

DIFENOCONAZOLE	GROUP	3	FUNGICIDE
PYDIFLUMETOFEN	GROUP	7	FUNGICIDE



Postiva™

Fungicide

For control of diseases of ornamental plants; ornamental bulb, corm and tuber crops; conifers; Christmas trees; non-bearing fruit and nut trees; and listed vegetable plants grown for retail sales to consumers

For application to field- and container grown plants produced in greenhouses and nurseries (including shade houses, lath houses and other outdoor growing structures), evergreen (including conifer) and deciduous tree nurseries, Christmas tree farms, residential and commercial landscapes, parks and interior plantscapes

ADEPIDYN® technology*

*technology denotes the Syngenta active ingredient trademark of pydiflumetofen

Active Ingredients:

Pydiflumetofen*: 6.9%
Difenoconazole**: 11.5%

Other Ingredients: 81.6%

Total: 100.0%

*CAS No. 1228284-64-7

**CAS No. 119446-68-3

Postiva™ is formulated as a suspension concentrate and contains 0.63 lb of pydiflumetofen and 1.04 lb difenoconazole per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. CAUTION

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 100-1661

EPA Est. 100-NE-001

SCP 1661A-L1 0821

28 fl oz

Net Contents



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1.0 FIRST AID

FIRST AID	
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If 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.
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	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

2.0 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

2.1 Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. 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 must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Waterproof gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber \geq 14 mils, nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) \geq 14 mils, or Viton[®] \geq 14 mils.

In addition, mixer, loaders, and applicators for handgun sprayers in greenhouses must wear:

- A minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with any R or P filter (e.g. R95 or P95); OR a NIOSH-approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air-purifying respirator with an HE filter.

2.3 User Safety Requirements

User Safety Requirements

Follow the 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.

2.4 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.

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

2.5 User Safety Recommendations

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.

2.6 Environmental Hazards

Pydiflumetofen is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and oysters and shrimp. Difenoconazole is toxic to fish, mammals, and aquatic invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

2.6.1 GROUNDWATER ADVISORY

This product may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow. Pydiflumetofen and difenoconazole have properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. These chemicals may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

2.6.2 SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having a medium potential for reaching both surface water and aquatic sediment via runoff for several months or more after application.

A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of pydiflumetofen and difenoconazole from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's potential to reach aquatic sediment via runoff.

2.7 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.

Notify state and/or Federal authorities and Syngenta immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to use of this product.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE USE DIRECTIONS 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, 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), 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.

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 wear:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as barrier laminate, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) \geq 14 mils, nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, natural rubber \geq 14 mils, butyl rubber \geq 14 mils, or Viton \geq 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

Exception: If the product is 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 drench application.

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 treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

3.0 PRODUCT INFORMATION

- Read all label directions before use. All applications must be made according to the use directions that follow.
- Postiva is a broad-spectrum, preventative and systemic fungicide for the control of many important plant diseases.
- Postiva is formulated as a suspension concentrate (SC).
- Postiva is a member of Syngenta's Plant Performance™ product line and may also improve the yield and/or quality of the crop. These additional benefits are due to positive effects on plant physiology. The effects may vary according to factors such as the crop, crop hybrid, or environment.

PLANT SAFETY

- Postiva has been tested at the labeled rates to the ornamental and vegetable plants listed on this label with no adverse crop effects observed. 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 Postiva. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether Postiva can be used safely on all genera, species, or varieties of ornamental and nursery plants specified on this label. Conduct small-scale testing at the specified rates to ensure plant safety prior to broad-scale commercial use on plant genera and species not listed in this label. When using an adjuvant or tank-mix partner, conduct small-scale testing at the specified rates to ensure plant safety prior to broad scale commercial use.
- Celosia spp. may be sensitive to foliar applications of Postiva fungicide resulting in damage to foliage and flowers under certain growing environments.

DISEASE SUPPRESSION

- If a use indicates suppression, it refers to control which can range from fair to good, or consistent control at a level below that obtained with products registered for control.

3.1 Resistance Management

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For resistance management, please note that Postiva contains both a Group 7 (pydiflumetofen) and Group 3 (difenoconazole) fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to either or both of the active ingredients in Postiva and other Group 7 or Group 3 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of Postiva or other Group 7 and Group 3 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 performance of Postiva applications. If results suggest that performance is less than expected, switch to a fungicide with a different mode of action.
- Contact your local Syngenta representative, retailer, or extension specialist for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact Syngenta Crop Protection at 1-866-796-4368. You can also contact university extension specialist to report resistance.

