

AZOXYSTROBIN	GROUP	11	FUNGICIDE
EXTRACT OF <i>REYNOUTRIA SACHALINENSIS</i>	GROUP	P5	FUNGICIDE

# Azoxystrobin<sup>TM</sup> Bio

## FUNGICIDE

<b>Active Ingredient:</b>	<b>By Wt</b>
Azoxystrobin* .....	18.4%
Extract of <i>Reynoutria sachalinensis</i> .....	10.2%
Other Ingredients: .....	71.4%
<b>TOTAL:</b> .....	<b>100.0%</b>

\*methyl (E)-2-{2-[6-(2-cyanophenoxy) pyrimidin-4-yloxy]phenyl}-3-methoxyacrylate

Contains 1.74 lb of azoxystrobin & 1.0 lb of Extract of *Reynoutria sachalinensis* (RSE) per gallon.

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

## CAUTION

This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.

See inside booklet for additional precautionary information and directions for use. / Refer to enclosed/attached label for full instructions.

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

#### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

**Caution. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin.**

**Harmful if inhaled. 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.**

**Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist.**

#### FIRST AID

**If swallowed:** • 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 by a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

**If on skin or clothing:** • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

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

**If in eyes:** • 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. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

#### EMERGENCY INFORMATION

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. In the event of a medical or chemical emergency contact Chemtel Inc. in North America at 1-800-255-3924 or worldwide international at +1-813-248-0585.

#### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

#### PESTICIDE STORAGE

Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a cool, dry place, and **DO NOT** expose to heat. **DO NOT** store near food or feed. In case of spill on floor or paved surfaces, mop and remove to chemical waste storage area until proper disposal can be made if product cannot be used according to the label.

#### PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

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

Manufactured for:



1540 Drew Ave., Davis, CA 95618 USA  
1-877-664-4476; info@marronebio.com

Lot Number: Printed on Container  
Establishment Number: Printed on Container

EPA Reg. No. 89118-14-84059



## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

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<b>If swallowed:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li><li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li><li>• <b>DO NOT</b> induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.</li><li>• <b>DO NOT</b> give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li></ul>
<b>If on skin or clothing:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li><li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
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### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants;
- Shoes plus socks;
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of: *Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Nitrile Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Neoprene Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils or Viton ≥ 14 mils*
- Protective eyewear.

In addition, mixers/loaders/applicators using mechanically pressured handwands except when applying to Christmas tree farms, nursery ornamentals, landscaping, must wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with any N, R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any N, R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with HE filters.

Respirator fit testing, medical qualification, and training using a program that conforms to OSHA's requirements (see 29 CFR Part 1910.134), employers must verify that any handler who uses a respirator is:

- Fit-tested and fit-checked,
- Trained, and
- Examined by a qualified medical practitioner to ensure physical ability to safely wear the style of respirator to be worn. A qualified medical practitioner is a physician or other licensed health care professional who will evaluate the ability of a worker to wear a respirator. The initial evaluation consists of a questionnaire that asks about medical conditions (such as a heart condition) that would be problematic for respirator use. If concerns are identified, then additional evaluations, such as a physical exam, might be necessary. The initial evaluation must be done before respirator use begins. Handlers must be reexamined by a qualified medical practitioner if their health status or respirator style or use conditions change.

Upon request by local/state/federal/tribal enforcement personnel, employers must provide documentation demonstrating how they have complied with these 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.

Applications with Aerial Equipment: Human flagging is prohibited.

### 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.

<b>User Safety Recommendations</b>
Users should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.</li><li>• 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.</li></ul>

### Environmental Hazards

Azoxystrobin is toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine fish and aquatic invertebrates. Azoxystrobin can be persistent for several months or longer.

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

### Ground Water Advisory

Azoxystrobin and a degradate of azoxystrobin are known to leach through soil to groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

### Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rainfall. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water 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 azoxystrobin and a degradate of azoxystrobin 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.

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

### Physical or Chemical Hazards

**DO NOT** mix or allow to come in contact with any oxidizing agent. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE USE DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN PLANT INJURY OR POOR DISEASE CONTROL.

**DO NOT** apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

### Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), 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 4 hours.

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

- Coveralls;
- Shoes plus socks;
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber;
- Protective eyewear.

### 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 plans on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

**DO NOT** treat areas while unprotected humans or domestic animals are present in the treatment areas. Because certain states may require more restrictive re-entry intervals, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

**DO NOT** allow entry into treatment area until area that was treated is this product is dry.

### Product Restrictions

**DO NOT** use in greenhouses for commercial transplant production except when greenhouse directions for use are provided for a specific crop.

In all uses, avoid spray overlap as this may result in crop injury.

Aerial and/or chemigation applications to sod is prohibited.

### Product Use Instructions

AZOXYBIO™ Fungicide is a versatile, broad-spectrum fungicide containing the active ingredient azoxystrobin and the extract of Giant knotweed (*Reynoutria sachalinensis*) in an optimized suspension concentrate (SC) formulation that is compatible with liquid fertilizers. AZOXYBIO™ Fungicide provides activity against many important diseases and can be used in alternation with other fungicides with a different mode of action, or tank-mixed with such fungicides and other crop protection products.

