PEEL HERE
TO OPEN

Iprodione 4L AG

FLOWABLE FUNGICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Iprodione: 3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-N-(1-methylethyl)-2, 4-dioxo-1-imidazolidinecarboxamide*	41.6%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	58.4%
TOTAL	100.0%

*Equivalent to 4 pounds iprodione per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See Additional Precautions and Use Directions Inside.

EPA Reg. No. 66330-297
EPA Est. No. 51036-GA-001
AD101305-C
101755

Product of China.
Formulated in the United States with
U.S. and imported ingredients.

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give **any** liquid to the person. • 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 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 eye. • 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 24-HOUR EMERGENCY MEDICAL ASSISTANCE CALL: 1-866-303-6952.** **FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident, call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.**	

Net Contents: 2.5 Gallons

Manufactured For:
Arysta LifeScience North America Corporation
15401 Weston Parkway, Suite 150 • Cary, NC 27513

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Mixers, loaders, others exposed to the concentrate, cleaners/repairers of equipment, and applicators applying as a dip treatment must wear:

1. Long-sleeved shirts and long pants
2. Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber (>14 mils), neoprene rubber (>14 mils), nitrile rubber (>14 mils), polyvinyl chloride (PVC) (>14 mils), or viton (>14 mils)
3. Chemical-resistant apron
4. Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks

Applicators using hand held equipment must wear:

1. Coveralls over long-sleeved shirts and long pants
2. Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber (>14 mils), neoprene rubber (>14 mils), nitrile rubber (>14 mils), polyvinyl chloride (PVC) (>14 mils), or viton (>14 mils)
3. Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
4. Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
5. A dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number TC-21C) or a NIOSH approved respirator with any N, R, P or HE filter

Applicators using aircraft or mechanical ground equipment (groundboom, airblast, etc.) and flaggers for aerial applications must wear:

1. Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
2. Shoes plus socks

Applicators and all other handlers not specified above must wear:

1. Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
2. Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber (>14 mils), nitrile rubber (>14 mils), neoprene rubber (>14 mils), polyvinyl chloride (PVC) (>14 mils), or viton (>14 mils)
3. Shoes plus socks

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

Discard clothing or other materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

1. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
2. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
3. Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This chemical can contaminate surface water through aerial and ground spray applications. Under some conditions, it may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water after application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlaying extremely shallow ground water, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas overlaying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

This pesticide is toxic to invertebrates. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater. Drift or run-off from treated areas is hazardous to aquatic invertebrates in neighboring areas.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read entire label before using this product.

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or indirectly 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) 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 of 48 hours for grapes. The restricted-entry interval for all other WPS uses is 24 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:

1. Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
2. Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.
3. Shoes plus socks.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

REFILLABLE CONTAINERS: Arysta LifeScience North America Corporation or any entity properly under contract to Arysta LifeScience North America Corporation may repackage the product in 30-gallon refillable containers that may be returned to a designated location or other point of purchase following use. All containers not being refilled should be returned to the point of purchase. If the container is being refilled, the container may not be used for any other purpose than to be refilled with Iprodione 4L. Before and after refilling, and prior to transportation of the container, the container should be thoroughly checked for any physical damage, such as cracks, leaks, or other abrasions. Any container found to be leaking or otherwise damaged should not be refilled or transported.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

Use of this product at residential sites is prohibited.

CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS

After harvest, the following crops may be rotated: Garlic, Lettuce, Rice, Chinese Mustard, Cotton, Potatoes, Dry Bulb Onions, Beans, Broccoli, Carrots, and Peanuts.

GRAZING RESTRICTIONS

The following grazing restrictions apply for stone fruit, almonds and grapes: Do not feed treated crops to livestock, or allow animals to graze in treated orchards.

For advice regarding disease conditions, please contact your local extension agent.

If applying this product adjacent to a water body such as a lake, reservoir, river, permanent stream, marsh or natural pond, estuary, or commercial fish pond, there must be at least a 25-foot vegetative buffer strip between the water body and the point of application.

Do not apply this product when the wind direction is toward aquatic areas as listed above.

FOR RICE USE ONLY

Do not apply in areas where catfish and crayfish are commercially cultivated.