As part of a resistance management strategy:

Apply no more than 2 sequential foliar or container drench applications per crop unless otherwise stated in the specific use instructions.

Follow the crop-specific resistance management recommendations in **Sections 6.0 and 7.0**.

3.2 Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

- Integrate Postiva into an overall disease and pest management strategy whenever the use of a fungicide is required.
- Cultural practices known to reduce disease development should be followed. This includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, removal of plant debris in which inoculum resides, and proper timing and placement of irrigation.
- Consult your local agricultural authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area.
- Postiva may be used in State Agricultural Extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs which recommend application timing based on environmental factors favorable for disease development.

4.0 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

4.1 Methods of Application

Apply Postiva at rates specified in the use tables (**Sections 6.0 and 7.0**). Where permitted, applications can be made by ground, by air, and via chemigation as specified. Aerial application is permitted only to field- and container-grown nursery crops. Refer to **Section 4.5** for details of application by chemigation.

4.1.1 FOLIAR APPLICATION (INCLUDING AERIAL APPLICATION)

See **Sections 6.0 and 7.0** for specific foliar application instructions.

4.1.2 DRENCH APPLICATION (CONTAINER-GROWN ORNAMENTALS)

- For use on Ornamentals only
- Prepare the Postiva drench solution according to the table below.
- Postiva may be applied to field- and container grown plants produced in greenhouses and nurseries (including shade houses, lath houses and other outdoor growing structures), evergreen (including conifer) and deciduous tree nurseries, Christmas tree farms, residential and commercial landscapes, parks and interior plantscapes.
- Apply according to the use directions in **Section 6.0**.
- Apply enough drench solution to thoroughly wet the root zone of the plants without leaching through the container.
 - o For plants grown in flats and containers, apply 1-2 pt of drench solution per sq ft.
 - o For plants grown in containers, refer to the drench volumes below. Adjust volume accordingly based on planting media.
 - o **DO NOT** exceed the maximum single application rate listed in the use restrictions.

Volume of Postiva Drench Solution by Container Diameter

Container Size (diameter in inches)	Drench Solution Per Container (fl oz)
4	3
5	4
6	6
8	10
10	20
12	30

*For container sizes not listed, adjust volume appropriately

4.1.3 AUTOMATIC COLD FOGGER APPLICATIONS (GREENHOUSES)

Applications can be made in greenhouses with automatic cold fogger equipment (such as Dramm AutoFog). Apply the same amount of Postiva per unit area as would be applied in a dilute spray volume to the same area.

DO NOT apply through cold fogger equipment when workers are present in the greenhouse during the application.

4.2 Application Equipment

Postiva may be applied with application equipment commonly used for greenhouse and nursery plant production.

- See **Section 4.5** for information about chemigation equipment.
- Arrange spray equipment configuration to provide accurate, uniform and thorough coverage of the target crop and minimize potential for spray drift.
- To ensure accuracy, calibrate sprayer before each use.
- For information on spray equipment and calibration, consult spray equipment manufacturers and/or state recommendations.
- All ground and aerial application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers.

4.3 Application Volume and Spray Coverage

See use directions (**Section 6.0** and **7.0**) for additional application volume information.

- Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good disease control.
- Make foliar applications in an adequate water volume to achieve thorough and uniform coverage without excessive runoff (to drip).
- Avoid spray overlap, as crop injury may occur.
- For aerial application, apply in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre unless specified otherwise on this label.
- Avoid application under conditions when uniform coverage cannot be obtained or when excessive spray drift may occur.

4.4 Mixing Directions

- Thoroughly clean application equipment before using this product.
- Prepare no more application mixture than is required for the immediate operation.
- Agitate the application solution before and during application.
- Rinse application tank thoroughly with clean water after each day's use and dispose of pesticide rinsate by application to an already treated area.
- It is not advised to allow spray mixture to stand overnight or for prolonged periods of time (> 3 hours) without agitation. Delayed application may cause product to settle and be difficult to re-suspend. If this occurs, resume agitation for a minimum of 15 minutes to ensure the product is re-suspended before making an application. The use of a suspension agent may be used to improve resuspension, if needed.