Azoxystrobin, one of the active ingredients in AZOXYBIO™ Fungicide, belongs to the strobilurin class of fungicides. The mode of action is inhibition of respiration which provides activity against all stages in pathogen life cycles. Strobilurins are classified as GROUP 11 FUNGICIDES (Quinone Outside Inhibitors or QOI).

The extract of *Reynoutria sachalinensis* (RSE), the other active ingredient in AZOXYBIO™ Fungicide, is classified as a GROUP P5 FUNGICIDE. This active ingredient activates the plant's defense system to increase phenolics and antioxidants, and strengthen cell walls. This mode of action is classified as induced systemic resistance (ISR). Plants also develop an enhanced resistance to further pathogen attacks. This type of enhanced resistance is referred to as systemic acquired resistance (SAR).

RSE can improve plant health and help make the treated portions resistant to certain plant diseases. **Use AZOXYBIO™ Fungicide primarily as a preventative rather than a curative application.** Apply prior to disease infestation to protect the growing leaf tissue. See specific information below for diseases controlled and use rates.

Application to achieve thorough coverage is required for good disease control.

### Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

AZOXYBIO™ Fungicide must be used as one component in an integrated disease management program including cultural practices that reduce disease. Consult your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for local best practices to manage disease. AZOXYBIO™ Fungicide may be used in agricultural extension advisory programs (disease forecasting) which advise fungicide applications based on environmental and other factors.

### Spray Drift

<b>Mandatory Spray Drift</b>
<b>Ground Boom Applications:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.</li><li>• Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).</li><li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.</li><li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply during temperature inversions.</li></ul>

### Aerial Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the ground or vegetative canopy unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the wind speed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must not exceed 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft or 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must not exceed 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft or 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **DO NOT** spray during temperature inversions.

### Airblast Applications:

- Sprays must be directed into the canopy.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- User must turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying outer rows.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

### Spray Drift Advisories

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

### Sensitive Areas

Use extreme caution when making applications near non-target aquatic areas; **DO NOT** apply under conditions favoring spray drift onto non-target aquatic areas.

Azoxystrobin is highly phytotoxic to certain apple varieties. **DO NOT** apply where spray drift may reach apple trees. **DO NOT** use equipment that was previously used to apply azoxystrobin to make applications to apple or crabapple trees.

Contact your local extension specialist for spray drift prevention recommendations for your area. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

### 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.

### 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 recommended 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 spray drift.

### Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

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

## Boom Height - Ground Boom

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

## RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

## 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 generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.
- Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

## Application and Mixing Instructions

Shake well before use.

AZOXYBIO™ Fungicide is designed for at plant and foliar spray applications and must be diluted before application. In addition, AZOXYBIO™ Fungicide may be applied by chemigation – see chemigation instructions below.

AZOXYBIO™ Fungicide is a suspension concentrate formulation. Shake or agitate well prior to measuring or pouring. Like most suspension concentrate formulations, AZOXYBIO™ Fungicide will thicken and separate into multiple layers upon standing for long periods of time. AZOXYBIO™ Fungicide will revert back to an easily flowable and homogenous fluid after a brief shake.

**DO NOT** prepare more mixture than is required for the treatment. For best results, use immediately after mixing. If the mixtures settles, agitate the mixture and assess to ensure thorough re-mixing prior to application.

Make sure that application equipment is thoroughly cleaned and properly calibrated prior to application and thoroughly cleaned after application.

- Use spray nozzles appropriate for the crop to provide full coverage and uniform distribution of the spray mixture.
- Use screens where appropriate to protect sprayer equipment and prevent clogging.
- Use screens to protect pump on the suction side with no finer than 16-mesh.
- DO NOT** fit the recirculation line of the spray system with a screen.
- Screens used on the spray nozzles are to be no finer than 50-mesh.
- Use a spray system pump with sufficient capacity to deliver 35-40 psi of pressure to the nozzles and recirculate at least 10% of the tank volume per minute to maintain a uniform mixture.
- Agitate the spray mixture with a jet agitator or liquid sparge tube.
- DO NOT** use air sparge.

Consult manufacturers of spray equipment for more information on sprayer use, calibration, and recommendations. Consult state agricultural extension recommendations for local directions and spray schedules.

## Mixing Instructions

### Solo AZOXYBIO™ Fungicide application

- Determine the required volume of water or liquid fertilizer for application and fill the spray/mixing tank with 1/2 - 2/3 of this volume.
- Begin agitation of the tank and add the required volume of AZOXYBIO™ Fungicide for the fungicide application. While pouring, avoid direct contact of AZOXYBIO™ Fungicide with the mix tank wall to achieve the best dispersion.
- Continue agitation while adding the remaining 1/2 - 1/3 volume of water or liquid fertilizer to complete the spray mixture.
- Apply the mixture after the contents of the tank are completely dispersed.
- Best practice is to maintain agitation of the spray tank until all of the spray mixture has been applied.
- Thoroughly rinse spray tank with water and dispose of the rinse water by spraying onto a section of the already treated crop.

### Tank-Mixture Application

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.

