathogens. Begin application prior to disease development at specified use rates and intervals using resistance management guidelines.

3.1 Plant Safety

Palladium has been shown to be safe when applied at the labeled rates to the flowers and ornamental plants listed in **Section 6.1**. 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 Palladium. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether Palladium can be used safely on genera, species, or varieties of ornamental and nursery plants not specified in this label. Conduct small-scale testing at the required rates to confirm plant safety prior to broad scale commercial use on plant genera and species not listed in this label.

Refer to **Section 5.2, Use Precautions**, for additional information regarding plant safety.

3.2 Resistance Management

For resistance management, please note that Palladium contains both a Group 9/ anilinopyrimidine fungicide and a Group 12/phenylpyrrole fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to Palladium and other Group 9 or Group 12 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly at the same use site. Follow appropriate resistance management strategies.

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

- Rotate the use of Palladium or other Group 9 or Group 12 fungicides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicides 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 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 Syngenta representative, retailer, or extension specialist for any additional pesticide resistance management and/or IPM guidelines for specific crops and pathogens.
- For information or to report suspected resistance, contact Syngenta at 1-866-Syngent(a) (866-796-4368). You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

4.0 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

4.1 Methods of Application

Palladium is applied as a foliar and stem treatment unless otherwise specified.

DO NOT apply aerially.

4.2 Application Equipment

Palladium may be applied with application equipment commonly used for greenhouse, nursery, and outdoor crop production, for example, backpack, hydraulic boom, air-blast, electrostatic sprayer, manual pressurized wand, mechanically pressurized hand-guns, automatic cold fogging and portable fogger.

- Equip sprayers with nozzles that provide accurate and uniform application. Calibrate sprayers before use.
- Use a pump with capacity to maintain the correct rated pressure for the nozzles selected. Maintain sufficient agitation to keep the mixture in suspension. Use a jet agitator, liquid sparge tube, or mechanical paddle for agitation. **DO NOT** air sparge.
- Use screens to prevent nozzles from clogging. Use 50-mesh or coarser screens placed after the tank and before the nozzles. Check nozzle manufacturer's specification.

For more information on spray equipment and calibration, consult sprayer manufacturers and state directions. For specific local directions and spray schedules, consult the current state agricultural experiment station directions.

4.3 Application Volume and Spray Coverage

Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good disease control. Applications using sufficient water volume to provide thorough and uniform coverage generally provide the most effective disease control. Adjust spray volume accordingly to achieve thorough coverage based on plant size.

For low volume applications, apply Palladium at a product rate equal to that covered by a higher volume application. Follow the manufacturer's application equipment guidelines for application instructions and for the final spray volume required to achieve appropriate coverage for the area treated.

4.4 Mixing Directions

- Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product.
- Prepare no more spray mixture than is needed for the immediate operation.
- Vigorous agitation is necessary for proper dispersal of the product.
- Maintain maximum agitation throughout the spraying operation.
- **DO NOT** let the spray mixture stand overnight in the spray tank.
- Flush the spray equipment thoroughly following each use and apply the rinsate to a previously treated area.

4.4.1 PALLADIUM ALONE

1. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ of the required amount of water to the mix tank.
2. With the agitator running, add Palladium to the tank.
3. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water.
4. Begin application of the solution after Palladium has completely dispersed into the mix water.
5. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been applied.

4.4.2 TANK-MIX COMPATIBILITY

Palladium is compatible in tank mixtures with many commonly used fungicides, liquid fertilizers, growth regulators, insecticides, and biological control products.

- Consult compatibility charts or your local or state agricultural authorities for compatibility information or conduct a jar test to ensure physical compatibility.
- Tank-mix compatibility does not ensure crop/plant safety. Apply any mixture on a small number of plants and determine safety prior to applying on a larger scale.
- Conduct a jar test using a 1 pt to 1 qt container with lid by adding water or other intended carrier such as liquid fertilizer to the jar.
- Next, add the appropriate amount of pesticide(s) or tank-mix partner(s) in their relative proportions based on specified label rates. Add tank-mix components separately in the order described in the tank-mixing section, **Section 4.4.3**. After each addition, shake or stir gently to thoroughly mix.
- After all ingredients have been added, put the lid on the jar, tighten and invert the jar 10 times to mix.
- After mixing, let the mixture stand 15–30 minutes and then examine for signs of incompatibility including obvious separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, or heavy oily film on the jar.
- If the mixture remains mixed or can be remixed readily, it is physically compatible and can be used.
- If the mixture is incompatible, repeat the test using a compatibility agent at the specified label rate. Or, if applicable, slurry dry formulations in water before adding to the jar. If incompatibility is still observed after following these procedures, do not use the mixture.
- After compatibility testing is complete, dispose of any pesticide wastes in accordance with the Storage and Disposal section, **Section 8.0**, of this label.

4.4.3 PALLADIUM IN TANK MIXTURES

1. To prepare the spray solution, add $\frac{1}{2}$ of the required amount of water to the mix tank.
2. Start the agitator running before adding any tank-mix partners.

3. **Note:** When using Palladium in tank mixtures, add all products in water-soluble packaging to the tank before any other tank-mix partner, including Palladium. Allow the water-soluble packaging to completely dissolve and the product(s) to completely disperse before adding any other tank-mix partner to the tank.

4. Add tank-mix partners in this order:

- products packaged in water-soluble packaging
- wettable powders
- wettable granules (dry flowables) including Palladium
- liquid flowables
- liquids
- emulsifiable concentrates

5. Always allow each tank-mix partner to become fully dispersed before adding the next product.
6. Provide sufficient agitation while adding the remainder of the water.
7. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been applied.