4.4.1 POSTIVA ALONE

- Add 1/2-2/3 of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank.
- With the agitator running, add Postiva to the tank.
- Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water.
- Begin application of the spray solution after Postiva has completely dispersed into the mix water.
- Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been sprayed.

4.4.2 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 and 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.

- Postiva can be tank-mixed with other fungicides, insecticides, liquid fertilizers, adjuvants, and additives; however, not all combinations or environmental conditions have been tested.
- Confirm the safety of Postiva to the target plants to ensure against plant injury.

4.4.3 TANK-MIX COMPATIBILITY

A jar compatibility test is advised prior to tank mixing with other pesticides and/or adjuvants/additives, in order to ensure the compatibility of Postiva with other products, adjuvants or fertilizers. The advised procedure for conducting jar tank-mix compatibility tests is as follows:

Compatibility Test: Always perform a tank-mix compatibility test when mixing with new or unknown tank-mix partners before use. Perform tank-mix compatibility test as follows:

1. Add 1 pt of carrier (the water to be used in the spray operation) to each of two clear 1-qt jars with tight lids.
2. To **one** of the jars, add 1/4 tsp or 1.2 ml of a commercially available tank-mix compatibility agent approved for this use (1/4 tsp is equivalent to 2 pt/100 gallons of spray solution). Close the lid, invert the jar, shake or stir gently to ensure thorough mixing of the compatibility agent.
3. To **both** jars, add the appropriate amount of each tank-mix partner. If more than one tank-mix partner is to be used, follow the specified mixing order listed in Section 4.4.4, by adding dry formulations (wetable powders or water dispersible granules) first, followed by liquid flowables, capsule suspensions, emulsifiable concentrates, and finally add adjuvants. After each addition, invert the jar, shake or stir gently to thoroughly mix. The appropriate amount of each tank-mix partner for this test, is as follows:

Dry formulations: For each pound to be applied per acre, add 1.5 level teaspoons to each jar.

Liquid formulations: For each pint to be applied per acre, add 0.5 teaspoon or 2.5 milliliters to each jar.

4. After adding all ingredients, close the jars and tighten, then invert each jar 10 times to fully mix. Let the mixtures stand for 15-30 minutes and then assess by looking for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, heavy oily film on the jar, or other signs of incompatibility. Determine if a compatibility agent is needed in the application mixture by comparing the two jars. If either mixture separates, but can be remixed readily, the mixture can be sprayed as long as good agitation is used. If the mixtures are incompatible, test the following methods of improving compatibility: (A) Pre-slurry dry formulations in water before addition to the jar, or (B) add the compatibility agent directly into liquid formulations, before addition to the jar. If these procedures are followed but incompatibility is still observed, do not prepare the tank mix in the spray tank.

4.4.4 POSTIVA IN TANK MIXTURES

- Add 1/2-2/3 of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank.
- Start the agitator before adding any tank-mix partners
- When using a tank-mix, add different formulation types in the sequence indicated below.
 1. products packaged in water-soluble packaging
 2. wettable powders,
 3. wettable granules (dry flowables)
 4. liquid flowables (such as Postiva)
 5. capsule suspensions
 6. soluble liquids
 7. emulsifiable concentrates
 8. surfactants / adjuvants / suspension agents
- Allow each product to completely dissolve and disperse into the mix water before adding the next product. Continue agitation while the next product is added.
- Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water.
- Begin application of the spray solution after all products have completely dispersed into the mix water.
- Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been sprayed.

4.4.5 SPRAY ADDITIVES

- For some uses on this label, a spreading/penetrating type adjuvant such as a non-ionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate, silicone based, or blend may be added at the manufacturer's directed rates.
- When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, SYNGENTA advises the use of a Council of Producers and Distributors of Agrotechnology (CPDA) certified adjuvant. When using an adjuvant or tank-mix partner, the user should conduct small-scale testing at the directed rates to ensure plant safety prior to broad scale commercial use.

4.5 Application through Irrigation Systems (Chemigation)

4.5.1 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR OVERHEAD IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

- Use only on crops for which chemigation is specified on this label.
- Apply this product through overhead, hand-held, or micro-irrigation systems, and motorized calibrated irrigation systems either alone or with other pesticides that are registered for application through irrigation systems. Dilution ratios are typically 1:100 to 1:200. **DO NOT** apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- Plant injury and/or poor disease control, or illegal pesticide residues 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 are in place.
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, must shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
- Use only with drive systems which provide uniform water distribution.
- If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or chemigation experts.
- Chemical tank and injector system must be thoroughly cleaned and flushed with clean water prior to use.
- **DO NOT** apply when winds are greater than 10 mph to avoid drift or wind skips.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
- Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control.
- Good agitation must be maintained in the tank during the entire application period.
- Postiva has not been sufficiently tested via irrigation systems to determine product efficacy.