AZOXYBIO™ Fungicide may be applied in tank mixtures with adjuvants, fertilizers, micronutrients, and with other products approved for use on registered crops. Jar tests (or other similar methods) to ensure compatibility between products should be conducted before use. Incompatibilities may exist with some methylated seed oils, crop oil concentrates, or silicone-based adjuvants; conduct jar tests before using.

AZOXYBIO™ Fungicide must not be combined in the spray tank with pesticides, adjuvants or fertilizers unless compatibility charts or your own prior use has shown that the combination is physically compatible, and the combination is effective and non-injurious to the target crop under your use conditions. Consult your local crop consultant or MBI representative for recommendations on tank mixtures suitable for your crop and region.

When tank mixed with formulated emulsifiable concentrates (EC), AZOXYBIO™ Fungicide may exhibit phytotoxic effects. These effects may be more pronounced if cool, cloudy conditions are present at the time of application and extend for several days after application.

When an adjuvant is used, it is advised to use an adjuvant that meets the standards of the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) adjuvant certification.

### Tank Mixture Order of Addition Recommendation

This is the general recommendation for order of addition. Always follow any specific order of addition instructions on all the tank-mix partner labels. Jar tests (or other similar methods) to ensure order of addition compatibility between products should be conducted before use.

- Fill tank 1/3 to 1/2 full with mixing diluent (water, liquid fertilizer, etc.).
- Begin tank agitation before adding any tank-mix partners.
- Add any water conditioner/anti-foam/compatibility agents.
- Add any products packaged in water-soluble packaging and allow to completely dissolve/disperse.
- Add any wettable powders/flowables (DC, DS, GR, SG, SP).
- Add any microencapsulated suspensions (ME).
- Add any liquids and solubles (SC, SU), including AZOXYBIO™ Fungicide.
- Add any emulsifiable concentrates (EC).
- Add any adjuvants.

## Jar Test Procedure

**Test potential mixing partners, including adjuvants, for mixing compatibility using a standard jar test or other similar method and for crop safety prior to use on a crop.**

The following jar test procedure is advised to evaluate compatibility: Following any product specific instructions for order of addition, pour the advised proportions of the products into a suitable container, mix thoroughly, and allow to stand at least twenty (20) minutes. If the combination remains mixed, or can be re-mixed readily, the mixture is considered physically compatible. If the combination does not remain mixed, or cannot be re-mixed readily, the products are not physically compatible and must not be tank-mixed together.

## Instructions for At-Plant Applications

AZOXYBIO™ Fungicide can be applied as a soil-directed application during planting as an in-furrow application for control of seedling diseases and soilborne diseases and to improve root growth.

AZOXYBIO™ Fungicide is compatible with most liquid fertilizers; see **Mixing Instructions** section for more information.

Refer to the use directions for specific crops to determine if such applications are labeled for a given crop and, if so, for which diseases.

At plant in-furrow applications are typically effective against seedling diseases such as damping off. Check with your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for specific advice on best local practices for seedling disease and soilborne disease control.

**Caution:** Cool, wet conditions increase the risk of phytotoxicity from soil-directed applications.

## At Plant In-Furrow Application Instructions

Use 3-15 gallons of water or liquid fertilizer per acre for in-furrow applications.

Direct the spray into the furrow just before the seed is covered, unless instructed otherwise under the specific crop instructions.

Use the higher rate if conditions are expected to be favorable for disease development, if Pythium is historically a problem in the field, or if minimum or no-till practices are being followed.

Rates for at plant application are 0.5 to 0.9 fl oz AZOXYBIO™ Fungicide (0.1 to 0.2 oz azoxystrobin & 0.06 to 0.11 oz RSE) per 1000 row feet.

At Plant In-Furrow Application Rates (fl oz per acre)						
Row Spacing	Row ft per Acre	0.5 fl oz per 1000 row feet	0.6 fl oz per 1000 row feet	0.7 fl oz per 1000 row feet	0.8 fl oz per 1000 row feet	0.9 fl oz per 1000 row feet
20	26136	13.1	15.7			
22	23760	11.9	14.3	16.6		
24	21780	10.9	13.1	15.2	17.4	
26	20105	10.1	12.1	14.1	16.1	
28	18669	9.3	11.2	13.1	14.9	16.8
30	17424	8.7	10.5	12.2	13.9	15.7
32	16335	8.2	9.8	11.4	13.1	14.7
34	15374	7.7	9.2	10.8	12.3	13.8
36	14520	7.3	8.7	10.2	11.6	13.1
40	13068	6.5	7.8	9.1	10.5	11.8
<b>IMPORTANT: DO NOT apply more than 17.9 fl oz per acre (shaded region).</b>						
Linear Row Feet Calculation: 522,720 ÷ row spacing (in inches) = Row feet per acre						

0.5 fl oz AZOXYBIO™ Fungicide contains 0.1 oz azoxystrobin and 0.06 oz Extract of *Reynoutria sachalinensis*.

0.9 fl oz AZOXYBIO™ Fungicide contains 0.2 oz azoxystrobin and 0.11 oz Extract of *Reynoutria sachalinensis*.