ENDANGERED SPECIES RESTRICTIONS IN THE STATE OF ARKANSAS

The use of Iprodione on rice is restricted to protect the endangered fat pocketbook pearly mussel *(Potamilus capax)* and its habitat. Use is prohibited in the following areas of Arkansas:

Mississippi County: Within the basin that drains directly into the Right Hand Chute of Little River, south of Big Lake National Wildlife Refuge.

Poinsett County: Between Crowley's Ridge and the levee east of the Right Hand Chute of Little River and the St. Francis Floodway. Use is also prohibited west of Rt. 140 and north of Rt. 63 at the SIPHON near Marked Tree. Except that the prohibited area does not include the area bounded by Arkansas Highway 373 on the west, Highway 63 on the east and Highway 14 on the south.

Cross, St. Francis and Lee Counties: Between Crowley's Ridge and the levee east of the Right Hand Chute of Little River and the St. Francis Floodway as far south as the confluence of L'Anguille River (Lee County).

FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE STATEMENT

Because IPRODIONE 4L is in the same dicarboximide chemical family as Ronilan®, these products may contribute to resistance development if overused.

Because IPRODIONE 4L is in the same dicarboximide chemical family as Ronilan®, Iprodione 4L should not be tank mixed with Ronilan®. In addition, avoid extending the total number of applications per crop on this label with Ronilan®.

HOW TO USE IPRODIONE 4L

- Make sure spray equipment is clean and properly calibrated before mixing IPRODIONE 4L.
- Fill spray-tank approximately 1/4 full of clean water.
- Add labeled rate of IPRODIONE 4L. Pre-mixing labeled rate in small amount of water prior to adding to spray tank will enhance mixing process.
- Agitate mixture while adding remaining water.
- Maintain agitation during application.
- Spray solution should be applied within 24 hours of preparation to avoid potential active ingredient degradation.
- pH of spray solution should be buffered to 5.0 - 7.0 if necessary to minimize potential active ingredient degradation.
- If using a spray adjuvant (not recommended for in-furrow applications), use only nonionic products that experience or manufacturer advice has shown to be crop tolerant. Avoid acidic products.

HOW TO APPLY IPRODIONE 4L IN-FURROW FOR COTTON

Spray solution should be applied with properly calibrated spray equipment into the open furrow after the seed has been dropped and prior to furrow closure.

IPRODIONE 4L MAY BE USED ON THE CROPS LISTED IN THE TABLE BELOW.

Field and Row Crops	Peanuts* Cotton* Rice*
Fruit Trees and Nuts	Almonds Stone Fruits Apricots Cherries Nectarines Peaches Plums Prunes
Small Fruit	Berries Grapes Strawberries
Vegetables	Beans (Snap, Dry, and Lima) Broccoli Carrots Chinese Mustard (Florida Only) Dry Bulb Onions Garlic Lettuce (Head & Leaf types) Potatoes
Ginseng*	–

*NOT REGISTERED FOR USE ON COTTON, PEANUTS, RICE AND GINSENG IN CALIFORNIA.

FIELD AND ROW CROPS

COTTON

DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE		COMMENTS
	Fluid Ounces per 1000 Row Feet	Total Fluid Ounces per Row Spacing per Acre	
Damping-off, "Sore Shin" *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.25 - 0.5	40" = 3.2 - 6.5 38" = 3.4 - 6.9 36" = 3.6 - 7.3 30" = 4.4 - 8.7	At planting application should be made with spray nozzles mounted to direct spray solution into furrow after seed has dropped and prior to furrow closure. Use the higher rate in areas where disease pressure has been more severe or if cool and wet weather conditions may promote disease development.
RESTRICTIONS: Apply in a minimum of 2.5 gallons of water per acre. Do not feed cotton forage to livestock, or allow animals to graze in treated areas.			

PEANUTS

DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE (Pints per Acre)	COMMENTS
Sclerotinia Blight *(Sclerotinia minor)*	2.0	The product should be initially applied when weather conditions lend themselves to development of the disease. Make up to two follow-up applications at 14-21 day intervals as a preventative program. Use low-pressure nozzles that produce large droplets adjusted to cover entire row. Vine spreaders may be used with flat fan nozzles for banding applications. Do not reduce 2 pint rate if banded application made.

