RightLine™

AZOXY 2 SC

A fungicide that controls a wide-range of plant diseases in ornamentals and turf.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Azoxystrobin: methyl (*E*)-2-{2-[6-(2-cyanophenoxy)pyrimidin-4-yloxy]phenyl}-3- methoxyacrylate* 22.9%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: 77.1%
TOTAL: **100.0%**

Contains 2.08 lbs. of active ingredient per gallon.

*IUPAC

EPA Reg. No. 87290-44-93051

Keep Out of Reach of Children
CAUTION

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

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 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.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at 1-800-858-7378 Monday through Friday, 8:00 am to 12:00 pm Pacific Time or your poison control center at 1-800-222-1222.	

RightLine®

Distributed By:
RightLine LLC
385 Interlocken Crescent, Suite #240
Broomfield, CO 80021

Net Contents:
1 Gallon

Revised 09-12-17

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks

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.

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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or regional office of the EPA.

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 washwater or rinsate.

Ground Water Advisory

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

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 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.

If any adverse environmental effects caused by this product are detected, notify RightLine LLC and state / Federal authorities immediately.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

CROP INJURY AND / OR POOR CONTRAOL OF DISEASES MAY RESULT IF THESE USE DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ARE NOT FOLLOWED.

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 State or Tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.

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 polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks

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.

Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

Applications must not be made if humans or domestic animals are within the area to be treated.

Due to the possibility of your State having reentry intervals that are more restrictive than those listed in this label, applicators should check the specific requirements mandated by the Department of Agriculture for your State.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

RightLine AZOXY 2 SC provides broad-spectrum protection against many plant diseases when applied according to the instructions in this label. The effects are systemic and the yield / quality of a plant can be increased through preventative use of this product.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do NOT feed animals clippings or graze animals on turf treated with this product.
- Do NOT spray this product if drift may reach apple trees or severe injury may result and do NOT spray apple trees using equipment that has been previously used to apply this product.
- Do NOT spray if conditions may cause drift outside of the application area. Conditions that may cause spray drift include but are not limited to: wind speed and direction, thermal inversions, spray droplet size and sprayer nozzle/ pressure combinations. A State extension agent will have information regarding how to avoid spray drift for your specific area.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Because trace amounts of this product can cause phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties, every effort must be made to avoid spray drift to apple trees and fruit.

This product may cause varying amounts of phytoxicity when mixed with emulsifiable concentrates (ECs), with the effects being more severe if applies when cool and cloudy and these conditions remain in effect for several days after application.

Phytotoxicity may also occur if this product is mixed with adjuvants that contain silicone.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PRODUCT USE

Application: For disease control, thorough coverage of the target crop must be achieved. The crop may be injured if the spray application overlaps. Do not mix more spray solution than necessary for the application being made.

Adjuvants: It is recommended that adjuvants meeting Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) adjuvant certification program standards are used.

Phytotoxicity and Tolerance: Plant tolerance has been found to be acceptable for all crops on the label, however, not all possible tank-mix combinations have been tested under all conditions. When possible, it is recommended to test the combinations on a small portion of the crop to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur as a result of application. See the PRECAUTIONS section for apple phytotoxicity information.

Efficacy: In cases where environmental conditions that promote infestation are extended and the maximum number of applications of this product allowed in the instructions below have been met, a different fungicide registered for use in the desired crop should be used. The effectiveness of this product may be reduced if infestations resistant to Group 11 fungicides are already present. For crops that are more susceptible to disease, severe disease pressure, and when

environmental conditions promote disease, use of the higher rates in a listed range and/or shorter listed spray intervals may be necessary.

Spray Drift Management: Weather and equipment are the predominant factors in determining spray drift, and applications must not be made when weather conditions or equipment settings / function may lead to drift outside of the intended application area. *The applicator is responsible for preventing spray drift from the target area.*

Integrated Pest Management: This product may be used in State Agricultural Extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs that recommend application timing based on environmental factors favorable for disease development. Whenever use of this product is necessary, it should be incorporated into an integrated pest management (IPM) strategy and cultural practices that reduce disease development followed.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

GROUP	11	FUNGICIDE

This product has azoxystrobin as its active ingredient and is a Group 11 fungicide, a class of fungicides that inhibit the Qol (quinone outside) site within the electron transport system [Group 11]. Resistance can develop if products that have the same mode of action are applied repeatedly, and local resistance management practices and strategies should be consulted in order to minimize the likelihood of resistance development in fungal pathogens. These strategies may include limiting the total number of yearly applications and tank mixing and/or rotating with fungicides that have different modes of action.

The directions for total number of applications per crop and alternating with fungicides with other modes of action in this label must be followed. If multiple sprays are necessary over the course of a season, a plan must be developed that applies Group 11 fungicides no more than 1/3 of the total number of applications per season when used alone, or 1/2 the total number of applications per season when tank-mixed with other fungicides with a different mode of action. When Group 11 products are used both alone and in mixtures over the course of a season, sprays containing Group 11 products cannot exceed more than half of the total number of sprays. When a Group 11 fungicide is applied to the seed or soil, another application of a Group 11 fungicide must not be made for at least 3 weeks.

Do not tank mix or alternate this product with any other products to which resistance has already developed.

MIXING AND APPLICATION

Any spray equipment typically used for making ground or aerial applications of pesticides may be used to apply RightLine AZOXY 2 SC. For optimal disease control, it is critical that the equipment be calibrated and adjusted in a manner that maximizes crop coverage and canopy penetration.

Spray Equipment

Be sure to calibrate the sprayer before use.

For more information on spray equipment and calibration, consult sprayer manufacturer and state recommendations. For specific local directions and spray schedules, refer to current state agricultural recommendations.

Pump

Pump systems must be capable of keeping the tank mixture in suspension use a liquid sparge tube or jet for agitation, and maintaining a nozzle pressure of 35-40 PSI.

Nozzles

Nozzles must provide uniform and accurate spray patterns. To accomplish this, the same size nozzles should be used and the nozzles should be spaced evenly along the boom. To achieve best results with your specific nozzles, follow the nozzle manufacturer's directions.