## Instructions for Foliar Applications

AZOXYBIO™ Fungicide can be applied as a spray to above ground plant parts including flowers, foliage, and fruit. Refer to the use directions for specific crops to determine if such applications are labeled for a given crop and, if so, for which plant parts and which diseases.

Use higher label rates and/or shorter application intervals if disease pressure is high and/or conditions are expected to be favorable for disease development.

Through coverage is important for control. Adding a tank mix adjuvant, such as a non-ionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate, may improve performance; follow instructions on the adjuvant label.

**DO NOT** apply when conditions foster drift from the area intended for treatment; follow instructions under the **Spray Drift** section.

## Ground Applications

Apply with sufficient water or liquid fertilizer in a manner that provides thorough and uniform coverage to obtain good disease control. Follow spray volume directions listed under specific crops.

## Aerial Applications

Apply with sufficient water or liquid fertilizer in a manner that provides uniform coverage for good disease control. Follow spray volume directions listed under specific crops. Dense canopies may limit coverage on lower leaves from aerial applications reducing disease control on those leaves.

## Chemigation Use Directions

- Apply this product only through center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, hand move and drip (trickle) irrigation systems. **DO NOT** apply this product through any other type of irrigation system unless specified on this label.
- Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- If you have questions about calibration, 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.
- Follow rates and application timings given in the specific crop instructions.
- Apply in 0.1 to 0.25 inches of water per acre. Excess water may reduce efficacy.
- The chemical supply tank and injector system must be thoroughly cleaned and flushed with clean water.

## Chemigation through Drip Irrigation

- 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.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional inter-locking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- If a pesticide supply tank is used, maintain constant agitation in the supply tank.
- This product may be applied through drip irrigation systems for control of soilborne diseases. Ensure that the soil has adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application.
- Terminate drip irrigation when the fungicide has been depleted from the main supply tank or after 6 hours, whichever comes first.
- For maximum efficacy, delay subsequent irrigation for at least 24 hours following drip application.

## Chemigation through Sprinkler Irrigation

- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally dosed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
- DO NOT** apply when winds exceed 10-15 miles per hour to avoid drift and uneven coverage.
- Thorough uniform coverage is required for good disease control.
- Maintain good agitation during mixing and throughout the entire application period.
- This product may be applied through the following types of sprinkler irrigation systems: center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, and hand move irrigation systems.
- Apply with 1/2 acre-inch or less per treatment when using center pivot or continuous-move equipment.



- Use the least amount of water required for proper uniform distribution and coverage.
- When using stationary systems (solid set, handlines or wheel lines other than continuous-move), inject this product into no more than the last 20-30 minutes of the set.
- Allow sufficient time for the fungicide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water.
- 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.

#### Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems

- Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
- Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, back-flow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, 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 outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pipe.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump), effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

#### Resistance-Management

For resistance management, please note that AZOXYBIO™ Fungicide contains both the Group 11 fungicide azoxystrobin and the Group P5 fungicide extract of *Reynoutria sachalinensis*. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to AZOXYBIO™ Fungicide and other Group 11 fungicides or Group P5 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of disease control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies are advised.

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

- Rotate the use of AZOXYBIO™ Fungicide or other Group 11 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 crop rotation, and which considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Where possible, make use of predictive disease models to effectively time fungicide applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance.
- Monitor treated fungal populations for resistance development.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact MBI at 1-877-664-4476. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.
- **DO NOT** use less than specified label rates when applying GROUP 11 fungicides solo or in tank mixtures. **DO NOT** use reduced rates of tank mix partners.
- When using GROUP 11 fungicides for solo applications, make no more than one-third of the year's fungicide applications with GROUP 11 fungicides.
- When using GROUP 11 fungicides for tank-mix or premix applications with a non-GROUP 11 fungicide(s), make no more than one-half of the year's fungicide applications with the GROUP 11/non-GROUP 11 mix.
- When using GROUP 11 fungicides for both solo applications and for tank-mix or premix applications with a non-GROUP 11 fungicide(s), make no more than one-half of the year's fungicide applications using a GROUP 11 fungicide.
- When alternating non-GROUP 11 fungicide applications with GROUP 11 fungicide applications, make at least as many consecutive non-GROUP 11 applications as consecutive GROUP 11 applications. For example, if two consecutive GROUP 11 applications had been made before alternating to the non-GROUP 11 applications, then make at least two non-GROUP 11 applications before making another GROUP 11 application.

#### SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS FOR CROP PLANTS

##### ORNAMENTALS

Container, bench, flat, plug, bed, or field-grown ornamentals in greenhouses, shade and lath houses, outdoor nurseries, retail nurseries, interiorscapes and other landscape areas.