RESTRICTIONS:

Use a minimum of 40 gallons of water per acre.

The product MUST NOT be applied by air.

The product MUST NOT be applied within 10 days of harvest.

Peanut hay MUST NOT be fed to livestock.

Do not exceed 3 applications per season.

Do not exceed 6 lbs. of product per season.

If applied by chemigation, follow all precautions and restrictions in Sprinkler Chemigation section of label.

RICE

DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE (Pints per Acre)	COMMENTS
Brown Spot *(Bipolaris oryzae)* **Narrow Brown Leaf Spot *(Cercospora oryzae)* Sheath Blight *(Rhizoctonia solani)* Sheath Spot *(Rhizoctonia oryzae)*	1.0	Apply as an aerial foliar spray. Make first application when rice is between joint movement and booting stage of growth. A second application may be made 14 days later if disease pressure is high enough.

RESTRICTIONS:

Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per season.

Do not make more than 2 applications per season.

Do not apply second application later than 75% heading stage of growth.

**Narrow Brown Leaf Spot (Cercospora oryzae) will be partially controlled or suppressed by IPRODIONE 4L.

FRUIT TREE AND NUTS

ALMONDS

DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE (Pints per Acre)	COMMENTS
Blossom Blight *(Monilinia laxa)* Brown Rot Shot Hole *(Stigmina carpophila)*	1.0	Use sufficient water to achieve thorough coverage. Thorough coverage after petal fall may be difficult with aerial application due to lack of canopy penetration. The following spray schedule is a general guide only. Applications should be made based on local disease pressure and as part of a complete disease control program. 1st spray – Apply at pink bud. 2nd spray – Apply at full bloom. 3rd spray – Apply at petal fall. 4th spray – Apply up to 5 weeks after petal fall.
RESTRICTIONS: Use 20 - 400 gallons of water for ground application or 15 gallons minimum for aerial. Do not exceed a 4-application maximum per season.		

STONE FRUITS

APRICOTS, CHERRIES, NECTARINES, PEACHES, PLUMS AND PRUNES

DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE (Pints per Acre)	COMMENTS
Brown Rot Blossom Blight *(Monilinia spp.)* Shot Hole *(Stigmina carpophilia)* Scab *(Ventura carpophila)*	1.0 - 2.0	The product should be initially applied when the bud tissue favors development of the disease. This is usually indicated by a pink, white or red bud. If favorable disease conditions linger, or repeat, the product should be applied during full bloom or petal fall. The product should be used as a fundamental component of a thorough disease control program. In order to achieve maximum coverage of blossoms and foliage, the product should be applied as a foliar spray in an ample amount of water. Use the higher rate and shorter spray interval when disease pressure is high. If additional applications are required, IPRODIONE 4L may be substituted for other properly registered fungicides.
RESTRICTIONS: Use 20-400 gallons of water for ground application or 15 gallons minimum for aerial. Do not exceed a 2-applications maximum per season. Do not apply after petal fall.		

GINSENG

DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE (Pints per Acre)	COMMENTS
Alternaria Blight *(Alternaria panax)*	1.5 - 2.0	Apply as a foliar spray with ground equipment as part of a complete spray program. Thorough coverage is essential. May be used as an alternating treatment with another registered fungicide on a 14-day spray interval.
Alternaria Blight *(Alternaria panax)*	1.0 - 1.5	Apply with another registered fungicide as a tank mix on a 7-10 day spray interval.
RESTRICTIONS: Use in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. Do not exceed a 5-application maximum per season. Do not exceed a maximum application of 10 pints of product per season. The product MUST NOT be applied within 36 days of harvest.		

SMALL FRUIT

CANEBERRY: Blackberry, loganberry, red and black raspberry; cultivars and/or hybrids of these.
BUSHBERRY: Blueberry, highbush and lowbush; currant; elderberry; gooseberry; huckleberry.

DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE (Pints per Acre)	COMMENTS
Botrytis Fruit Rot *(Botrytis cinerea)*	1.0 - 2.0	The product should be initially applied during 5 to 10% bloom ("early bloom"). Make a secondary application at full bloom. If necessary, the product can be applied up to two additional times. The product should be applied at 14-day intervals or as otherwise required. Use the higher rate when disease pressure is severe.
RESTRICTIONS: Apply in a minimum of 100 gallons of water per acre. Do not exceed a 4-application maximum per season. Final application of the product can be made on the day of harvest, as well as any day leading up to harvest.		