Screens on the suction side of the pump should be used to protect the pump. The suction-side screens should be 16-mesh or coarser. Do not place a screen in the recirculation line. To prevent the nozzles from clogging, 50-mesh or coarser screens between the pump and the boom and, if required, at the nozzles should be used.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Prior to mixing, be sure to clean all spray equipment thoroughly. Prepare only the amount of spray mixture needed for the application and be sure to agitate the spray solution thoroughly both before and during application. When spraying is completed, rinse the tank thoroughly with clean water and dispose of the rinsate by applying to an area that has already been treated.

RightLine AZOXY 2 SC Alone (no tank mix):

1. Fill the tank with 1/2 to 2/3 the total amount of water to be used.
2. Start agitation in the tank and add the directed amount of RightLine AZOXY 2 SC.
3. Add the remaining amount of water while maintaining agitation.
4. Once this product has been completely dispersed into the water, begin the application.
5. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been sprayed.

RightLine AZOXY 2 SC + Tank Mixtures:
This product has been tested with all the tank mix combinations listed in this label and is typically compatible with those products. Do NOT combine this product with other fertilizers, pesticides or surfactants until you have confirmed compatibility, either through use of compatibility charts or your own testing. When tank mixing, the applicator must follow all directions for use, crops/sites, use rates, dilution ratios, precautions, and limitations which appear on the tank mix product label. In particular, *no total dosage rate listed in any label may be exceeded and the most restrictive label precautions and limitations must be followed*. Any product which prohibits mixing with this product must not be used.

To determine physical compatibility of RightLine AZOXY 2 SC with another product, use the following jar test:

1. Add the proportional labeled amounts of the products to 1 qt. of water in a quart jar. Components should be added in the following sequence:
    a. Wettable powders and water dispersible granules;
    b. Liquid flowables (including suspoemulsions);
    c. Emulsifiable concentrates (EC's); and,
    d. Additives and adjuvants.
2. Thoroughly mix by shaking vigorously and let rest for at least 5 minutes.
3. The mixture is considered physically compatible if it remains mixed or can be easily remixed.

If and when compatibility has been determined, be sure to use the same sequence of adding components to the spray tank.

Tank Mixing

1. Fill the tank with 1/2 to 2/3 the total amount of water to be used.
2. Start agitation and add the tank mix partner(s) in the following order:
    a. Wettable powders and water dispersible granules;
    b. Liquid flowables (including suspoemulsions);
    c. Emulsifiable concentrates (EC's); and,
    d. Additives and adjuvants.
3. Maintain agitation and once the tank mix partners have been completely dissolved into the water, add the directed amount of RightLine AZOXY 2 SC and the remainder of the water to the tank.
4. Once the RightLine AZOXY 2 SC has completely dispersed, spraying can begin being sure to maintain agitation during the entire spray operation.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
Spraying must not be done when conditions will cause excessive spray drift or prevent uniform coverage of the target plants. Do NOT apply if humans or animals will be exposed to the spray. For optimal disease control, complete and thorough coverage is essential.

Aerial Application
NOTE: If spray drift may reach apple trees, DO NOT spray RightLine AZOXY 2 SC. Certain apple varieties are extremely sensitive to this product and every precaution must be taken to avoid spray drift that will cause injury to apple trees and fruit. Because trace amounts of this product can cause phytotoxicity in certain apple and crabapple varieties, DO NOT spray apple trees using equipment that was used to apply RightLine AZOXY 2 SC.

Application through Irrigation Systems (Chemigation)

- This product may only be applied to crops via chemigation if explicitly allowed in this label.
- Apply this product only through center pivot, solid set, hand move, or moving wheel irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- Efficacy may be reduced if this product is applied using more than 0.1 – 0.25 inches of water per acre.
- If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
- Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system, unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
- Prior to application, the injector system and chemical tank should be flushed with clean water until thoroughly cleaned.

Operating Instructions
The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water-source contamination from backflow.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Be sure to allow the entire application to be flushed through the chemigation system before halting irrigation. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

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.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Center Pivot Irrigation

This product may only be applied using center pivot drive systems that provide uniform water distribution. Due to their non-uniform distribution, end guns must NOT be used when chemigating.

1. Based on the area to be treated, calculate the time required to apply 0.125 – 0.25 inches of water per acre over the application area. This calculation should be based on the system operating at pressures recommended, with the system running at 80-95% of the rated capacity specified by the manufacturer. The lowest possible water volume *that maintains uniform distribution* should be used.
2. Determine the volume of water output by the injection pump under normal line pressure.
3. Based on label specified rates, determine the amount of this product necessary to cover the application area being treated.
4. Calculate the injection time necessary for coverage and in the solution tank, add the label specified amount of this product to the amount of water necessary to meet the injection time required for application.
5. Fully charge the irrigation system with water before commencing injection of the fungicide solution, being sure that the injection lasts as long as necessary to bring the irrigation system to full pressure.
6. Be sure to maintain constant agitation in the solution tank before and during the injection period.
7. Maintain the application until all of the injection solution has cleared the sprinkler heads.

Solid Set, Hand Move, and Moving Wheel Irrigation Equipment

1. Based on the area to be treated, adjust the flow rate of the system so that the contents of the solution tank are used within 20-30 minutes. The lowest possible water volume *that maintains uniform distribution* should be used.
2. Based on label specified rates, determine the amount of this product necessary to cover the application area being treated and add the required amount of this product to the amount of water determined necessary for a 20-30 minute application in Step 1 above to the solution tank.
3. Make the application using the pressure and time period determined in Step 1 above.
4. Upon completion of the treatment, stop the injection equipment but continue to operate the irrigation system until all of the injection solution has cleared the sprinkler heads.

Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems

1. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, back-flow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located at 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.

TURF

Not approved for use on Turf in California

RightLine AZOXY 2 SC may be used to control numerous diseases affecting turf in the following settings:

Athletic fields — Golf courses
Parks — Recreational areas
Lawns and landscape areas (residential, institutional, public, commercial and industrial)

Please refer to the DISEASE SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS below for specific diseases treated.