4.4.4 TANK-MIX PRECAUTIONS

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions, limitations, and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

- The safety of all potential tank mixes on all crops may not have been tested. Before applying any tank mixture not specifically directed on this label, confirm the safety to the target crop.
- **DO NOT** mix with any product that prohibits such mixing.
- Observe all directions for use, crops/sites, use rates, dilution ratios, precautions, restrictions, and limitations that appear on the tank-mix product label.
- **DO NOT** exceed any labeled use rate.
- Follow the most restrictive label precautions and limitations.
- Tank mixtures or other applications of products referenced on this label are permitted only in those states in which the referenced products are registered.
- Tank mixes of Palladium with other pesticides, fertilizers, or any other additives not specifically labeled for use with Palladium may result in tank-mix incompatibility or unsatisfactory performance. In such cases, always check tank-mix compatibility by conducting a jar test according to guidance in **Section 4.4.2** before actual tank mixing.

4.4.5 SPRAY ADDITIVES

Use of nonionic surfactants may be desirable to improve spray coverage on waxy or difficult-to-wet leaves. This may also help minimize visible spray residue. Test Palladium with the nonionic surfactant at the desired use rates on a small number of plants for safety before making large scale applications.

4.5 Application Through Irrigation Systems (Chemigation)

4.5.1 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR IRRIGATION SYSTEMS (CHEMIGATION)

- Apply this product only through overhead, solid set, hand-held, micro-irrigation systems, and motorized calibrated irrigation systems either alone or with other pesticides that are registered for application through irrigation systems. **DO NOT** apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- Apply once the plant canopy has grown to the edge of the growing container, covering a majority of the soil surface.
- Dilution ratios are typically 1:100 to 1:200.
- Plant injury and/or poor disease control can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- If you have questions about calibration, 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 (**Section 4.5.3**) 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 if the need arises.

4.5.2 OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS FOR CHEMIGATION

1. The system must contain a functional check-valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check-valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch to stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, for example, 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.

4.5.3 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 (RPZ), back-flow preventer, or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, discharge the water from the public water system into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check-valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
5. 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, for example, 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.

5.0 RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Use Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply Palladium with fewer than 10 gal spray volume per acre for mechanically pressurized handguns.
- For outdoor applications, **DO NOT** apply Palladium with fewer than 10 gal spray volume per acre for portable fogger in nursery uses.
- For outdoor applications, **DO NOT** apply Palladium with any type of ultra-low volume (ULV) spray system (less than 3 gal spray volume per acre).
- **DO NOT** use handheld portable foggers for greenhouse uses.
- **DO NOT** enter the greenhouse during the automatic cold fogging application.
- **DO NOT** apply aerially.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING RESTRICTIONS WHEN SPRAYING IN THE VICINITY OF AQUATIC AREAS INCLUDING LAKES, RESERVOIRS, RIVERS, PERMANENT STREAMS, MARSHES OR NATURAL PONDS, ESTUARIES, AND COMMERCIAL FISH FARM PONDS.

- **DO NOT** apply within 75 ft of bodies of water including lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes or natural ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish farm ponds.
- Shut off the sprayer when at row ends.
- **DO NOT** cultivate within 10 ft of aquatic areas as to allow a vegetative filter strip.
- **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift to aquatic areas.
- **DO NOT** apply when gusts or sustained winds exceed 10 mph.
- **DO NOT** apply during a temperature inversion. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas.
- For perennial crops including tree crops and grapes:
 - o For all plantings within 150 ft of bodies of water as described above, spray crops from outside the planting away from the bodies of water.
 - o Spray last three rows windward of aquatic areas using nozzles on one side only with spray directed away from aquatic areas. Adjust or turn off top nozzles on the side away from the grove/orchard when spraying the outside row. Shut off nozzles when turning at ends of row or passing tree gaps in the rows.
- **DO NOT** apply to **leather-leaf fern** or other **field-grown fern** intended for cutting/harvest for floral arrangements.
- **DO NOT** use on residential ornamental flowers and plants.
- **New York (Nassau and Suffolk Counties):** Use is limited to ornamentals grown in greenhouses, lath houses, and shade houses except as permitted through FIFRA special local needs registration.
- **Hawaii:** Use is limited to ornamentals grown in greenhouses, lath houses, and shade houses.

5.2 Use Precautions

- Avoid excessive runoff that reaches the soil when applying Palladium to small plants or to plants where there is little plant matter in relation to media/soil since plants noted to be safe to Palladium (**Section 6.1**) were tested for foliar applications only. Excessive runoff of Palladium spray or drenches to soil/media may result in stunting or chlorosis.
- **Impatiens or New Guinea Impatiens:** Seedling applications or excessive runoff of Palladium sprays may cause stunting and/or chlorosis.

- **Geranium (*Pelargonium* spp.):** Foliar applications or excessive runoff of foliar applications to some varieties may cause stunting, chlorosis, or upward cupping of foliage. Injury may be more severe at higher use rates or application volumes. Plant responses may not occur immediately after application and may vary depending on variety and environmental conditions. **Apply Palladium to a limited number of plants of the varieties to be treated and evaluate variety tolerance before proceeding with treatment of all plants.**
- **Poinsettia:** Palladium may result in visible residue at high use rates and short spray intervals once Poinsettia bracts are in full color. Use of spray adjuvants may help reduce spray residue and spotting. Confirm plant safety by testing on a small number of plants before making large-scale applications.

5.3 Spray Drift Advisories for Outdoor Applications

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE:

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Ground Application:

- Keep a minimum of 75 ft buffer zone.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom:

- **Volume** - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- **Pressure** - Use the lowest spray pressure specified for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- **Spray Nozzle** - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom:

For ground equipment, keep the boom level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS:

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY:

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS:

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or 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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND:

Drift potential increases with speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