FOLIAR PLANT DISEASES	USE RATES
	fl oz product per 100 gallons spray (oz azoxystrobin/100 gallons spray   oz RSE/100 gallons spray)
Aerial/Shoot Blight ( <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.) Anthracnose (Flower) ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp., <i>Elsinoe</i> spp.) Cercospora Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Entomosporium Leaf Spot ( <i>Entomosporium</i> spp.) Leaf Spot ( <i>Cladosporium</i> spp.) Marssonina Leaf Spot <sup>6</sup> ( <i>Marssonina</i> spp.) Phomopsis Blight ( <i>Phomopsis juniperovora</i> ) Powdery Mildew <sup>9</sup> ( <i>Erysiphe</i> spp., <i>Microsphaera</i> spp., <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp., <i>Oidium</i> spp., <i>Podosphaera</i> spp., <i>Uncinula</i> spp.) Rust, Needle Rust ( <i>Melampsora accidentalis</i> , <i>Phragmidium</i> spp., <i>Puccinia</i> spp., <i>Gymnosporangium</i> spp., <i>Coleosporium</i> spp., <i>Uromyces</i> spp.) Scab <sup>7</sup> ( <i>Venturia inaequalis</i> , <i>Sphaeloma poinsettiae</i> , <i>Elsinoe australis</i> ) Tip Blight ( <i>Strococcus strobilinus</i> )	2.3 – 9.2 (0.5 – 2.0   0.3 – 1.1)
Alternaria Leaf Spot ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose (Leaf) ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp., <i>Elsinoe</i> spp.)	2.3 – 18.4 (0.5 – 4.0   0.3 – 2.3)
Downy Mildew <sup>2</sup> ( <i>Peronospora</i> spp., <i>Plasmopara</i> spp., <i>Bremiella</i> spp., <i>Bremia</i> spp.) Iris Leaf Spot <sup>4</sup> ( <i>Mycosphaerella</i> spp.) Myrothecium Leaf Spot <sup>4</sup> ( <i>Myrothecium</i> spp.)	4.6 – 9.2 (1.0 – 2.0   0.6 – 1.1)
Cylindrocladium Leaf Spot/Stem Canker <sup>2</sup> ( <i>Cylindrocladium</i> spp.) Rose Blackspot <sup>5</sup> ( <i>Diplocarpon rosea</i> ) Suppression Only: Botrytis Blight <sup>1</sup> ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> )	9.2 – 18.4 (2.0 – 4.0   1.1 – 2.3)
<b>Broadcast Instructions:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Begin applications prior to disease onset and continue on a 7- to 28-day preventative spray schedule following resistance management guidelines.</li> <li>• Rescue (late curative or eradication) treatments with AZOXYBIO™ Fungicide are not advised and may not result in satisfactory disease control.</li> <li>• Adding a tank mix adjuvant, such as a non-ionic surfactant, may improve performance; follow instructions on the adjuvant label.</li> <li>• Apply sufficient spray volume (max 600 gal/A) to ensure thorough coverage, thorough coverage is important for control.</li> <li>• May be applied by ground, air, or chemigation.</li> </ul>	

#### Specific Disease Instructions:

- **Botrytis Blight:** Begin applications prior to disease onset and continue on a 7- to 21-day preventative spray schedule following resistance management guidelines. **DO NOT** apply more than 55.2 fl oz/A of AZOXYBIO™ Fungicide (0.75 lb azoxystrobin/A) per application.
- **Cylindrocladium Leaf Spot/Stem Canker:** Begin applications prior to disease onset and continue on a 7- to 14-day preventative spray schedule following resistance management guidelines.
- **Downy Mildew:** Begin applications during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection. Continue on a 7- to 21-day spray schedule following resistance management guidelines.
- **Iris Leaf Spot, Myrothecium Leaf Spot:** Begin applications prior to disease onset and continue on a 7- to 21-day preventative spray schedule following resistance management guidelines.
- **Marssonina Leaf Spot:** Begin applications prior to disease onset and continue on a 14- to 28-day preventative spray schedule following resistance management guidelines.
- **Rose Blackspot:** Begin applications prior to disease onset and continue on a 7- to 14-day preventative spray schedule following resistance management guidelines. Apply at the high rates every 7 days under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present. **DO NOT** apply more than 55.2 fl oz/A of AZOXYBIO™ Fungicide (0.75 lb azoxystrobin/A) per application.
- **Scab:** Begin applications prior to disease onset and continue on a 10- to 28-day preventative spray schedule following resistance management guidelines. **DO NOT** apply to apple trees. See **Precautions** section below.