In order to help prevent the development of disease resistance to this product, alternate applications of this product with other fungicides registered for turf that have a different mode of action and that diseases have not developed resistance to in your area.

USE RESTRICTIONS FOR TURF APPLICATIONS

Apply to turf ONLY by ground, do NOT apply by air or chemigation.

Do NOT apply more than 9.6 quarts of this product per acre per year (7.1 fluid ounces per 1000 square feet per year).

Do NOT make more than 2 sequential applications of this product when treating for *Pythium* spp.

Do NOT make more than 3 sequential applications of this product when treating for other diseases and *Pythium* spp. is not present.

INFORMATION REGARDING DOLLAR SPOT

This product will not control dollar spot but is compatible for tank mixing with other products labeled for use in control of dollar spot. If dollar spot is present, always mix this product with other fungicide products that are labeled to control dollar spot.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION TO TURF

Apply this product prior to development of disease by mixing the specified rate with 2-4 gallons of water per 1000 square feet (87 – 174 gallons of water per acre) and applying as a ground spray (not by air or chemigation). Repeat applications may be made at the intervals specified in the DISEASE SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR TURF APPLICATIONS section below.

If spot treating for disease, use 0.40 fluid ounces of this product per 1-2 gallons of water.

If conditions are favorable for disease development, use the shortest application intervals and / or the higher rates specified in the DISEASE SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS section below.

SPECIFIC DISEASE INSTRUCTIONS FOR TURF APPLICATIONS

DISEASE	APPLICATION USE RATE AND INSTRUCTIONS / NOTES
Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum graminicola*)	When disease development is likely to occur due to environmental and turf conditions, apply 0.38 – 0.77 fluid ounces of this product per 1000 square feet, repeating application every 14-28 days if necessary.
Brown Patch (*Rhizoctonia solani*)	When disease development is likely to occur due to environmental and turf conditions, apply 0.38 – 0.77 fluid ounces of this product per 1000 square feet, repeating application every 14-28 days if necessary.
Cool Weather Brown Patch, Yellow Patch (*Rhizoctonia cerealis*)	When disease development is likely to occur due to environmental and turf conditions, apply 0.38 – 0.77 fluid ounces of this product per 1000 square feet, followed by a second application 28 days later if necessary.
Fairy Ring (*Lycoperdon* spp., *Agrocybe pediades*, and *Bovistra plumbea*)	As soon as symptoms of disease occur, apply 0.77 fluid ounces of this product in 4 gallons of water per 1000 square feet (174 gallons per acre), with a second application 28 days later if necessary. A specified rate of wetting agent should be added to the spray mix. Note that severely damaged turf may need to be reseeded and symptoms of Fairy Ring may require 2-3 weeks after application to be resolved.

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DISEASE	APPLICATION USE RATE AND INSTRUCTIONS / NOTES
Fusarium Patch (*Microdochium nivale*)	When disease development is likely to occur due to environmental and turf conditions, apply 0.38 – 0.77 fluid ounces of this product per 1000 square feet, repeating application every 14-28 days if necessary.
Gray Leaf Spot (*Pyricularia grisea*)	When disease development is likely to occur due to environmental and turf conditions, apply 0.38 – 0.77 fluid ounces of this product per 1000 square feet every 14-28 days as long as conditions favorable to disease development persist.
Gray Snow Mold, Typhula Blight (*Typhula incarnata, T. ishikariensis*)	Just prior to first snow in late fall, make either a single application at a rate of 1.35 fluid ounces of this product per 1000 square feet or two applications spaced 14 days apart at a rate of 0.77 fluid ounces of this product per 1000 square feet. When disease pressure is severe, control may be improved if this product is tank mixed with another fungicide labeled for snow mold control.
Leaf Rust, Stem Rust, Stripe Rust (*Puccinia* spp.)	When disease development is likely to occur due to environmental and turf conditions but prior to disease development, apply 0.38 – 0.77 fluid ounces of this product per 1000 square feet, repeating application every 14-28 days if necessary.
Leafspot (*Bipolaris sorokiniana*)	When disease development is likely to occur due to environmental and turf conditions, apply 0.38 – 0.77 fluid ounces of this product per 1000 square feet, repeating application every 14-21 days if necessary.
Melting Out (*Drechslera poae*)	When disease development is likely to occur due to environmental and turf conditions, apply 0.38 – 0.77 fluid ounces of this product per 1000 square feet, repeating application every 14-21 days if necessary.
Necrotic Ring Spot (*Leptosphaeria korrae*)	When disease development is likely to occur due to environmental and turf conditions, apply 0.38 – 0.77 fluid ounces of this product per 1000 square feet, repeating application every 14-28 days if necessary.
Pink Patch (*Limonomyses roseipellis*)	When disease development is likely to occur due to environmental and turf conditions, apply 0.38 – 0.77 fluid ounces of this product per 1000 square feet, repeating application every 14-28 days if necessary.
Pink Snow Mold (*Microdochium nivale*)	Just prior to first snow in late fall, make either a single application at a rate of 1.35 fluid ounces of this product per 1000 square feet or two applications spaced 14 days apart at a rate of 0.77 fluid ounces of this product per 1000 square feet. When disease pressure is severe, control may be improved if this product is tank mixed with another fungicide labeled for snow mold control.
Powdery Mildew (*Erysiphe graminis*)	When disease development is likely to occur due to environmental and turf conditions but prior to disease development, apply 0.38 – 0.77 fluid ounces of this product per 1000 square feet, repeating application every 14-28 days if necessary.
Pythium Blight, Pythium Root Rot (*Pythium aphanidermatum*, *Pythium* spp.)	Before disease occurs, apply 0.38 – 0.77 fluid ounces of this product per 1000 square feet, repeating application every 10-14 days if necessary. When conditions or disease pressure is severe, use the 10 day application interval. This product may be applied to treat Pythium spp. in both newly seeded or established turf.
Red Thread (*Laetisaria fuciformis*)	When disease development is likely to occur due to environmental and turf conditions, apply 0.38 – 0.77 fluid ounces of this product per 1000 square feet, repeating application every 14-28 days if necessary.
Rhizoctonia Large Patch (*Rhizoctonia solani*)	In the fall or when disease development is likely to occur due to environmental and turf conditions, apply 0.38 – 0.77 fluid ounces of this product per 1000 square feet, with a second application in 28 days if necessary.
Southern Blight (*Sclerotium rolfsii*)	When disease development is likely to occur due to environmental and turf conditions, apply 0.38 – 0.77 fluid ounces of this product per 1000 square feet, repeating application every 14-28 days if necessary.