Solid-Set, Hand-Move, and Moving-Wheel Irrigation

- Determine the acreage covered by the sprinklers.
- Fill injector solution tank with water and adjust flow rate to use the contents over a 20 to 30-minute interval. When applying Postiva through irrigation equipment use the lowest obtainable water volume while maintaining uniform distribution.
- Determine the amount of Postiva required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system.
- Add the required amount of Postiva into the same quantity of water used to calibrate the injection period.
- Operate the system at the same pressure and time interval established during the calibration.
- Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed. Continue to operate the system until the Postiva solution has cleared the last sprinkler head.

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 back flow.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back towards 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 which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water.

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 must be a complete physical break (air gap) between the flow outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection.
4. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
5. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

5.0 RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Use Restrictions

- Postiva may **only** be applied by air to field- and container-grown nursery crops and listed vegetable plants.
- **DO NOT** apply to fruit or nut trees that will bear harvestable fruit within 12 months.
- Application by micro-irrigation is limited to ornamental plants grown in containers.
- **DO NOT** allow a drench or micro-irrigation application to container grown plants to leach through or spill out of the container during or after treatment.
- **DO NOT** apply through cold fogger equipment when workers are present in the greenhouse during the application
- **DO NOT** apply outdoors through any ultra-low volume (ULV) spray system.

5.2 Use Precautions

- Under certain conditions conducive to extended infection periods, use another registered fungicide for additional applications if maximum amount of Postiva has been used.
- If isolates resistant to Groups 3 and/or 7 fungicides are present, efficacy can be reduced for certain diseases.
- The higher rates in the rate range and/or shorter spray intervals may be required under conditions of heavy infection pressure, with highly susceptible varieties, or when environmental conditions are conducive to disease.

5.3 Spray Drift Management

- **THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.**
- **DO NOT** apply when conditions favor drift beyond the target area.
- The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift.
- **DO NOT** apply when the wind speed is greater than 10 mph or during periods of temperature inversions.
- **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitat.

5.3.1 MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT

Mandatory Spray Drift

Aerial Applications

DO NOT release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the vegetative canopy unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

For all applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser spray droplet size (ASABE S572.1).

The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.

Applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.

Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.

DO NOT apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.

DO NOT apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Applications

Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.

For all outdoor applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).

DO NOT apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.

DO NOT apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Applications

Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.

DO NOT apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.

DO NOT apply during temperature inversions.

5.3.2 SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

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

5.3.3 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.

5.3.4 CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - GROUND BOOM

- **Volume** – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** – Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Spray Nozzle** – Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

5.3.5 CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - AIRCRAFT

- **Adjust Nozzles** - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

5.3.6 BOOM HEIGHT - Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

5.3.7 RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aerially to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

5.3.8 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.

5.3.9 TEMPERATE AND HUMIDITY

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

5.3.10 WIND

Drift potential is lowest when wind speeds are 10 mph or less. However, many factors, including droplet size, pressure, and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given wind speed. **Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns.

AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

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

5.3.11 TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

5.3.12 NON-TARGET AREAS

DO NOT apply this pesticide when the product may drift to non-target areas (i.e., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops).