SOIL PATHOGENS – DIRECTED SPRAY	fl oz product per 100 gallons spray (oz azoxystrobin/100 gallons spray   oz RSE/100 gallons spray)
<i>Fusarium</i> spp. <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.	2.3 – 9.2 (0.5 – 2.0   0.3 – 1.1)
<b>Directed Spray Instructions:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Begin applications prior to disease onset and continue on a 7- to 21-day preventative spray schedule following resistance management guidelines.</li> </ul>	
SOIL PATHOGENS – BROADCAST SPRAY	fl oz product/A (lb azoxystrobin/A   lb RSE/A)
<i>Fusarium</i> spp. <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.	4.6 – 36.8 (0.06 – 0.5   0.04 – 0.29)
<b>Soil Drench Instructions:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Begin applications prior to disease onset and apply as a preventative broadcast application.</li> <li>• Ensure the soil or potting media have sufficient moisture capacity prior to application if applied by overhead irrigation.</li> </ul>	
SOIL PATHOGENS – IN-FURROW APPLICATIONS	
<i>Fusarium</i> spp. <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> Suppression only: <i>Pythium</i> spp.	0.5 - 0.7 (0.1 - 0.15   0.06 - 0.09)
<b>At-Plant Instructions:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Following best local practice, apply in-furrow as a spray with thorough coverage of these areas important for good disease control.</li> <li>• See <b>Instructions for At-Plant Applications</b> for additional directions.</li> </ul>	
SOIL PATHOGENS – DRENCH AND DRIP IRRIGATION	fl oz product per 100 gallons spray (oz azoxystrobin/100 gallons spray   oz RSE/100 gallons spray)
<i>Fusarium</i> spp. <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp. <sup>8</sup>	0.5 – 2.0 (0.1 – 0.5   0.06 – 0.3)  2.0 (0.5   0.3)
<b>Drench and Drip Irrigation Instructions:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dilute specified product amount and apply 1 – 2 pints per ft<sup>2</sup> (125 - 250 gallons/1000 ft<sup>2</sup>) final spray volume.</li> <li>• Begin applications prior to disease onset and continue on a 7- to 28-day preventative spray schedule following resistance management guidelines.</li> <li>• Thorough coverage of the pre-infection root zone, root ball, and crown areas are important for good control.</li> <li>• Ensure the soil or potting media have sufficient moisture capacity prior to application.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply irrigation for more than 6 hours. To maximize efficacy, delay subsequent irrigation water for at least 24 hours.</li> </ul>	
<b>Specific Disease Instructions:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <sup>8</sup><i>Sclerotinia</i> spp: Apply by drench only and begin applications prior to disease onset and continue on a 7- to 28-day preventative spray schedule following resistance management guidelines.</li> </ul>	
<b>Precautions:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drench applications to small bedding plants in the seedling/plug stage may cause phytotoxicity. Test a small quantity of plants prior to performing full-scale applications for these uses.</li> </ul>	
SUPPRESSION OF FOLIAR AND SOIL PATHOGENS – DRENCH AND DRIP IRRIGATION	fl oz product per 100 gallons spray (oz azoxystrobin/100 gallons spray   oz RSE/100 gallons spray)
Powdery Mildew <sup>9</sup> <i>Pythium</i> spp.	1.0 – 2.3 (0.2 – 0.5   0.1 – 0.3)
Rusts	
<b>Drench and Drip Irrigation Instructions:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dilute specified product amount and apply 1 – 2 pints per ft<sup>2</sup> (125 - 250 gallons/1000 ft<sup>2</sup>) final spray volume.</li> <li>• Begin applications prior to disease onset and continue on a 7- to 28-day preventative spray schedule following resistance management guidelines.</li> <li>• Ensure the soil or potting media have sufficient moisture capacity prior to application.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply irrigation for more than 6 hours. To maximize efficacy, delay subsequent irrigation water for at least 24 hours.</li> </ul>	
<b>Precautions:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tank-mixing with EC products or silicone adjuvants may result in turf injury especially under cool, cloudy conditions.</li> <li>• Drench applications to small bedding plants in the seedling/plug stage may cause phytotoxicity. Test a small quantity of plants prior to performing full-scale applications for these uses.</li> <li>• Azoxystrobin is phytotoxic to certain apple and crabapple varieties. <b>DO NOT</b> apply AZOXYBIO™ Fungicide to apples or cherry trees, including any ornamental varieties. It is the applicator's responsibility to take necessary precautions to ensure that spray drift does not reach apples or crabapple trees. Also, <b>DO NOT</b> use spray equipment that has previously been used to apply azoxystrobin to make applications to apples or crabapples.</li> </ul>	
<b>Plant Safety:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Azoxystrobin has been shown to be safe when applied to many ornamental plants under typical conditions of use, however it is impossible to test every species for tolerance due to the large variety of species. It is advised that the user conducts a small-scale test to ensure plant safety prior to large-scale commercial use of this product on varieties which have not been shown to be tolerant through experience or recommendation. Consult your local consultant or product representative for recommendations on tolerant species.</li> <li>• Refer to the <b>Application and Mixing Instructions</b> section for directions on tank mixing with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, or adjuvants.</li> </ul>	

(Continued)

ORNAMENTALS (Cont)