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DISEASE	APPLICATION USE RATE AND INSTRUCTIONS / NOTES
Spring Dead Spot (*Leptosphaeria korrae, Gaeumannomyces graminis var. graminis, Ophiosphaerella herpotricha*)	In the fall or when disease development is likely to occur due to environmental and turf conditions, apply 0.38 – 0.77 fluid ounces of this product per 1000 square feet, with a second application in 28 days if necessary.
Summer Patch (*Magnaporthe poae*)	When disease development is likely to occur due to environmental and turf conditions, apply 0.38 – 0.77 fluid ounces of this product per 1000 square feet, repeating application every 14-28 days if necessary.
Take-all Patch (*Gaeumannomyces graminis var. avenae*)	In the spring and the fall, make an initial application of 0.38 – 0.77 fluid ounces of this product per 1000 square feet, with a second application in 28 days.

DISEASE	APPLICATION USE RATE AND INSTRUCTIONS / NOTES
Zoysia Patch (*Rhizoctonia solani, Gaeumannomyces incrustana*)	Just prior to first snow in late fall or when conditions for disease are favorable, make one or two applications 0.38 – 0.77 fluid ounces of this product per 1000 square feet, the second 28 days after the first. Do NOT apply to snow.

APPLICATION RATE CONVERSIONS FOR TURF

Fluid Ounces			Pints
Product Per 1000 Ft²	**Product Per Acre**	**A.I. Per 1000 Ft²**	**Per Acre**
0.4	17.4	0.104	1.1
0.5	21.8	0.130	1.4
0.6	26.1	0.156	1.6
0.7	30.5	0.182	1.9
0.77	33.5	0.200	2.1
1.35	58.8	0.350	3.7

FLUID OUNCES OF THIS PRODUCT TO ADD TO 100 GALLONS OF WATER FOR SELECT SPRAY VOLUME APPLICATIONS TO TURF

SPRAY VOLUME	SPECIFIED USE RATE					
(Gallons per 1000 sq. ft.)	(Fluid Ounces of this Product per 1000 sq. ft.)					
	0.4	**0.5**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**0.77**	**1.35**
2	20	25	30	35	38.5	67.5
3	13	17	20	23	25.7	45
4	10	13	15	18	19.3	33.75

Example: For an application with a spray volume of 3 gallons per 1000 square feet at a directed use rate of 0.6 fluid ounces per 100 gallons, mix 20 fluid ounces of this product in 100 gallons of water.

ORNAMENTALS

RightLine AZOXY 2 SC may be used to control disease in evergreen, herbaceous and deciduous ornamental plants in fields, nurseries, containers and other commercial and residential landscapes, as well as vegetable transplants and seedlings grown in structures such as hoop houses, greenhouses, lath houses, etc.

Please refer to the DISEASE SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR ORNAMENTAL APPLICATIONS below for specific diseases treated. This product is most effective when used in a preventative disease management program.

In order to help prevent the development of disease resistance to this product, every two sequential applications of this product must be alternated with other fungicides registered for ornamentals that have a different mode of action and that diseases have not developed resistance to in your area.

USE RESTRICTIONS FOR ORNAMENTAL APPLICATIONS

- Do NOT use this product to treat food or edible crops.
- Do NOT apply this product to apple or cherry (Flowering, Yoshina variety) trees.
- Apply this product by GROUND ONLY.
- Do NOT tank mix this product with other products unless testing and/or prior experience indicates the combination is safe for use on ornamental plants.
- Do NOT apply more than 2.4 gallons of this product per acre per year.
- Do NOT make more than 8 applications per crop per year.
- For foliar applications, do NOT exceed 600 gallons of spray volume per acre.
- For crown and drench applications, do not exceed an application volume of 2 pints per square foot.
- Do NOT use products containing silicone or plant damage may occur.
- Do NOT alternate this product with strobilurin or other FRAC 11 fungicides.
- Make NO MORE than 2 sequential applications of this product before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action.
- DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT TO THE FOLLOWING PLANTS / SPECIES:

  Apple (*Malus domestica)*

  Crabapple: Flame, Brandywine or Novamac varieties (*Malus* spp.)

Cherry, Flowering – Yoshina variety (*Prunus yedoensis*)

Leatherleaf Fern and Other Ferns for cut foliage (*Rumohra adianformis* and others for foliage)

Privet (*Ligustrum* spp.)

USE PRECAUTIONS REGARDING APPLES & FLOWERING YOSHINA VARIETY CHERRIES

This product may cause phytotoxicity when applied to apple or cherry (Flowering, Yoshina variety) trees. Do not apply this product to apple or cherry trees, and do not apply other pesticides to these trees using equipment that has previously been used to apply this product.

This product may be used to control apple scab ***only in select varieties of crabapple.*** The varieties on which this product has been tested are:

Arkansas Black	Eleyi	Mary Potter	M. seiboldii
M. atrosanguinea	Enterprise	Molten Lava	Selkirk
M. baccata	Evereste	New Centennial	Sentinel
M. baccata var. jackii	Eyelynn	Ormiston Roy	Silver Moon
M. baccata var. mandshurica	*M. floribunda*	Pink Satin	Silverdrift
Callaway	Gloriosa	Prairie Maid	Sinai Fire
Candymint Sargent	Golden Delicious	Prairifire	*M. spectablis*
Christmas Holly	Golden Raindrops	Profusion	Sugar Tyme
M. coronaria	Hopa	*M. pumila*	Van Eseltine
David	Indian Magic	Ralph Shay	White Angel
Dolgo	Island	Red Jade	Williams Pride
Donald Wyman	Katherine	Red Baron	Winter Gold
Dorothea	Lancelot	Sargent	Yellow Delicious
Doubloons	Louisa	*M. sargentii*	*M. zumi Calocarpa*

Prior to any widespread commercial use of this product on crabapples, limited testing must be conducted in order to verify safety on the specific varieties being treated.