6.0 ORNAMENTALS

6.1 Plant Species Found to Be Safe When Palladium Is Applied According to the Use Directions in This Label

Abutilon - Variegated Flowering Maple Acalypha - Chenille, Red-Hot Cat Tail Ageratum Alternanthera - Joseph's Coat Alyssum Antirrhinum - Snapdragon Aptenia Astilbe - Bridal Veil Begonia Brachycome - Swan River Daisy Caladium Calendula - Pot Marigold, Poet's Marigold Callisia - Bolivian Jew, Turtlevine Calibrachoa - Trailing Petunia Celosia - Cockscomb Centrosea Chlorophytum - Spider Plant Coleus Cosmos Cuphea - Mexican Heather Daffodil Dahlia - Dahlietta Dianthus Dicentra - Bleeding Heart Dimorphotheca - African Daisy Fuchsia	Gerbera Daisy <i>Hedera helix</i> - English Ivy Helichrysum - Strawflower Helianthus - Sunflower Hibiscus Hypoestes - Polka Dot Plant Ipomoea - Moonflower, Moonvine <i>Iresine</i> spp. Iris, Bulbous Lamium Lantana Lily, Asiatic Listhianthus <i>Lysimachia</i> spp. Marigold Mexican Heather Nephtytis Nemesia Osteospermum - Cape Daisy Oxalis Pachysandra Pansy Pentas Persicaria - Fleece Flower Petunia Philodendron Plectranthus - Swedish Ivy Poinsettia	Portulaca Pothos Purslane - Red Rose Salvia Scaevola <i>Senecio cineraria</i> - Dusty Miller Setcreasea - Wandering Jew Snapdragon Spathiphyllum Streptocarpella - Dancing Flowers Strobilanthus Sunflower Syngonium - Nephytis Tagetes - African, Mexican Marigold Teucrium - German Torenia - Wishbone Flower Tradescantia - Purple Heart Tulips Verbena Vinca Zinnia
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USE RESTRICTIONS

- DO NOT** apply to **leather-leaf fern** or other **field-grown fern** intended for cutting/harvest for floral arrangements.
- DO NOT** use on residential ornamental flowers and plants.

6.2 Foliar and Stem Diseases

Ornamental flowers and plants; ornamental bulb, corm, and tuber crops; conifers; and Christmas trees

See Section 6.1.

Target Disease	Use Rate (oz/100 gal)	Application Timing	Use Directions
<p>Alternaria leaf blight (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose leaf spot (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Cercospora leaf spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Cylindrocladium stem rot (<i>Cylindrocladium</i> spp.) Fusarium blight and stem rot (<i>Fusarium</i> spp.) Myrothecium leaf spot and blight (<i>Myrothecium</i> spp.) Phoma basal rot (<i>Phoma exigua</i>) Phomopsis dieback (<i>Phomopsis vaccinii</i>) Rhizoctonia aerial blight (<i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp.) Sclerotinia blight and stem rot (<i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.) Septoria leaf spot (<i>Septoria</i> spp.) Southern blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)</p>	2 - 6	Begin applications prior to or at the onset of disease, and repeat applications at 7-14 day intervals if conditions remain favorable for disease development.	<p>Apply in sufficient water for adequate coverage.</p> <p>Apply as a foliar spray at the rates listed when plants are dry or nearly dry. Apply just to runoff when conditions are favorable for disease development.</p> <p>For stem diseases, ensure full spray coverage of all stems and inner areas of plants to the soil/media level.</p> <p>Under severe disease conditions, use the highest specified rate and shortest interval corresponding with the application schedule.</p>
<p>Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i>) Sphaerotheca macularis Scorch (<i>Stagnospora curtisii</i>)</p>	4 - 6	Make early preventative applications for Powdery mildew and Scorch control.	
<p>Botrytis blight and gray mold (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.)</p>	4 - 6	Spray at 7-14 day intervals while conditions are favorable for disease development.	

Resistance Management:

After 2 applications of Palladium, alternate with another fungicide with a different mode of action for 2 applications.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Maximum Single Application Rate (Outdoor Uses): DO NOT** apply more than 12 oz/A (0.281 lb ai/A cyprodinil and 0.188 lb ai/A fludioxonil)
- Maximum Single Application Rate (Greenhouses, Lath Houses, and Shade Houses): DO NOT** apply more than 12 oz/A (0.281 lb ai/A cyprodinil and 0.188 lb ai/A fludioxonil) of Palladium per crop
- DO NOT** make more than 4 applications at the highest listed rate.
- Maximum Annual Application Rate (Outdoor Uses): DO NOT** apply more than 56 oz/A of Palladium per year.
 - DO NOT** apply more than 1.3 lb ai/A/year of cyprodinil-containing products.
 - DO NOT** apply more than 0.9 lb ai/A/year of fludioxonil-containing products.
- Maximum Annual Application Rate (Greenhouses, Lath Houses, and Shade Houses): DO NOT** apply more than 56 oz/A of Palladium per crop.
 - DO NOT** apply more than 1.3 lb ai/A/crop of cyprodinil-containing products.
 - DO NOT** apply more than 0.9 lb ai/A/crop of fludioxonil-containing products.
- Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days

7.0 BERRIES, FRUITS, HERBS, NUTS, AND VEGETABLE TRANSPLANTS GROWN FOR RETAIL SALES TO CONSUMERS

7.1 Berry and Small Fruit, Crop Subgroups 13-07A and 13-07B

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)

Bushberry Subgroup 13-07B:

Aronia berry	Currant, red	Jostaberry
Blueberry, highbush	Elderberry	Juneberry (Saskatoon Berry)
Blueberry, lowbush	European, barberry	Lingonberry
Buffalo currant	Gooseberry	Native currant
Chilean guava	Cranberry, highbush	Salal
Currant, black	Honeysuckle, edible	Sea buckthorn
	Huckleberry	

Caneberry Subgroup 13-07A:

Blackberry
Loganberry
Raspberr, red and black
Wild raspberry

Target Disease	Use Rate	Application Timing	Use Directions
Mummy berry (<i>Monilinia vacciniae-corymbosi</i>)	11-14 oz/A	Begin applications prior to or at the onset of disease, and repeat applications on a 7-10 day interval if conditions remain favorable for disease development.	Good coverage is essential for optimal disease control. Apply using sufficient water volume to obtain thorough and uniform coverage. Apply in a minimum spray volume of 10 gal/A to obtain thorough coverage.
Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.)	1.3-1.6 oz/5000 sq ft		
Alternaria leaf spot and fruit rot (<i>Alternaria tenuissima</i>)			
Phomopsis (<i>Phomopsis vaccinii</i>)			
Botrytis foliar blight and fruit rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)			