<p><b>Specific Use Restrictions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Application Method:</b> Ground, air, or chemigation applications are permitted.</li> <li>• <b>Maximum Single Application:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Foliar Field Grown or Nursery Ornamentals Applications Applied by Ground Boom or Chemigation:</b> <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 55.2 fl oz of AZOXYBIO™ Fungicide (0.75 lb azoxystrobin and 0.43 lb RSE) per acre or 1.27 fl oz of AZOXYBIO™ Fungicide (0.28 oz azoxystrobin and 0.16 oz RSE) per 1000 ft<sup>2</sup> per application.</li> <li>• <b>Foliar Nursery and Landscaping Ornamentals Applications Applied by Handheld or Directed Spray:</b> <b>DO NOT</b> exceed 18.4 fl oz/100 gallons of AZOXYBIO™ Fungicide (0.0025 lb/gal azoxystrobin and 0.0014 lb/gal RSE) in the final spray volume.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> exceed 600 gallons/A of final spray volume for foliar applications.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> exceed 250 gallons/1000 ft<sup>2</sup> (2 pints/ft<sup>2</sup>) of final spray volume for drench and crown applications.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Annual Maximum:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> exceed 367.8 fl oz/A or 8.4 fl oz/1000 ft<sup>2</sup> of AZOXYBIO™ Fungicide (5.0 lb azoxystrobin and 2.87 lb RSE per acre) per calendar year.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> exceed 1.84 oz/1000 ft<sup>2</sup> (5 lb/A) azoxystrobin per calendar year from all azoxystrobin containing products.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 3 foliar 600 gallon/A applications per calendar year at the high rate of 18.4 fl oz/100 gallons, or 6 foliar applications per calendar year at the 55.2 fl oz/A rate.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Application Interval:</b> <b>DO NOT</b> make applications less than 7 days apart.</li> <li>• <b>Resistance Management:</b></li> <li>• <b>"Powdery Mildew: DO NOT</b> make more than 2 sequential applications of any Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a fungicide with a different mode of action.</li> <li>• <b>All other listed diseased:</b> When powdery mildew is not present <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 3 sequential applications of any Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a fungicide with a different mode of action.</li> </ul>
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TURF

Golf courses, lawns and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial, and industrial building, parks, recreational areas, athletic fields, and sod farms.

DISEASES	USE RATES
	fl oz product per 1000 ft <sup>2</sup> (oz azoxystrobin/1000 ft <sup>2</sup>   oz RSE/1000 ft <sup>2</sup> )
Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Brown Patch ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> ) Brown Ring Patch ( <i>Waitea circinata</i> ) Cool Weather Brown Patch, Yellow Patch <sup>2</sup> ( <i>Rhizoctonia cerealis</i> ) Fusarium Patch ( <i>Microdochium nivale</i> ) Gray Leaf Spot ( <i>Pyricularia grisea</i> ) Leaf Rust, Stem Rust, Stripe Rust ( <i>Puccinia</i> spp.) Leaf Spot <sup>5</sup> ( <i>Bipolaris sorokiniana</i> ) Melting Out <sup>6</sup> ( <i>Drechslera poae</i> ) Necrotic Ring Spot ( <i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i> ) Pink Patch ( <i>Limonomycetes rosipellis</i> ) Powdery Mildew ( <i>Blumeria (Erysiphe) graminis</i> ) Pythium Blight, Pythium Root Rot <sup>8</sup> ( <i>Pythium aphanidermatum, Pythium</i> spp.) Red Thread ( <i>Laetisaria fulciformis</i> ) Rhizoctonia Large Patch <sup>10</sup> ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> ) Southern Blight ( <i>Sclerotium rolfii</i> ) Summer Patch ( <i>Magnaporthe poae</i> ) Take-All Patch <sup>11</sup> ( <i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> ) Zoysia Patch <sup>12</sup> ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani, Gaeumannomyces incrustana</i> )	0.5 - 0.9 (0.1 - 0.2   0.06 - 0.11)
Bermudagrass Decline <sup>1</sup> ( <i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> ) Fairy Ring <sup>3</sup> ( <i>Agropyce pedicels, Bovista plumbea, Lycoperdon</i> spp. and other <i>Basidiomycetes</i> ) Gray Snow Mold, Typhula Blight <sup>4</sup> ( <i>Typhula incarnata, T. ishikariensis</i> ) Leaf and Sheath Spot ( <i>Rhizoctonia zeae</i> ) Pink Snow Mold <sup>7</sup> ( <i>Microdochium nivale</i> ) Pythium Root Dysfunction <sup>9</sup> ( <i>Pythium volutum</i> )	0.9 (0.2   0.11)
<p><b>Broadcast Instructions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Begin applications prior to disease onset when conditions are favorable for disease and continue on a 14- to 28-day preventative spray schedule following resistance management guidelines.</li> <li>• Apply in 2 - 4 gallons of spray volume per 1000 ft<sup>2</sup> (87 - 174 gallons per acre).</li> <li>• If using AZOXYBIO™ Fungicide as a spot treatment, apply 0.24 fl oz per 1 - 2 gallons of spray volume.</li> <li>• May be applied by ground, air, or chemigation. <b>DO NOT</b> apply aerially to golf course turf.</li> </ul> <p><b>Precaution:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tank-mixing with EC products or silicone adjuvants may result in turf injury especially under cool, cloudy conditions.</li> </ul> <p><b>Specific Disease Instructions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><sup>1</sup>Bermudagrass Decline:</b> Begin applications prior to disease onset when conditions are favorable for disease and continue on 28-day preventative spray schedule.</li> <li>• <b><sup>2</sup>Cool Weather Brown Patch, Yellow Patch:</b> Make 1 to 2 applications in autumn on a 14- to 28-day spray schedule or when conditions are favorable for disease development.</li> <li>• <b><sup>3</sup>Fairy Ring:</b> Apply as soon as Fairy Ring symptoms appear. If necessary, make a second application 28 days later. Apply only in 4 gallons spray volume per 1000 ft<sup>2</sup> (174 gallons per acre) with the specified rate of a wetting agent. Symptoms may take weeks to disappear and severely damaged turf may need reseeding.</li> <li>• <b><sup>4</sup>Gray Snow Mold, Typhula Blight:</b> Make two applications at the high rate 10- to 14 days apart in late autumn just before snow cover. Tank-mixing with a non-Group 11 snow mold fungicide is advised under heavy disease pressure.</li> <li>• <b><sup>5</sup>Leaf Spot:</b> Begin applications prior to disease onset when conditions are favorable for disease and continue on 14- to 21-day preventative spray schedule.</li> <li>• <b><sup>6</sup>Melting Out:</b> Begin applications prior to disease onset when conditions are favorable for disease and continue on 14- to 21-day preventative spray schedule.</li> <li>• <b><sup>7</sup>Pink Snow Mold:</b> Make two applications at the high rate 10- to 14 days apart in late autumn just before snow cover. Tank-mixing with a non-Group 11 snow mold fungicide is advised under heavy disease pressure.</li> <li>• <b><sup>8</sup>Pythium Blight, Pythium Root Rot:</b> Begin applications prior to disease onset when conditions are favorable for infection development and continue on a 10- to 14-day spray schedule. Under prolonged conditions favorable for disease use the 10-day interval. For use on both newly seeded and established turf.</li> <li>• <b><sup>9</sup>Pythium Root Dysfunction:</b> Begin applications prior to disease onset when mean daily soil temperatures are between 55 F and 70 F and continue on a 21- to 28-day spray schedule. Irrigate with 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water within 24 hours of application to help move the product into the root zone.</li> <li>• <b><sup>10</sup>Rhizoctonia Large Patch:</b> Make 1 to 2 applications in autumn on a 14- to 28-day spray schedule or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Spring applications may also be required in some locations or when disease pressure is high.</li> <li>• <b><sup>11</sup>Take-all Patch:</b> Begin applications prior to disease onset when conditions are favorable for infection development. Make 2 applications in the spring 28 days apart and 2 applications in the autumn also 28 days apart.</li> <li>• <b><sup>12</sup>Zoysia Patch:</b> Make 1 to 2 applications in late autumn approximately 1 month prior to grass dormancy. Reapply 14- to 28-days later. <b>DO NOT</b> apply to snow.</li> </ul>	