6.0 ORNAMENTAL USE DIRECTIONS

6.1 Ornamentals – Foliar Diseases and Stem Blights

Ornamentals			
Breeding crops Bulb crops (including Calla Lilies, Easter Lilies, Gladiolas and Caladiums) Cut flowers Evergreens (including conifers) Flowering plants Flowers grown for seed production	Foliage plants Ground covers Juvenile (non-bearing) fruit trees ¹ Juvenile (non-bearing) nut trees ¹ Juvenile (non-bearing) vines ¹	Ornamental grasses Ornamental trees and shrubs Palms Perennial shrubs Pot and bedding plants (annual and perennial) Succulent plants	
Target Disease	Dilution Rate (fl oz/100 gallons)	Application Timing	Use Directions
<i>Alternaria</i> spp., Black spot (<i>Diplocarpon rosae</i>) Anthracnose leaf spot/flower blight (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp., <i>Elsinoe</i> spp.) Ascochyta leaf spot/flower blight (<i>Ascochyta</i> spp.) Botrytis blight and gray mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) Boxwood blight (<i>Calonectria pseudonaviculata</i>) Leaf blotch (<i>Stagonospora</i> spp.) Leaf Spot Diseases (including <i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>Cercospora</i> spp., <i>Cercosporidium</i> spp., <i>Cladosporium</i> spp., <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp., <i>Corynespora</i> spp., <i>Drechslera</i> spp., <i>Didymella</i> spp., <i>Guignardia</i> spp., <i>Helminthosporium</i> spp., <i>Monilinia</i> spp., <i>Mycosphaella</i> spp., <i>Phoma</i> spp.) Powdery Mildews (including <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp., <i>Erysiphe</i> spp., <i>Leveillula</i> spp., <i>Oidium</i> spp. and <i>Oidiopsis</i> spp.)	10.0 – 28.0 ²	Begin applications prior to disease development or at first sign of disease symptoms. If conditions favor disease development, reapply in 7-14 days.	Apply via chemigation or as a foliar application to control listed foliar diseases. Apply in sufficient water volume as thorough, uniform coverage is necessary for good disease control. Use higher rate and shorter interval when under severe disease pressure or when conditions are conducive to disease development. To broaden disease-control spectrum, Postiva may be tank-mixed with another fungicide labeled for ornamentals such as Subdue MAXX® (mefenoxam; EPA Reg. No. 100-796) OR Heritage® Fungicide (azoxystrobin; EPA Reg. No. 100-1093), Segovis® (oxathiapiprolin, EPA Reg. No. 100-1533), or Micora® (mandipropamid, EPA Reg. No. 100-1388).

Target Disease	Dilution Rate (fl oz/100 gallons)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Rusts (including <i>Gymnosporangium</i> spp., <i>Puccinia</i> spp., <i>Phragmidium</i> spp., <i>Tranzshelia</i> spp., <i>Uromyces</i> spp.) Scab (<i>Venturia</i> spp.) <i>Septoria</i> spp., <i>Stemphylium</i> spp., <i>Wilsonmyces</i> spp. Stem rot (<i>Phoma</i> spp.) Bacterial Diseases (Suppression) (including: <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp. and <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.)	10.0 – 28.0 ²	Begin applications prior to disease development or at first sign of disease symptoms. If conditions favor disease development, reapply in 7-14 days.	Apply via chemigation or as a foliar application to control listed foliar diseases. Apply in sufficient water volume as thorough, uniform coverage is necessary for good disease control. Use higher rate and shorter interval when under severe disease pressure or when conditions are conducive to disease development. To broaden disease-control spectrum, Postiva may be tank-mixed with another fungicide labeled for ornamentals such as Subdue MAXX® (mefenoxam; EPA Reg. No. 100-796) OR Heritage® Fungicide (azoxystrobin; EPA Reg. No. 100-1093), Segovis® (oxathiapiprolin, EPA Reg. No. 100-1533), or Micora® (mandipropamid, EPA Reg. No. 100-1388).

¹Postiva may be applied to juvenile (or non-bearing) fruit, nut and vine plants in commercial greenhouse and nursery production. **DO NOT** make applications to plants that will bear harvestable fruit within 12 months.

²10.0 fl oz product is equivalent to 0.049 lb ai pydiflumetofen and 0.081 lb ai difenoconazole. 28.0 fl oz product is equivalent to 0.138 lb ai pydiflumetofen and 0.228 lb ai difenoconazole.

Resistance Management:

- **DO NOT** make more than two applications of Postiva or other Group 3 and 7 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 3 or 7.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- 1) Refer to **Section 5.1** for additional product use restrictions.
- 2) **DO NOT** make applications to plants that will bear harvestable fruit within 12 months.
- 3) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 32.0 fl oz/A (equivalent to 0.158 lb ai pydiflumetofen and 0.26 lb ai difenoconazole)
- 4) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- 5) **Maximum Annual Rate:**
 - a. **Plants Grown Outdoors: DO NOT** apply more than 64.0 fl oz/A/year (equivalent to 0.315 lb ai pydiflumetofen and 0.52 lb ai difenoconazole)
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 0.52 lb difenoconazole-containing products per acre per year.
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 0.36 lb pydiflumetofen-containing products per acre per year.
 - b. **Plants Grown Indoors: DO NOT** apply more than 64.0 fl oz/A/crop (equivalent to 0.315 lb ai pydiflumetofen and 0.52 lb ai difenoconazole)
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 0.52 lb difenoconazole-containing products per acre per crop per year.
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 0.36 lb pydiflumetofen-containing products per acre per crop per year.
- 6) **For aerial application:**
 - a. Apply aerially only to field- and container-grown nursery crops.