Resistance Management:

After 2 applications of Palladium, alternate with another fungicide with a different mode of action for 2 applications.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Refer to Section 5.1 for additional product use restrictions.
- Maximum Single Application Rate:** 14 oz product/A contains 0.33 lb cyprodinil/A and 0.22 lb fludioxonil/A.
- DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications per year at the highest rate.
- Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- Maximum Annual Application Rate: DO NOT** apply more than 56 oz/A (1.3 lb cyprodinil and 0.9 lb fludioxonil) of Palladium per year.
 - DO NOT** apply more than 1.3 lb ai/A of cyprodinil-containing products.
 - DO NOT** apply more than 0.9 lb ai/A of fludioxonil-containing products.
- DO NOT** apply within 3 days of shipping plants.
- DO NOT** apply to plants grown for commercial food production.

7.2 Brassica Head and Stem Vegetable, Crop Group 5-16, and Turnip Greens

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Broccoli	Cabbage, Chinese (napa)	Kohlrabi	
Broccoli, Chinese (gai lon)	Cabbage, Chinese mustard	Mizuna	
Broccoli raab (rapini)	(gai choy)	Mustard greens	
Brussels sprouts	Cauliflower	Mustard spinach	
Cabbage	Cavalo broccoli	Rape greens	
Cabbage, Chinese (bok choy)	Collards	Turnip greens	
	Kale		

Target Disease	Use Rate	Application Timing	Use Directions
Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i>)	10 – 12 oz/A 1.1 – 1.4 oz/ 5000 sq ft	Begin applications prior to or at the onset of disease, and repeat applications on a 7-10 day interval if conditions remain favorable for disease development.	Good coverage is essential for optimal disease control. Apply using sufficient water volume to obtain thorough and uniform coverage.
Alternaria leaf blight (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Suppression: Cercospora leaf spot (<i>Cercospora brassicola</i>)	11 – 14 oz/A 1.3 – 1.6 oz/ 5000 sq ft		Apply in a minimum spray volume of 10 gal/A to obtain thorough coverage.

Resistance Management:
After 2 applications of Palladium, alternate with another fungicide with a different mode of action for 2 applications.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Refer to Section 5.1 for additional product use restrictions.
- Maximum Single Application Rate:** 14 oz product/A contains 0.33 lb cyprodinil/A and 0.22 lb fludioxonil/A.
- DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications per year at the highest rate.
- Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- Maximum Annual Application Rate: DO NOT** apply more than 56 oz/A (1.3 lb cyprodinil and 0.9 lb fludioxonil) of Palladium per year.
 - DO NOT** apply more than 1.3 lb ai/A of cyprodinil-containing products.
 - DO NOT** apply more than 0.9 lb ai/A of fludioxonil-containing products.
- DO NOT** use roots of treated turnips for food or feed. Only turnip varieties harvested for their leaves may be treated.
- DO NOT** apply within 7 days of shipping plants.
- DO NOT** apply to plants grown for commercial food production.

7.3 Citrus, Crop Subgroup 10-10B

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Australian desert lime	Lemon	Sweet lime	
Australian finger lime	Lime	Tahiti lime	
Australian round lime	Mount White lime		
Brown River finger lime	New Guinea wild lime		
Kumquat	Russell River lime		

Target Disease	Use Rate	Application Timing	Use Directions
Alternaria leaf spot and stem end rot (<i>Alternaria citri</i>)	11-14 oz/A 1.3 – 1.6 oz/ 5000 sq ft	Apply prior to the onset of disease.	Good coverage is essential for optimal disease control.
Anthraxnose (<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>)			Make one application near harvest to prevent post-harvest fruit rot. The application may be made up to and including the day of harvest.
Blue mold (<i>Penicillium italicum</i>)			Apply in a minimum spray volume of 10 gal/A to obtain thorough coverage.
Green mold (<i>Penicillium digitatum</i>)			

Resistance Management: Refer to Section 3.2.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Refer to Section 5.1 for additional product use restrictions.
- Maximum Single Application Rate:** 14 oz product/A contains 0.33 lb cyprodinil/A and 0.22 lb fludioxonil/A.
- DO NOT** apply more than 1 application per year at the highest rate.
- Application may be made by ground only.
- DO NOT** make more than one application per year.
- DO NOT** make more than one application per year.
- Maximum Annual Application Rate: DO NOT** apply more than 14 oz/A (0.33 lb cyprodinil and 0.22 lb fludioxonil) of Palladium per year.
 - DO NOT** apply more than 0.33 lb ai/A of cyprodinil-containing products.
 - DO NOT** apply more than 0.22 lb ai/A of fludioxonil-containing products.
- DO NOT** apply within 3 days of shipping plants.
- DO NOT** apply to plants grown for commercial food production.

7.4 Cucurbit Vegetables, Crop Group 9

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Chayote (fruit)	Muskmelon (<i>Cucumis melo</i>)	Pumpkin	
Chinese waxgourd	Cantaloupe	Squash, summer	
(Chinese preserving melon)	Casaba	Crookneck squash	
Citron melon	Crenshaw melon	Scallop squash	
Cucumber	Golden pershaw melon	Straightneck squash	
Gherkin	Honeydew melon	Vegetable marrow	
Gourd, edible	Honey balls	Zucchini	
Chinese okra	Mango melon	Squash, winter	
Cucuzza	Persian melon	Acorn squash	
Hechima	Pineapple melon	Butternut squash	
Hyotan	Santa Claus melon	Calabaza	
Momordica spp.	Snake melon	Hubbard squash	
Balsam pear	True cantaloupe	Spaghetti squash	
Bitter melon		Watermelon (<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>)	
Chinese cucumber			