<p><b>Specific Use Restrictions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Application Method:</b> Ground, air, or chemigation applications are permitted. Aerial and/or chemigation application to sod is prohibited. Aerial application to golf course turf is prohibited.</li> <li>• <b>Maximum Single Application:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 0.9 fl oz of AZOXYBIO™ Fungicide (0.2 oz azoxystrobin and 0.11 oz RSE) per 100 ft<sup>2</sup> per application.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Applications Applied by Handheld Equipment to Landscaping Turf:</b> <b>DO NOT</b> exceed 18.4 fl oz/100 gallons of AZOXYBIO™ Fungicide (0.0025 lb/gal azoxystrobin and 0.0014 lb/gal RSE) in the final spray volume.</li> <li>• <b>Applications Applied by Mechanically Pressurized Handwands to Golf Courses and Landscaping Turf:</b> <b>DO NOT</b> exceed 69.9 fl oz of AZOXYBIO™ Fungicide (0.95 lb azoxystrobin and 0.55 lb RSE) per acre per application.</li> <li>• <b>Annual Maximum:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> exceed 367.8 fl oz/A or 8.4 fl oz of AZOXYBIO™ Fungicide (5.0 azoxystrobin/A and 2.87 RSE/A) per calendar year.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> exceed 1.84 oz/1000 ft<sup>2</sup> (5 lb/A) azoxystrobin per calendar year from all azoxystrobin containing products.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 9 applications per calendar year at the high rate of 0.9 fl oz/1000 ft<sup>2</sup>, or 16 applications per calendar year at the low rate of 0.5 fl oz/1000 ft<sup>2</sup>.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Application Interval:</b> <b>DO NOT</b> make applications less than 10 days apart.</li> <li>• <b>Resistance Management:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Grey Leaf Spot or Pythium spp.:</b> <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 2 sequential applications of any Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a fungicide with a different mode of action.</li> <li>• <b>All other listed diseased:</b> When grey leaf spot or <i>Pythium</i> is not present <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 3 sequential applications of any Group 11 fungicides before alternating to a fungicide with a different mode of action.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Grazing:</b> <b>DO NOT</b> graze animals in treated areas or feed treated clipping to animals.</li> </ul>
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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE

Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a cool, dry place, and **DO NOT** expose to heat. **DO NOT** store near food or feed. In case of spill on floor or paved surfaces, mop and remove to chemical waste storage area until proper disposal can be made if product cannot be used according to the label.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Container Handling less than or equal to 5 gallons - 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.

Container Handling greater than 5 gallons - Non-refillable container: **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. 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 allowed by state and local authorities.

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

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

READ BEFORE USING PRODUCT

Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability:

**NOTICE:** You (the "Buyer" or "User") shall read the entire Directions for Use (the "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 from the seller (the "Seller").

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 beyond the control of Marrone Bio Innovations, Inc. or Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer or User, and Buyer or User agree to hold Marrone Bio Innovations, Inc. and/or Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage or handling that are not in accordance with the accompanying Directions for Use.

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