TESTED VARIETIES AND DISEASES

Because it is impossible to test this product on every variety of nursery plant or ornamental, RightLine LLC cannot assure safe use on varieties not listed below. A test of this product, or tank mixes containing this product, should be conducted on several plants prior to any widespread use of this product.

This product has been tested and found safe for use to treat the diseases shown on the following plants when the **DISEASE SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR ORNAMENTALS** are followed:

Abelia [*Abelia* spp.] **-** Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
African Iris, Butterfly Iris [*Dietes iridiodes*] **-** Rusts [*Puccinia* spp.]
Algerian Ivy [*Hedera algeriensis*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Arborvitae [*Thujopsis* spp.] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Asiatic Lily [*Lilium* spp.] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Aspen Trees [*Populus* spp.] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Aster, Starwort [*Aster* spp.] - Rusts
Atlas Cedar [*Cedrus atlantica*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots, Rusts
Australian Laurel [*Pittosporum* spp.] - Powdery Mildew, Rusts
Azaleas, Rhododendron [*Rhododendron* spp.] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots [Anthracnose], Powdery Mildew, Stem & Shoot Diseases, Soilborne Diseases
Baby Rubber-Plant [*Peperomia* spp.] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots, Soilborne Diseases
Balsam, Impatiens‡ [*Impatiens* spp.] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots [*Alternaria* spp.], Soilborne Diseases [*Rhizoctonia*]
Barberry [*Berberis thunbergii*] - Powdery Mildew, Rusts
Begonia [*Begonia* spp. (except Rieger begonia)] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots, Powdery Mildew
Black Pine [*Pinus nigra*] - Conifer Blights [Tip Blight], Rusts
Black-Eyed Susan [*Rudbeckia hirta*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots

Blanket-Flower [*Gaillardia* spp.] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Blue Spruce [*Picea pungens*] - Conifer Blights
Bougainvillea [*Bougainvillea* spp.] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Boxwood [*Buxus sempervirens*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots, Soilborne Diseases [*Rhizoctonia* spp.]
Bradford's Pear [*Pyrus calleryana*] - Powdery Mildew
Buddleia, Butterfly-bush [*Buddleia davidii*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Bugle, Bugleweed [*Ajuga reptans*] - Powdery Mildew
Burning Bush [*Euonymus alatus*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Caladium [*Caladium* spp.] - Soilborne Diseases
Camellia [*Camellia japonica]* - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Carnation [*Dianthus caryophyllus*] - Powdery Mildew, Rusts
Ceanothus, California Lilac, Snowball [*Ceanothus* spp.] - Powdery Mildew
Cherry [*Prunus pumila*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots, Flower Blights
Chinese Evergreen [*Aglaonema* spp.] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots, Rusts
Chrysanthemums [*Chrysanthemum* spp.] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots, Soilborne Diseases [*Fusarium*]
Cinquefoil [*Potentilla* spp.] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Clethra, White Alder [*Clethra alnifolia*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Cotoneaster – variegated rockspray [*Cotoneaster horizontalis*] - Soilborne Diseases
Crabapple* [*Malus* spp.] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots [Scab]
Cranesbill [*Geranium* spp.] - Flower Blights [*Botrytis*]
Crapemyrtle [*Lagerstroemia indica*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots, Powdery Mildew
Creeping Cotoneaster [*Cotoneaster adpressus*] - Soilborne Diseases
Creeping Thyme [*Thymus serphyllum*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Cyclamen [*Cyclamen* spp.] - Soilborne Diseases [*Fusarium* spp.]
Cyperus [*Cyperus* spp.] - Conifer Blights
Cypress, Leyland Cypress [*Chamaecyparis* spp.] - Conifer Blights
Date Palm [*Phoenix dactylifera*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots, Soilborne Diseases
Dogwood [*Cornus florida*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots [Anthracnose], Powdery Mildew
Dogwood, Pink Dogwood, Flowering Dogwood [*Cornus* spp.] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots [Anthracnose], Powdery Mildew
Douglas fir [*Pseudotsuga* spp.] - Conifer Blights, Rusts
Dwarf Pampas Grass [*Phalaris* spp.] - Powdery Mildew
Dwarf Winged Euonymus [*Euonymus alata*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Eastern White Pine [*Pinus strobus*] - Conifer Blights [Tip Blight], Rusts
English Ivy [*Hedera helix*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Evergreen Euonymus [*Euonymus japonicus*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Fig [*Ficus* spp.] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Floss-Flower [*Ageratum* spp.] - Powdery Mildew, Rusts
Flowering Plum, Purple-leaf Plum [*Prunus* spp.] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots, Flower Blights
Forsythia [*Forsythia viridissima*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Foxglove [*Digitalis* spp.] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots, Powdery Mildew
Fraser Fir [*Abies fraseri*] - Conifer Blights, Rusts
French Hydrangea [*Hydrangea macrophylla*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots, Powdery Mildew
Gardenia [*Gardenia jasminoides*] - Powdery Mildew
Geranium [*Pelargonium spp*.] - Powdery Mildew, Rusts, Flower Blights [Botrytis]
Gerber Daisy, Transvaal Daisy [*Gerbera jamesonii*] - Powdery Mildew
Glacier Azalea [*Rhododendron* spp.] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots [Anthracnose], Powdery Mildew, Stem & Shoot Diseases, Soilborne Diseases
Grass [*Pennisetum alopecuroides*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Heather [*Erica dareyensis*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Hemlock [*Tsuga* spp.] - Rusts
Hibiscus [*Hibiscus moscheutos*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots, Powdery Mildew
Hibiscus [*Hibixcus rosa-sinensis*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots, Powdery Mildew
Holiday Cactus [*Schlumbergera*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots, Soilborne Diseases
Holley, Winterberry, Yaupon [*Ilex* spp.] - Powdery Mildew
Hosta [*Hosta* spp.] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Hydrangea [*Hydrangea* spp.] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots, Powdery Mildew
Indian Hawthorn [*Rhaphiolepsis indica*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots, Powdery Mildew, Rusts
Iris (bulbous, Spanish, Dutch) [*Iris xiphium*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots [Iris Leaf Spot]
Japanese Andromeda [*Pieris japonica*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots, Soilborne Diseases