Target Disease	Use Rate	Application Timing	Use Directions
Alternaria leaf blight (<i>A. cucumerina</i>)	11-14 oz/A 1.3 – 1.6 oz/ 5000 sq ft	Begin applications prior to or at the onset of disease, and repeat applications on a 7-10 day interval if conditions remain favorable for disease development.	Good coverage is essential for optimal disease control. Apply using sufficient water volume to obtain thorough and uniform coverage.
Alternaria leaf spot (<i>A. alternata</i>)			Apply in a minimum spray volume of 10 gal/A to obtain thorough coverage.
Gummy stem blight (<i>Didymella bryoniae</i>)			
Powdery mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca fuliginea</i> , <i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>)			

Resistance Management:
After 2 applications of Palladium, alternate with another fungicide with a different mode of action for 2 applications.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Refer to Section 5.1 for additional product use restrictions.
- Maximum Single Application Rate:** 14 oz product/A contains 0.33 lb cyprodinil/A and 0.22 lb fludioxonil/A.
- DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications per year at the highest rate.
- Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- Maximum Annual Application Rate: DO NOT** apply more than 56 oz/A (1.3 lb cyprodinil and 0.9 lb fludioxonil) of Palladium per year.
 - DO NOT** apply more than 1.3 lb ai/A of cyprodinil-containing products.
 - DO NOT** apply more than 0.9 lb ai/A of fludioxonil-containing products.
- DO NOT** apply within 1 day of shipping plants.
- DO NOT** apply to plants grown for commercial food production.

7.5 Small Fruit Vine Climbing (Except Fuzzy Kiwifruit), Crop Subgroup 13-07F

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Amur river grape	Grape	Maypop	
Gooseberry	Kiwifruit, hardy	Schisandra berry	
Target Disease	Use Rate	Application Timing	Use Directions
Botrytis (gray mold) (<i>B. cinerea</i>)	11-14 oz/A 1.3 – 1.6 oz/ 5000 sq ft	Apply prior to the onset of disease. Begin applications at early bloom. Up to three additional applications may be made at berry touch, veraison, or preharvest.	Good coverage is essential for optimal disease control. Apply using sufficient water volume to obtain thorough and uniform coverage.
Sour rot (caused by a fungal complex)		For Sour rot, make an application at veraison followed by 1-2 additional applications.	DO NOT apply at less than a 21-day interval. Apply in a minimum spray volume of 10 gal/A to obtain thorough coverage.

Resistance Management:
After 2 applications of Palladium, alternate with another fungicide with a different mode of action for 2 applications.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Refer to Section 5.1 for additional product use restrictions.
- Maximum Single Application Rate:** 14 oz product/A contains 0.33 lb cyprodinil/A and 0.22 lb fludioxonil/A.
- DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications per year at the highest rate.
- Minimum Application Interval:** 21 days
- Maximum Annual Application Rate: DO NOT** apply more than 56 oz/A (1.3 lb cyprodinil and 0.9 lb fludioxonil) of Palladium per year.
 - DO NOT** apply more than 1.3 lb ai/A of cyprodinil-containing products.
 - DO NOT** apply more than 0.9 lb ai/A of fludioxonil-containing products.
- DO NOT** apply within 7 days of shipping plants.
- DO NOT** apply to plants grown for commercial food production.

7.6 Herbs (Dried and Fresh), Crop Subgroup 19A

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)		
Angelica	Costmary	Parsley (dried)
Balm	Culantro (leaf)	Pennyroyal
Basil	Curry (leaf)	Rosemary
Borage	Dillweed	Rue
Burnet	Horehound	Sage
Camomile	Hyssop	Savory, summer and winter
Catnip	Lavender	Sweet bay
Chervil (dried)	Lemongrass	Tansy
Chive	Lovage (leaf)	Tarragon
Chive, Chinese	Marigold	Thyme
Clary	Marjoram	Wintergreen
Coriander (leaf)	Nasturtium	Woodruff
		Wormwood

Target Disease	Use Rate	Application Timing	Use Directions
Alternaria leaf spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.)	11 – 14 oz/A	Begin applications prior to or at the onset of disease, and repeat applications on a 7-10 day interval if conditions remain favorable for disease development.	Good coverage is essential for optimal disease control. Apply using sufficient water volume to obtain thorough and uniform coverage.
Botrytis leaf blight (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.)	1.3 – 1.6 oz/5000 sq ft		
Fusarium blight (<i>Fusarium</i> spp.)			

Resistance Management:
After 2 applications of Palladium, alternate with another fungicide with a different mode of action for 2 applications.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Refer to **Section 5.1** for additional product use restrictions.
- Maximum Single Application Rate:** 14 oz product/A contains 0.33 lb cyprodinil/A and 0.22 lb fludioxonil/A.
- DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications per year at the highest rate.
- Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- Maximum Annual Application Rate: DO NOT** apply more than 56 oz/A (1.3 lb cyprodinil and 0.9 lb fludioxonil) of Palladium per year.
 - DO NOT** apply more than 1.3 lb ai/A of cyprodinil-containing products.
 - DO NOT** apply more than 0.9 lb ai/A of fludioxonil-containing products.
- DO NOT** apply within 7 days of shipping plants.
- DO NOT** apply to plants grown for commercial food production.