GRAPES

DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE (Pints per Acre)	COMMENTS
Bunch Rot *(Botrytis cinera)*	Wine and Sherry Grapes 1.0 - 2.0 1.5 - 2.0 1.5 - 2.0 1.5 - 2.0	Please note that the schedule below is only for general information purposes. Local conditions will dictate actual applications of the product. For advice or recommendations regarding treatment, please contact your local extension agent. Spray Schedule: First application: Early mid-bloom. Second Application: Before bunch closing. Third Application: Veraison – When fruit begins to ripen. Final Application: As needed before harvest.
	Table and Raisins Grapes: 1.0 - 2.0	Apply only one application per season at early to mid-bloom.

RESTRICTIONS:

Apply in a minimum of 50 gallons of water per acre to achieve thorough coverage.

Do not exceed a 4-application maximum per season for wine and sherry grapes.

Do not exceed a 1-application maximum per season for table and raisin grapes.

For wine and sherry grapes, final application of the product may be made up to 7 days prior to harvest.

STRAWBERRIES

FOLIAR

DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE (Pints per Acre)	COMMENTS
Anthracnose* *(Colletotrichum spp.)* Gray Mold *(Botrytis cinerea)* Phomopsis Soft Rot *(Phomopsis obscurans)* Purple Leaf Spot *(Mycosphaerella spp.)* Stem End Rot *(Gnomonia comari)*	1.5 - 2.0	The product should be applied when weather conditions lend themselves to development of the disease. In order to properly control the disease, the crop must be thoroughly covered by the product. Use higher rate when disease pressure is high. *Anthracnose *(Colletorichum spp.)* will be partially controlled or suppressed by IPRODIONE 4L.

RESTRICTIONS:

Apply in a minimum of 100 gallons of water per acre by ground.

Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre by air.

Do not exceed a 1-application maximum per season.

This product must not be applied after first fruiting flower.

STRAWBERRY DIP TREATMENT

DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE (Pints per 100 gallons of water)	COMMENTS
Botrytis Crown Rot *(Botrytis spp.)*	2.0	Dip the transplants in the solution for 5 minutes and plant immediately.
RESTRICTIONS: Product may not be applied more than once.		

VEGETABLES

BEANS (SNAP, DRY AND LIMA)

DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE (Pints per Acre)	COMMENTS
Gray Mold *(Botrytis cinera)* White Mold *(Sclerotinia sclerotorum)*	1.5 - 2.0	Initial application should be made from first bloom to when 10% of plants have at least one bloom. Make second application if necessary 5-7 days later or up to peak bloom. Ground equipment should be arranged so as to include a three-nozzle/row boom positioned with one placed directly over the row, and a drop on each side of the row. 50-100 PSI spray pressure is recommended for canopy penetration. Acceptable alternate methods of application include chemigation or application by air. Use the higher rate and shorter spray interval when disease pressure is severe. In order to properly control the disease, the crop must be thoroughly covered by the product.
RESTRICTIONS: Apply in a minimum of 40 gallons of water per acre by ground. Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre by air. Do not make more than two applications per season. The product should be last applied no later than peak bloom. Please permit 14 days to pass from last application before allowing foraging. Snap or succulent bean hay must not be fed to livestock. Dry bean hay must not be fed to livestock until 45 days after last application. This product must not be used on cowpeas.		

BROCCOLI

DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE (Pints per Acre)	COMMENTS
Black Leg *(Leptosphaeria maculans)*	2.0	Make initial application of the product directly following thinning at the 2 to 4 leaf stage. If needed, make a second application of the product up to the day of harvest. The product should be applied using a tractor-mounted boom sprayer that includes 2 flat fan nozzles per row (one on either side) directed at the plant base and adjacent soil surface. The nozzles should be properly positioned so as to ensure thorough and complete stem coverage. The product may be applied by chemigation.
RESTRICTIONS: Apply in a minimum of 40 gallons of water per acre by ground. Do not exceed a 2-application maximum per crop. Application of this product can be made up to the day of harvest. Avoid drenching.		