Japanese Aucuba, Japanese Laurel [*Aucuba japonica*] - Soilborne Diseases
Japanese Fatsia, Paper-plant [*Fatsia japonica*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Japanese Maple [*Acer palmatum*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Juniper [*Juniperus* spp.] - Conifer Blights [Phomopsis], Rusts
Larkspur [*Delphinium* spp.] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Laurel [*Laurus nobilis*] - Powdery Mildew
Lily-turf [*Liriope muscari*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Live-forever, House-Leek [*Sempervivum* spp.] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Magnolia [*Magnolia* spp.] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Marigold [*Tagetes* spp.] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots [*Alternaria* spp.]
Mock-Orange [*Pittosporum tobira*] - Powdery Mildew, Rusts
Mugwort, Sagebrush [*Artemisia* spp.] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Muhgo Pine [*Pinus muhgo*] - Conifer Blights [Tip Blight], Rusts
Nandina [*Nandina domestica*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Noble Fir [*Abies procera*] - Conifer Blights, Rusts
Norway Spruce [*Picea abies*] - Conifer Blights
Oleander, Rose-bay [*Nerium oleander*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Orpine, Stonecrop [*Sedum* spp.] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Oumb-Cane [*Dieffenbachia* spp.] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Pampas Grass [*Cortaderia selloana*] - Powdery Mildew
Parlor Palm [*Chamaedora elegans*] - Soilborne Diseases
Peace Lily [*Spathiphyllum floribundium*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots, Soilborne Diseases
Periwinkle [*Vinca* spp.] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots, Stem & Shoot Diseases
Petunia [*Petunia* spp.] - Stem & Shoot Diseases
Philodendron [*Philodendron* spp.] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Phlox [*Phlox* spp.] - Powdery Mildew
Pin Oak [*Quercus palustris*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots, Powdery Mildew
Pine [*Pinus* spp.] - Conifer Blights [Tip Blight], Rusts
Pink [*Dianthus* spp.] - Powdery Mildew, Rusts
Pink Wiegela [*Wiegela florida*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Poinsettia [*Euphorbia* spp.] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots [*Alternaria* spp.]
Poplar [*Populus trichocarpa*] - Rusts
Pothos [*Epipremnum* spp.] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Primrose [*Primula* spp.] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Pussy's-Foot [*Ageratum* spp.] - Powdery Mildew, Rusts
Queen Palm [*Syagrus romanzoffianum*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Red Cedar [*Juniperus virginiana*] - Conifer Blights [Phomopsis], Rusts
Red Oak [*Quercus falcata*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots, Powdery Mildew
Red-tip Photinia [*Photinia glabra*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots, Powdery Mildew, Rusts
Ribbon Grass [*Setaria spp*.] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots, Powdery Mildew
River Birch [*Betula nigra*] - Powdery Mildew, Rusts
Roebelin's Palm [*Phoenix roebelenii*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots, Soilborne Diseases
Rose [*Rosa* spp.] **-** Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots [*Alternaria* spp.], Downy Mildew, Powdery Mildew [Sphaerotheca], Rusts [*Phragmidium* spp.]
Rose of Sharon [*Hibiscus syriacus*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots, Powdery Mildew
Rosemary (prostrate) [*Rosmarinus* spp.] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Rubber Tree, Umbrella Tree [*Brassaia actinophylla*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots, Soilborne Diseases
Sage [*Salvia* spp.] - Powdery Mildew, Rusts
Sago Palm [*Caryota urens*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots, Soilborne Diseases
Saucer Magnolia [*Magnolia soulangiana*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Sawara Cypress [*Chamaecyparis pisifera*] - Conifer Blights
Scotch Pine [*Pinus silvestris*] - Conifer Blights, Rusts
Snapdragon [*Antirrhinum* spp.] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots [DM], Powdery Mildew, Rusts
Southern Magnolia [Magnolia grand/flora] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Spirea [*Spirea budalda, Spirea japonica*] - Powdery Mildew
Spreading Yew [*Taxus baccata*] - Soilborne Diseases
Sugar Maple [*Acer saccharum*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Swedish Ivy, Coleus [*Plectranthus* spp.] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Sweet Alyssum [*Lobulaha maritime*] - Soilborne Diseases
Verbena, Vervain [*Verbena* spp.] - Powdery Mildew

Viburnum [*Viburnum* spp.] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots, Powdery Mildew, Rusts
Vinca [*Catharanthus roseus*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Viola, Pansy‡ [*Viola* spp.] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Virginia Willow [*Itea virginica*] - Powdery Mildew, Rusts
Western Hemlock [*Tsuga heterophylla*] - Rusts
Western Red Cedar [*Thuja plicata*] - Rusts
Western Redbud [*Cercis occidentalis*] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
White Cedar [*Cedrus* spp.] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots, Rusts
White Spruce [*Picea glauca*] - Conifer Blights
Wild Lilac [*Ceanothus sanguineus*] - Powdery Mildew
Wormwood [*Artemisia* spp.] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Yucca [*Yucca* spp.] - Soilborne Diseases
Zebra-Plant [*Aphelandra* spp.] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots
Zinnia [*Zinnia* spp.] - Leaf Blights & Leaf Spots [*Alternaria* spp.], Powdery Mildew

‡ Do not exceed 3.9 fluid ounces of this product per 100 gallons.