7.7 Leafy Greens, Crop Subgroup 4-16A, except Parsley

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)		
Amaranth, Chinese	Dang-gwi, leaves	Lettuce, leaf
Amaranth, leafy	Dillweed	Orach
Aster, Indian	Dock	Plantain, buckhorn
Blackjack	Dol-nam-mul	Primrose, English
Cat's whiskers	Ebolo	Purslane, garden
Cham-chwi	Endive	Purslane, winter
Cham-na-mul	Escarole	Radicchio
Chervil, fresh leaves	Fameflower	Spinach
Chipilin	Feather cockscomb	Spinach, Malabar
Chrysanthemum, garland	Good king henry	Spinach, New Zealand
Cilantro, fresh leaves	Huauzontle	Spinach, tanier
Corn salad	Jute, leaves	Swiss chard
Cosmos	Lettuce, bitter	Violet, Chinese, leaves
Dandelion, leaves	Lettuce, head	

Target Disease	Use Rate	Application Timing	Use Directions
Alternaria leaf spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.)	11 – 14 oz/A	Begin applications prior to or at the onset of disease, and repeat applications on a 7-10 day interval if conditions remain favorable for disease development.	Good coverage is essential for optimal disease control. Apply using sufficient water volume to obtain thorough and uniform coverage.
Septoria leaf spot (<i>Septoria lactucae</i>)	1.3 – 1.6 oz/5000 sq ft		
Gray mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)			
Sclerotinia rot (<i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.)		For control of Sclerotinia, make the first application at thinning and again two weeks later.	Apply in a minimum spray volume of 10 gal/A to obtain thorough coverage.
Basal rot (<i>Phoma exigua</i>)			
Suppression: Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>)			

Resistance Management:
After 2 applications of Palladium, alternate with another fungicide with a different mode of action for 2 applications.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Refer to **Section 5.1** for additional product use restrictions.
- Maximum Single Application Rate:** 14 oz product/A contains 0.33 lb cyprodinil/A and 0.22 lb fludioxonil/A.
- DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications per year at the highest rate.
- Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- Maximum Annual Application Rate: DO NOT** apply more than 56 oz/A (1.3 lb cyprodinil and 0.9 lb fludioxonil) of Palladium per year.
 - DO NOT** apply more than 1.3 lb ai/A of cyprodinil-containing products.
 - DO NOT** apply more than 0.9 lb ai/A of fludioxonil-containing products.
- DO NOT** apply within 3 days of shipping plants.
- DO NOT** apply to plants grown for commercial food production.

7.8 Brassica Leafy Greens, Crop Subgroup 4-16B

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)		
Arugula	Cress, garden	Mustard greens
Broccoli, Chinese	Cress, upland	Radish, leaves
Broccoli raab	Hanover salad	Rape greens
Cabbage, abyssinian	Kale	Rocket, wild
Cabbage, seakale	Maca, leaves	Shepherd's purse
Cabbage, Chinese, bok choy	Mizuna	Turnip greens
Collards		

Target Disease	Use Rate	Application Timing	Use Directions
Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i>)	10 – 12 oz/A	Begin applications prior to or at the onset of disease, and repeat applications on a 7-10 day interval if conditions remain favorable for disease development.	Good coverage is essential for optimal disease control. Apply using sufficient water volume to obtain thorough and uniform coverage.
Alternaria leaf blight (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.)	11 – 14 oz/A		
Suppression: Cercospora leaf spot (<i>Cercospora brassicicola</i>)	1.3 – 1.6 oz/5000 sq ft		Apply in a minimum spray volume of 10 gal/A to obtain thorough coverage.

Resistance Management:
After 2 applications of Palladium, alternate with another fungicide with a different mode of action for 2 applications.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Refer to **Section 5.1** for additional product use restrictions.
- Maximum Single Application Rate:** 14 oz product/A contains 0.33 lb cyprodinil/A and 0.22 lb fludioxonil/A.
- DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications per year at the highest rate.
- Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- Maximum Annual Application Rate: DO NOT** apply more than 56 oz/A (1.3 lb cyprodinil and 0.9 lb fludioxonil) of Palladium per year.
 - DO NOT** apply more than 1.3 lb ai/A of cyprodinil-containing products.
 - DO NOT** apply more than 0.9 lb ai/A of fludioxonil-containing products.
- DO NOT** apply within 3 days of shipping plants.
- DO NOT** apply to plants grown for commercial food production.

7.9 Leaves of Root and Tuber Vegetables, Crop Group 2

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)		
Beet, garden	Chervil, turnip-rooted	Rutabaga
Beet, sugar	Chicory	Salsify, black
Burdock, edible	Dasheen	Sweet potato
Carrot	Parsnip	Tanier
Cassava, bitter and sweet	Radish	Turnip
Celeriac	Radish, oriental (daikon)	Yam, true

Target Disease	Use Rate	Application Timing	Use Directions
Alternaria leaf blight (<i>Alternaria dauci</i>)	11 – 14 oz/A	Begin applications prior to or at the onset of disease, and repeat applications on a 7-10 day interval if conditions remain favorable for disease development.	Good coverage is essential for optimal disease control. Apply using sufficient water volume to obtain thorough and uniform coverage.
Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.)	1.3 – 1.6 oz/5000 sq ft		

Resistance Management:
After 2 applications of Palladium, alternate with another fungicide with a different mode of action for 2 applications.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Refer to **Section 5.1** for additional product use restrictions.
- Maximum Single Application Rate:** 14 oz product/A contains 0.33 lb cyprodinil/A and 0.22 lb fludioxonil/A.
- DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications per year at the highest rate.
- Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- Maximum Annual Application Rate: DO NOT** apply more than 56 oz/A (1.3 lb cyprodinil and 0.9 lb fludioxonil) of Palladium per year, **except for radish: DO NOT** apply more than 28 oz/A of Palladium per year.
 - DO NOT** apply more than 1.3 lb ai/A of cyprodinil-containing products.
 - DO NOT** apply more than 0.9 lb ai/A of fludioxonil-containing products.
 - For radish ONLY, DO NOT** apply more than 0.66 lb ai/A of cyprodinil-containing products.
 - For radish ONLY, DO NOT** apply more than 0.44 lb ai/A of fludioxonil-containing products.
 - For radish ONLY, DO NOT** make more than two applications per year.
- DO NOT** allow cattle or other livestock to feed upon the leaves of root and tuber vegetables.
- DO NOT** apply within 7 days of shipping plants.
- DO NOT** apply to plants grown for commercial food production.