6.2 Ornamentals – Soil Diseases (Container Drench)

Ornamentals			
Breeding crops Bulb crops (including Calla Lilies, Easter Lilies, Gladiolas and Caladiums) Cut flowers Evergreens (including conifers) Flowering plants	Flowers grown for seed production Foliage plants Ground covers Juvenile (non-bearing) fruit trees ¹ Juvenile (non-bearing) nut trees ¹ Juvenile (non-bearing) vines ¹	Ornamental grasses Ornamental trees and shrubs Palms Perennial shrubs Pot and bedding plants (annual and perennial) Succulent plants	
Target Disease	Dilution Rate (fl oz/100 gallons)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Root Diseases <i>Fusarium</i> (<i>Fusarium</i> spp.) <i>Rhizoctonia</i> (<i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp.) <i>Sclerotinia</i> (<i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.) Bacterial Diseases (Suppression) (including: <i>Ralstonia</i> spp.)	10.0 – 28.0 ²	Begin applications prior to disease development or at first sign of disease symptoms. If conditions favor disease development, reapply in 7-14 days.	Apply via chemigation or as a container drench. See Section 4.1.2 for specific application details for drench applications. Use higher rate and shorter interval when under severe disease pressure or when conditions are conducive to disease development. To broaden disease-control spectrum, Postiva may be tank-mixed with another fungicide labeled for ornamentals, such as Subdue MAXX (mefenoxam; EPA Reg. No. 100-796) OR Heritage Fungicide (azoxystrobin; EPA Reg. No. 100-1093).

¹Postiva may be applied to juvenile (or non-bearing) fruit, nut and vine plants in commercial greenhouse and nursery production. **DO NOT** make applications to plants that will bear harvestable fruit within 12 months.

²10.0 fl oz product is equivalent to 0.049 lb ai pydiflumetofen and 0.081 lb ai difenoconazole. 28.0 fl oz product is equivalent to 0.138 lb ai pydiflumetofen and 0.228 lb ai difenoconazole.

Resistance Management:

- **DO NOT** make more than two applications of Postiva or other Group 3 and 7 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 3 or 7.

continued...

6.2 Ornamentals – Soil Diseases (Container Drench) (continued)

USE RESTRICTIONS
1) Refer to Section 5.1 for additional product use restrictions. 2) DO NOT make applications to plants that will bear harvestable fruit within 12 months. 3) Maximum Single Application Rate: 32.0 fl oz/A (equivalent to 0.158 lb ai pydiflumetofen and 0.26 lb ai difenoconazole) 4) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days 5) Maximum Drench Applications per Crop per Year: 2 6) Maximum Annual Rate: a. Plants Grown Outdoors: DO NOT apply more than 64.0 fl oz/A/year (equivalent to 0.315 lb ai pydiflumetofen and 0.52 lb ai difenoconazole) • DO NOT apply more than 0.52 lb difenoconazole-containing products per acre per year. • DO NOT apply more than 0.36 lb pydiflumetofen-containing products per acre per year. b. Plants Grown Indoors: DO NOT apply more than 64.0 fl oz/A/crop (equivalent to 0.315 lb ai pydiflumetofen and 0.52 lb ai difenoconazole) • DO NOT apply more than 0.52 lb difenoconazole-containing products per acre per crop per year. • DO NOT apply more than 0.36 lb pydiflumetofen-containing products per acre per crop per year.

7.0 VEGETABLE AND FRUIT PLANT USE DIRECTIONS

Vegetable plants treated with Postiva are for retail sale to consumers. Apply Postiva to vegetable plants grown in seedling trays and containers. **DO NOT** use vegetable plants treated with Postiva for commercial vegetable production or sell those plants for use by commercial vegetable producers.