* Refer to the **USE PRECAUTIONS REGARDING APPLES & FLOWERING YOSHINA VARIETY CHERRIES** section above for a list of varieties that have been tested and found safe for use with this product.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATIONS TO ORNAMENTALS
Unless otherwise specified in the SPECIFIC PLANT/DISEASE INSTRUCTIONS below, apply this product prior to the development of disease as a broadcast or banded spray focused on the crown or foliage of the target plants at a rate of 1.9-7.7 fluid ounces per 100 gallons of water. Be sure to completely cover the plants by applying using sufficient water and applying to runoff. Repeat applications every 7-28 days as necessary and dictated by resistance management best practices for your area. On plants with foliage that is difficult to wet, a non-silicone wetter/sticker applied at labeled rates may improve coverage.

For typical conditions and most diseases:	Apply 3.9-7.7 fluid ounces per 100 gallons every 7-28 days.
When disease pressure is severe:	Apply 5.8-7.7 fluid ounces per 100 gallons every 7-14 days.
When disease pressure is not severe:	Either apply 1.9-3.9 fluid ounces per 100 gallons every 7-14 days, or 5.8-7.7 fluid ounces per 100 gallons every 14-28 days.

NOTE: This product may not provide desired levels of control if applied to established diseases in a late curative or rescue treatment.

Surfactants labeled for use on ornamental plants may be used with this product. Prior to widespread use, a test for phytotoxicity should be conducted.

Drench Applications
To control disease in production ornamentals grown in the field, in containers, or in structures such as greenhouses,

hoop houses, lath houses, etc., this product may be applied prior to disease as a preventative drench treatment. For best results, the pre-infection treatment area (root ball, root zone, etc.) must be thoroughly covered. Because plant roots must be healthy in order for the product to protect the plant through system uptake, drenches should be applied prior to disease development. For seedlings and plugs, a test for phytotoxicity should be made to a small number of plants prior to widespread application.

Apply to ornamentals grown in containers at a rate of 0.39-1.7 fluid ounces per 100 gallons of water, using 1-2 pints of solution per square foot of surface area and making repeat applications every 7-28 days.

In order to help prevent the development of disease resistance to this product, every three sequential applications of this product must be alternated with other fungicides registered for ornamentals that have a different mode of action and that diseases have not developed resistance to in your area.

Drip Irrigation

For control of soil-borne diseases in bedded, field grown or potted ornamentals, apply 3.9-20.8 fluid ounces of this product using a drip irrigation system. Prior to the application, be sure that the potting media or soil has sufficient moisture capacity to accept the application. The application should be ended once the main feed supply tank is empty or after 6 hours from the start of the application, whichever comes first. For best results, do not provide any additional irrigation for a minimum of 24 hours after the application is complete.

SPECIFIC DISEASE INSTRUCTIONS FOR ORNAMENTAL APPLICATIONS

CONIFER BLIGHTS

DISEASE	APPLICATION USE RATE AND INSTRUCTIONS / NOTES
Phomopsis Blight (*Phomopsis juniperovora*), **Tip Blight** (*Sirococcus strobilinus*)	Apply 1.9 – 7.7 fluid ounces of this product per 100 gallons of water, with repeat applications every 7-28 days.

FLOWER BLIGHTS

DISEASE	APPLICATION USE RATE AND INSTRUCTIONS / NOTES
Anthracnose (*Collectotrichum* spp., *Elsinoe* spp.)	Apply 1.9 – 7.7 fluid ounces of this product per 100 gallons of water, with repeat applications every 7-28 days.
Botrytis Blight (*Botrytis cinerea*)	SUPPRESSION ONLY. Apply 7.7 – 15.4 fluid ounces of this product per 100 gallons of water, with repeat applications every 7-28 days. Management of disease may be improved if applications of this product are alternated or tank mixed with other fungicides such as 3336, Affirm, Legend, Protect or Spectro.

LEAF BLIGHTS & LEAF SPOTS

DISEASE	APPLICATION USE RATE AND INSTRUCTIONS / NOTES
Alternaria Leaf Spot (*Alternaria* spp.), **Anthracnose** (*Colletotrichum* spp., *Elsinoe* spp.)	Apply 1.9 – 7.7 fluid ounces of this product per 100 gallons of water, with repeat applications every 7-28 days.
Downy Mildew of Rose (*Peronospora sparsa*)	During periods of active plant growth and prior to severe disease development, apply 3.9 – 7.7 fluid ounces of this product per 100 gallons of water, with repeat applications every 7-21 days.
Entomosporium Leaf Spot (*Entomosporium mespili*)	Apply 1.9 – 7.7 fluid ounces of this product per 100 gallons of water, with repeat applications every 7-28 days.
Iris Leaf Spot (*Mycosphaerella macrospora*)	Apply 3.9 – 7.7 fluid ounces of this product per 100 gallons of water, with repeat applications every 7-28 days.
Leaf Spot (*Cladosporium echinulatum*)	Apply 1.9 – 7.7 fluid ounces of this product per 100 gallons of water, with repeat applications every 7-28 days.
Rose Blackspot (*Diplocarpon rosea*)	Apply 7.7 – 15.4 fluid ounces of this product per 100 gallons of water, with repeat applications every 7-14 days. If disease has already manifested in the plant or conditions for disease are optimal, to increase disease management this product may be tank mixed with other fungicides labeled for this use such as 3336, Legend or Protect. Do NOT apply more than 46 fluid ounces of this product per acre per application.