7.10 Bulb Vegetables, Crop Group 3-07

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Chive, fresh leaves	Kurrat	Onion, green	
Chive, Chinese, fresh leaves	Lady's leek	Onion, macrostem	
Daylily, bulb	Leek	Onion, pearl	
Elegans hosta	Leek, wild	Onion, potato, bulb	
Fritillaria, bulb	Lily, bulb	Onion, tree, tops	
Fritillaria, leaves	Onion, Beltsville bunching	Onion, Welsh, tops	
Garlic, bulb	Onion, bulb	Shallot, bulb	
Garlic, great-headed, bulb	Onion, Chinese, bulb	Shallot, fresh leaves	
Garlic, serpent, bulb	Onion, fresh		

Target Disease	Use Rate	Application Timing	Use Directions
Botrytis leaf blight or blast (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.)	11-14 oz/A 1.3 - 1.6 oz/ 5000 sq ft	Begin applications prior to or at the onset of disease, and repeat applications on a 7-10 day interval if conditions remain favorable for disease development.	Good coverage is essential for optimal disease control. Apply using sufficient water volume to obtain thorough and uniform coverage. Apply in a minimum spray volume of 10 gal/A to obtain thorough coverage.
Stemphylium leaf blight (<i>Stemphylium vesicarium</i>)			
Purple blotch (<i>Alternaria pom</i>)			
Suppression:			
Neck rot (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.)			
Black mold (<i>Aspergillus niger</i>)			

Resistance Management:
After 2 applications of Palladium, alternate with another fungicide with a different mode of action for 2 applications.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Refer to **Section 5.1** for additional product use restrictions.
- Maximum Single Application Rate:** 14 oz product/A contains 0.33 lb cyprodinil/A and 0.22 lb fludioxonil/A.
- DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications per year at the highest rate.
- Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- Maximum Annual Application Rate: DO NOT** apply more than 56 oz/A (1.3 lb cyprodinil and 0.9 lb fludioxonil) of Palladium per year.
 - DO NOT** apply more than 1.3 lb ai/A of cyprodinil-containing products.
 - DO NOT** apply more than 0.9 lb ai/A of fludioxonil-containing products.
- DO NOT** apply within 7 days of shipping plants.
- DO NOT** apply to plants grown for commercial food production.

7.11 Pistachio

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Pistachio			

Target Disease	Use Rate	Application Timing	Use Directions
Botrytis (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.)	11 - 14 oz/A 1.3 - 1.6 oz/ 5000 sq ft	Make the first application during early bloom, and repeat applications at 14-day intervals if conditions remain favorable for disease development.	Good coverage is essential for optimal disease control. Apply using sufficient water volume to obtain thorough and uniform coverage. Apply in a minimum spray volume of 10 gal/A to obtain thorough coverage.
Alternaria (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>)			

Resistance Management:
After 2 applications of Palladium, alternate with another fungicide with a different mode of action for 2 applications.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Refer to **Section 5.1** for additional product use restrictions.
- Maximum Single Application Rate:** 14 oz product/A contains 0.33 lb cyprodinil/A and 0.22 lb fludioxonil/A.
- DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications per year at the highest rate.
- Minimum Application Interval:** 14 days
- Maximum Annual Application Rate: DO NOT** apply more than 56 oz/A (1.3 lb cyprodinil and 0.9 lb fludioxonil) of Palladium per year.
 - DO NOT** apply more than 1.3 lb ai/A of cyprodinil-containing products.
 - DO NOT** apply more than 0.9 lb ai/A of fludioxonil-containing products.
- DO NOT** apply within 7 days of shipping plants.
- DO NOT** apply to plants grown for commercial food production.

7.12 Root Vegetables (Except Sugar Beet), Crop Subgroup 1B

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Beet, garden	Ginseng	Rutabaga	
Burdock, edible	Horseradish	Salsify	
Carrot	Parsley, turnip-rooted	Salsify, black	
Celeriac	Parsnip	Salsify, Spanish	
Chervil, turnip-rooted	Radish	Skirret	
Chicory	Radish, oriental	Turnip	

Target Disease	Use Rate	Application Timing	Use Directions
Alternaria leaf blight (<i>Alternaria dauci</i>)	11 - 14 oz/A 1.3 - 1.6 oz/ 5000 sq ft	Begin applications prior to or at the onset of disease, and repeat applications on a 7-10 day interval if conditions remain favorable for disease development.	Good coverage is essential for optimal disease control. Apply using sufficient water volume to obtain thorough and uniform coverage. Apply in a minimum spray volume of 10 gal/A to obtain thorough coverage.
Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.)			

Resistance Management:
After 2 applications of Palladium, alternate with another fungicide with a different mode of action for 2 applications.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Refer to **Section 5.1** for additional product use restrictions.
- Maximum Single Application Rate:** 14 oz product/A contains 0.33 lb cyprodinil/A and 0.22 lb fludioxonil/A.
- DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications per year at the highest rate.
- Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- Maximum Annual Application Rate: DO NOT** apply more than 56 oz/A (1.3 lb cyprodinil and 0.9 lb fludioxonil) of Palladium per year, **except for radish: DO NOT** apply more than 28 oz/A (0.66 lb cyprodinil and 0.44 lb fludioxonil) of Palladium per year.
 - DO NOT** apply more than 1.3 lb ai/A of cyprodinil-containing products.
 - DO NOT** apply more than 0.9 lb ai/A of fludioxonil-containing products.
 - For radish ONLY, DO NOT** apply more than 0.66 lb ai/A of cyprodinil-containing products.
 - For radish ONLY, DO NOT** apply more than 0.44 lb ai/A of fludioxonil-containing products.
- DO NOT** allow cattle or other livestock to feed upon the leaves of root and tuber vegetables.
- DO NOT** apply within 7 days of shipping plants.
- DO NOT** apply to plants grown for commercial food production.