7.1 Cucurbit Vegetables, Crop Group 9

Crops (Including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Chayote (fruit)	<i>Momordica</i> spp.	Squash, Winter	
Chinese waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon)	Balsam apple	Butternut squash	
Citron melon	Balsam pear	Calabaza	
Cucumber	Bitter melon	Hubbard squash	
Gherkin	Chinese cucumber	Acorn squash	
Gourd, Edible	Muskmelon	Spaghetti squash	
Hyotan	Cantaloupe	Watermelon	
Cucuzza	Honeydew	Zucchini	
Hechima	Pumpkin		
Chinese okra	Squash, summer		
Target Disease	Rate (fl oz/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Alternaria leaf blight (<i>A. cucumerina</i>) Alternaria leaf spot (<i>A. alternata</i>) Cercospora leaf spot (<i>C. citrullina</i>) Gummy stem blight (<i>Didymella bryoniae</i>) Powdery mildew (<i>Podosphaera</i> and <i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Plectosporium blight (<i>P. tabacinum</i>) Phoma blight (<i>P. exigua</i>) Phylosticta leafspot (<i>P. cucurbitacearum</i>) Scab (<i>Cladosporium cucumerinum</i>) Septoria leaf blight (<i>S. cucurbitacearum</i>) Target spot (<i>Corynespora cassiicola</i>) Suppression: Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.)	9.0 – 14.0* (1.0 – 1.6 fl oz/5000 sq ft)	Begin applications prior to disease development. Continue applications through season on a 7- to 14-day interval, following the resistance management guidelines.	Apply by ground or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at directed rates. Postiva may be used on cucurbits plants grown outdoors or in greenhouses. For greenhouse use on cucurbit, DO NOT use this or other difenoconazole-containing products for more than 50% of sprays per crop. Rotate with other registered products with different modes of action.
*9.0 fl oz product/A is equivalent to 0.044 lb ai pydiflumetofen and 0.073 lb ai difenoconazole. *14.0 fl oz product/A is equivalent to 0.069 lb ai pydiflumetofen and 0.114 lb ai difenoconazole.			
Resistance Management: • DO NOT make more than two applications of Postiva or other Group 3 and 7 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 3 or 7.			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
1) Refer to Section 5.1 for additional product use restrictions. 2) Maximum Single Application Rate: 14 fl oz/A (equivalent to 0.069 lb ai pydiflumetofen and 0.114 lb ai difenoconazole) 3) For Crops Grown Outdoors - Maximum Number of Applications per Year: DO NOT make more than 3 applications at the maximum application rate per year. 4) For Crops Grown Indoors - Maximum Number of Applications per Year: DO NOT make more than 3 applications at the maximum application rate per crop. 5) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days 6) Maximum Annual Rate: 45.2 fl oz/A/year (equivalent to 0.37 lb ai/A/year difenoconazole and 0.22 lb ai/A/year pydiflumetofen) a. DO NOT apply more than 0.46 lb ai/A/year of difenoconazole-containing products. b. DO NOT apply more than 0.223 lb ai/A/year of pydiflumetofen-containing products. 7) DO NOT apply within one day of shipping 8) DO NOT apply if fruit are present 9) DO NOT use vegetable plants treated with Postiva for commercial vegetable production or sell those plants for use by commercial vegetable producers. 10) Use a minimum of 15 gal/A of water for ground applications. 11) For chemigation, apply in 0.1-0.25 inches/A of water.			