DISEASE	APPLICATION USE RATE AND INSTRUCTIONS / NOTES
Myrothecium Leaf Spot (*Myrothecium* spp.)	Apply 3.9 – 7.7 fluid ounces of this product per 100 gallons of water, with repeat applications every 7-21 days.
Downy Mildew of Bedding Plants (*Peronospora* spp.)	Apply 1.9 – 7.7 fluid ounces of this product per 100 gallons of water, with repeat applications every 7-28 days.
Scab (*Venturia inaequalis*) **IN CRABAPPLES ONLY**	Apply 1.9 – 7.7 fluid ounces of this product per 100 gallons of water, with repeat applications every 10-28 days. Refer to the **USE PRECAUTIONS REGARDING APPLES** section above for a list of species tolerant to this product. This product must NOT be applied to apple trees.
Marssonina Leaf Spot (*Marsonina* spp.)	Apply 1.9 – 7.7 fluid ounces of this product per 100 gallons of water, with repeat applications every 14-28 days.
Cercospora Leaf Spot (*Cercospora* spp.)	Apply 1.9 – 7.7 fluid ounces of this product per 100 gallons of water, with repeat applications every 7-28 days.

POWDERY MILDEW

DISEASE	APPLICATION USE RATE AND INSTRUCTIONS / NOTES
Powdery Mildew (*Erysiphe pannosa*, *Erysiphe* spp., M*icrosphaera azalea, Sphaerotheca pannosa*)	Apply 1.9 – 7.7 fluid ounces of this product per 100 gallons of water, with repeat applications every 7-28 days. NOTE: Preventative applications only. In order to prevent development of resistance, every two sequential applications of this product for Powdery Mildew must be alternated with a different class of fungicide.

RUSTS

DISEASE	APPLICATION USE RATE AND INSTRUCTIONS / NOTES
Needle Rust (*Melampsora occidentalis*), *Phragmidium* spp., *Puccinia* spp., *Gymnosporagium* spp.	Apply 1.9 – 7.7 fluid ounces of this product per 100 gallons of water, with repeat applications every 7-28 days. Management of disease may be improved if applications of this product are alternated with a DMI class fungicide such as Torque.

STEM & SHOOT DISEASES

DISEASE	APPLICATION USE RATE AND INSTRUCTIONS / NOTES
Aerial/Shoot Blight (*Phytophthora* spp.)	Apply 1.9 – 3.9 fluid ounces of this product per 100 gallons of water, with repeat applications every 7-28 days.

SOILBORNE DISEASES

DISEASE	APPLICATION USE RATE AND INSTRUCTIONS / NOTES
Rhizoctonia solani, Sclerotium rolfsii, Fusarium spp.	**DIRECTED SPRAY:** Apply 1.9 – 7.7 fluid ounces of this product per 100 gallons of water directed to the crown, lower stem and soil surface around the plant, with repeat applications every 7-21 days. **DRENCH:** Using 0.39 – 1.7 fluid ounces of this product per 100 gallons of water, apply 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot of surface area with repeat applications every 7-28 days. Refer to the **Drench Applications** section above for additional drench directions.

CONIFERS (including CHRISTMAS TREES) – Commerical Production

These instructions are for applications to conifers in indoor and outdoor production settings, refer to the ORNAMENTAL instructions above for landscaping uses.

An adjuvant may be used at labeled rates if desired.

To help prevent resistance, after two sequential applications of a Group 11 fungicide, additional fungicide applications must be made using a non-Group 11 fungicide product.

USE RESTRICTIONS

Per Crop:	Do NOT apply more than 1 gallon of this product per acre in a single year.

SPECIFIC DISEASE INSTRUCTIONS

DISEASE	APPLICATION USE RATE AND INSTRUCTIONS	NOTES
Diplodia Tip Blight (*Diplodia pinea*), **Lophodermium Needlecast** (*Lophodermium pinastri*), **Swiss Needlecast** (*Phaeocrytopus gaumannii*)	Apply 6.2 – 15.4 fluid ounces of this product per acre by air, ground or chemigation.	Make the first application when conditions become conducive for disease and continue fungicide applications every 7-21 days as dictated by resistance management best practices for your area.

ROSES – Commercial Production

These instructions are for applications to roses in indoor and outdoor production settings, refer to the ORNAMENTAL instructions above for landscaping uses.

An adjuvant may be used at labeled rates if desired.

To help prevent resistance, after four sequential applications of a Group 11 fungicide, additional fungicide applications must be made using a non-Group 11 fungicide product.

USE RESTRICTIONS

Per Crop:	Do NOT apply more than 1 gallon of this product per acre in a single year. Do NOT make more than eight applications of this product in a single year.

SPECIFIC DISEASE INSTRUCTIONS

DISEASE	APPLICATION USE RATE AND INSTRUCTIONS	NOTES
Downy Mildew (*Peronospora sparsa*), **Powdery Mildew** (*Spherotheca pannosa*), **Rust** (*Phragmidium mucronatum, P. tuberculatum,* and other *Phragmidium* spp.), **Septoria Leaf Spot** (*Septoria rosea*), **Alternaria Leaf Spot** (*Alternaria alternata*)	Apply 3.1 – 15.4 fluid ounces of this product per acre by air, ground or chemigation.	Make the first application when conditions become conducive for disease and continue fungicide applications every 7-21 days as dictated by resistance management best practices for your area.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Always store pesticides in the original container. Store pesticides away from food, pet food, feed, seed fertilizers, and veterinary supplies. Mop up any spills on paved surfaces or floors and store in a chemical waste quarantine area until it can be used as instructed in this label or disposed of safely.

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: Nonrefillable 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 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 or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

CONDITION OF SALE, DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE: Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions of Sale, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before buying or using this product. If these terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product

container at once, and the purchase price will be refunded.

By opening and/or using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties, and Limitations of Liability. Opened product containers will not be accepted for refund of the purchase price.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, the manner of use or application, or other factors affecting the handling and use of the product, all of which are beyond the control of RightLine LLC or Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold RightLine LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, RightLine LLC makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond the express statements made on this label.

RightLine LLC warrants that this product meets the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the uses described on the label when used under normal conditions according to the Directions for Use, subject to factors that are outside the control of RightLine LLC. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product that varies from or is inconsistent with the Directions for Use, nor does it extend to use of this product under non-standard, unusual or unsafe conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or RightLine LLC. Buyer and User assume the risk of any use of this product that deviates from the use of this product according to the Directions for Use under normal conditions.

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