7.13 Low Growing Berry (Except Cranberry), Crop Subgroup 13-07G

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Bearberry	Cloudberry	Partridgeberry	
Bilberry	Lingonberry	Strawberry	
Blueberry, lowbush	Muntries		

Target Disease	Use Rate	Application Timing	Use Directions
Gray mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	11 - 14 oz/A 1.3 - 1.6 oz/ 5000 sq ft	Begin applications prior to or at the onset of disease, and repeat applications on a 7-10 day interval if conditions remain favorable for disease development.	Good coverage is essential for optimal disease control. Apply using sufficient water volume to obtain thorough and uniform coverage. Apply in a minimum spray volume of 10 gal/A to obtain thorough coverage.
Powdery mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i>)			
Anthraxnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.)			
Suppression: Root and crown Anthraxnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.)	5-8 oz/ 100 gal water	Apply as a preplant dip to strawberry roots and crowns at planting for suppression of root and crown rot caused by Anthracnose.	Wash transplants to remove excess soil prior to dipping. This helps to remove adhering spores from the external plant parts. Completely immerse plants in dip solution for a minimum of 2 to 5 minutes. DO NOT reuse solution. Dispose of dip solution according to local regulations. Plant treated plants as quickly as possible. For continued Anthracnose control, follow with foliar applications of beginning 2-3 weeks after transplant.

Resistance Management:
After 2 applications of Palladium, alternate with another fungicide with a different mode of action for 2 applications.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Refer to **Section 5.1** for additional product use restrictions.
- Maximum Single Application Rate:** 14 oz product/A contains 0.33 lb cyprodinil/A and 0.22 lb fludioxonil/A.
- DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications per year at the highest rate.
- Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- Maximum Annual Application Rate: DO NOT** apply more than 56 oz/A (1.3 lb cyprodinil and 0.9 lb fludioxonil) of Palladium per year.
 - DO NOT** apply more than 1.3 lb ai/A of cyprodinil-containing products.
 - DO NOT** apply more than 0.9 lb ai/A of fludioxonil-containing products.
- Make only one pre-plant dip application per crop.
- DO NOT** apply within 3 days of shipping plants.
- DO NOT** apply to plants grown for commercial food production.

7.14 Fruiting Vegetables, Crop Group 8-10

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
African eggplant	Groundcherry	Pepper, nonbell	
Bush tomato	Martynia	Roselle	
Cocona	Naranjilla	Scarlet eggplant	
Currant tomato	Okra	Sunberry	
Eggplant	Pea eggplant	Tomatillo	
Garden huckleberry	Pepino	Tomato	
Goji berry	Pepper, bell	Tree tomato	

Target Disease	Use Rate	Application Timing	Use Directions
Early blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)	11 – 14 oz/A 1.3 – 1.6 oz/ 5000 sq ft	Begin applications prior to or at the onset of disease, and repeat applications on a 7-10 day interval if conditions remain favorable for disease development.	Good coverage is essential for optimal disease control. Apply using sufficient water volume to obtain thorough and uniform coverage.
Gray mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)			Apply in a minimum spray volume of 10 gal/A to obtain thorough coverage.
Powdery mildew (<i>Leveillula taurica</i>)			

Resistance Management:

After 2 applications of Palladium, alternate with another fungicide with a different mode of action for 2 applications.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Refer to **Section 5.1** for additional product use restrictions.
- Maximum Single Application Rate:** 14 oz product/A contains 0.33 lb cyprodinil/A and 0.22 lb fludioxonil/A.
- DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications per year at the highest rate.
- Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- Maximum Annual Application Rate: DO NOT** apply more than 56 oz/A (1.3 lb cyprodinil and 0.9 lb fludioxonil) of Palladium per year.
 - DO NOT** apply more than 1.3 lb ai/A of cyprodinil-containing products.
 - DO NOT** apply more than 0.9 lb ai/A of fludioxonil-containing products.
- DO NOT** apply more than a maximum total of 4 applications per year.
- DO NOT** apply within 3 days of shipping plants.
- DO NOT** apply to plants grown for commercial food production.

7.15 Tropical Fruit

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Acerola	Jaboticaba	Pulasan	
Avocado	Longan	Rambutan	
Black sapote	Lychee	Sapodilla	
Canistel	Mamey sapote	Spanish lime	
Dragon fruit	Mango	Star apple	
Feijoa	Papaya	Starfruit	
Guava	Passionfruit	Wax jambu	

Target Disease	Use Rate	Application Timing	Use Directions
Botrytis blight and fruit rot (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.)	11 – 14 oz/A 1.3 – 1.6 oz/ 5000 sq ft	Make the first application during early bloom or prior to the onset of disease. Repeat applications on a 7-10 day interval if conditions remain favorable for disease development.	Good coverage is essential for optimal disease control. Apply using sufficient water volume to obtain thorough and uniform coverage.
Alternaria leaf spot and fruit rot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.)			Apply in a minimum spray volume of 10 gal/A to obtain thorough coverage.
Anthracocone (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.)			
Bipolaris bud and fruit rot (<i>Bipolaris</i> spp.)			

Resistance Management:

After 2 applications of Palladium, alternate with another fungicide with a different mode of action for 2 applications.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Refer to **Section 5.1** for additional product use restrictions.
- Maximum Single Application Rate:** 14 oz product/A contains 0.33 lb cyprodinil/A and 0.22 lb fludioxonil/A.
- DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications per year at the highest rate.
- Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- Maximum Annual Application Rate: DO NOT** apply more than 56 oz/A (1.3 lb cyprodinil and 0.9 lb fludioxonil) of Palladium per year.
 - DO NOT** apply more than 1.3 lb ai/A of cyprodinil-containing products.
 - DO NOT** apply more than 0.9 lb ai/A of fludioxonil-containing products.
- DO NOT** apply more than a maximum total of 4 applications per year.
- DO NOT** apply within 3 days of shipping plants.
- DO NOT** apply to plants grown for commercial food production.

8.0 STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

Keep this product in its tightly closed original container when not in use. Store in a cool, dry (preferably locked) area that is inaccessible to children and animals.

Pesticide Disposal

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

Container Handling (less than or equal to 50 pounds)

Non-refillable container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Container Handling (bags)

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 by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Container Handling (fiber drums with liners)

Non-refillable container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment. Then offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner.

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

9.0 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.

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SCP 1328A-L1D 0123
SCP 1328A-L3 0123