7.2 Fruiting Vegetables, Crop Group 8-10

Crops (Including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these) (See Section 7.3 for Tomatoes.)			
African eggplant	Nonbell pepper		
Bell pepper	Pea eggplant		
Eggplant			
Target Disease	Rate (fl oz/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Cercospora leafspot (<i>C. capsici</i>) Gray leafspot (<i>Stemphylium solani</i>) Powdery mildew (<i>Oidiopsis sicula</i>) Suppression: Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.)	9.0 – 13.9* (1.0 – 1.6 fl oz/5000 sq ft)	Begin applications prior to disease development. Continue applications through season on a 7- to 14-day interval, following the resistance management guidelines.	Apply by ground or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates. Postiva may be used on fruiting vegetable plants grown outdoors or in greenhouses.
*9.0 fl oz product/A is equivalent to 0.044 lb ai pydiflumetofen and 0.073 lb ai difenoconazole. *14.0 fl oz product/A is equivalent to 0.069 lb ai pydiflumetofen and 0.114 lb ai difenoconazole.			
Resistance Management: • DO NOT make more than two applications of Postiva or other Group 3 and 7 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 3 or 7.			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
1) Refer to Section 5.1 for additional product use restrictions. 2) Maximum Single Application Rate: 13.9 fl oz/A (equivalent to 0.068 lb ai pydiflumetofen and 0.113 lb ai difenoconazole) 3) For Crops Grown Outdoors - Maximum Number of Applications per Year: DO NOT make more than 3 applications at the maximum application rate per year. 4) For Crops Grown Indoors - Maximum Number of Applications per Year: DO NOT make more than 3 applications at the maximum application rate per crop. 5) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days 6) Maximum Annual Rate: 45.2 fl oz/A/year (equivalent to 0.37 lb ai/A/year difenoconazole and 0.22 lb ai/A/year pydiflumetofen) a. DO NOT apply more than 0.45 lb ai/A/year of difenoconazole-containing products. b. DO NOT apply more than 0.223 lb ai/A/year of pydiflumetofen-containing products. 7) DO NOT apply within one day of shipping 8) DO NOT apply if fruit are present 9) DO NOT use vegetable plants treated with Postiva for commercial vegetable production or sell those plants for use by commercial vegetable producers. 10) Use a minimum of 15 gal/A of water for ground applications. 11) For chemigation, apply in 0.1-0.25 inches/A of water.			
Crops (Including all cultivars and/or varieties of these)			
Bush Tomato	Tomatillo	Tree Tomato	
Current Tomato	Tomato		
Target Disease	Rate (fl oz/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Black mold (<i>A. alternata</i>) Early blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>) Gray leafspot (<i>Stemphylium botryosum</i>) Leaf mold (<i>Fulvia fulva</i>) Powdery mildew (<i>Leveillula taurica</i>) Septoria leafspot (<i>S. lycopersici</i>) Target spot (<i>Corynespora cassiicola</i>) Suppression: Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Gray mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) White mold (<i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.)	8.1* (0.93 fl oz/5000 sq ft)	Begin applications prior to disease development. Continue applications through season on a 7- to 14-day interval, following resistance management guidelines.	Apply by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates. For suppression, use highest rate.
*8.1 fl oz product/A is equivalent to 0.044 lb ai pydiflumetofen and 0.066 lb ai difenoconazole.			
Resistance Management: • DO NOT make more than two applications of Postiva or other Group 3 and 7 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 3 or 7.			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
1) Refer to Section 5.1 for additional product use restrictions. 2) Maximum Single Application Rate: 8.1 fl oz/A (equivalent to 0.04 lb ai pydiflumetofen and 0.066 lb ai difenoconazole) 3) For Crops Grown Outdoors - Maximum Number of Applications per Year: DO NOT make more than 3 applications at the maximum application rate per year. 4) For Crops Grown Indoors - Maximum Number of Applications per Year: DO NOT make more than 3 applications at the maximum application rate per crop. 5) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days 6) Maximum Annual Rate: 45.2 fl oz/A/year (equivalent to 0.37 lb ai/A/year difenoconazole and 0.22 lb ai/A/year pydiflumetofen) a. DO NOT apply more than 0.39 lb ai/A/year of difenoconazole-containing products. b. DO NOT apply more than 0.223 lb ai/A/year of pydiflumetofen-containing products. 7) DO NOT apply within one day of shipping 8) DO NOT apply if fruit are present 9) DO NOT use vegetable plants treated with Postiva for commercial vegetable production or sell those plants for use by commercial vegetable producers. 10) Use a minimum of 15 gal/A of water for ground applications. 11) For chemigation, apply in 0.1-0.25 inches/A of water.			

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

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

Container Handling

Non-refillable container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (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 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 and 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

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. 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 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

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing 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 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.

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

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

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

10.0 APPENDIX

10.1 Postiva Rate Conversion Chart

fl oz product/acre	lb ai pydiflumetofen	lb ai difenoconazole
7.3	0.036	0.059
8.0	0.039	0.065
9.0	0.044	0.073
10.0	0.049	0.081
11.0	0.054	0.089
11.4	0.056	0.093
13.6	0.067	0.111
13.7	0.067	0.111
14.0	0.069	0.114
15.2	0.075	0.124
32.0	0.158	0.26
64.0	0.315	0.52

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