CARROTS

DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE (Pints per Acre)	COMMENTS
Alternaria Blight *(Alternaria dauci)* Black Crown Rot *(Alternaria radicina)*	1.0 - 2.0	Make initial application when conditions favor disease development. Make additional applications every 7 - 14 days as needed. Apply as a foliar spray in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage. This product can be applied by aerial equipment, chemigation, or by ground. If dealing with severe disease conditions, utilize the higher rate and/or shorter spray interval.
Alternaria Blight *(Alternaria dauci)* Black Crown Rot *(Alternaria radicina)*	1.0	TANK MIX PROGRAM For control of Alternaria on Carrots: Product may be applied to crop as a tank mix with another fungicide.
RESTRICTIONS: Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. At the 2 pint rate, do not exceed a 4-application maximum per season. In a Tank Mix Program, do not exceed a 10-application maximum per season. Product application may be made up to the day of harvest.		

CHINESE MUSTARD
(Florida Use Only)

DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE (Pints per Acre)	COMMENTS
Alternaria Leaf Spot *(Alternaria spp.)*	1.0	Make initial application when conditions favor disease development. As long as conditions support development of disease, applications of the product should be continued on a 10-14 day interval. Thorough coverage is essential for control.
RESTRICTIONS: Use in a minimum of 50 gallons of water per acre. Do not exceed a 4-application maximum of this product per season. This product must not be applied within 10 days of harvest.		

DRY BULB ONIONS

DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE (Pints per Acre)	COMMENTS
Botrytis Leaf Blight *(Botrytis squamosa)* Botrytis Neck Rot *(Botrytis allii)* Purple Blotch *(Alternaria porri)*	1.5	Ground, air, or chemigation equipment can be used to apply this product. If applied by ground, use a boom sprayer. The boom sprayer nozzle(s) should be properly adjusted for each row in order to provide adequate coverage. Make initial spray as soon as conditions favor disease development. As long as conditions support development of disease, applications of the product should be continued on a 10-14 day interval.
Botrytis Leaf Blight *(Botrytis squamosa)* Botrytis Neck Rot *(Botrytis allii)* Purple Blotch *(Alternaria porri)*	1.0	Tank Mix Program: The product may be applied as a tank mix with other fungicides registered for the control of Botrytis Leaf Blight, Botrytis Neck Rot or Purple Blotch (as described above for ground application). The product should be initially sprayed once conditions support the development of disease. As long as conditions support development of disease, applications of the product should be continued on a 10-14 day interval.
RESTRICTIONS: Apply in a minimum of 50 gallons of water per acre by ground. Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre by air. At the 1.5 pint rate, do not exceed 5-application maximum per season. Under the Tank Mix Program, do not exceed a 10-application maximum per season. The product must NOT be applied within 7 days of harvest.		

GARLIC

DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE (Pints per Acre)	COMMENTS
White Rot *(Sclerotitum cepivorum)*	4.0*	In order to obtain thorough coverage of the open furrow and covering soil, the product should be applied at planting as an in-furrow spray in an adequate amount of water.
RESTRICTIONS: Apply in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. Do not exceed a 1-application maximum per year.		

*The above rate reflects a 38-40 inch row spacing rate, and is based on pints product/treated acre.

LETTUCE
(leaf lettuce and head lettuce)

DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE (Pints per Acre)	COMMENTS
Bottom Rot *(Rhizoctonia solani)* Lettuce Drop *(Sclerotinia spp.)*	1.5 - 2.0*	Thorough coverage is essential for control. Make ground application with a boom sprayer mounted on a tractor. The boom sprayer should be outfitted with three nozzles per seed line (one nozzle should be centered over the row and one nozzle should be on each side of the row). Two nozzles should be properly pointed so as to guarantee total coverage of the lower portion of the plants as well as complete coverage of the adjacent soil surface. Make initial application between the 3-leaf stage to just after thinning. Repeat 10 days later. Make a third application of the product 10 days after the second spray if conditions continue to support development of disease. Utilize higher rates when dealing with severe disease conditions. Chemigation may also be used to apply the product.
RESTRICTIONS: Apply in a minimum of 40 gallons of water per acre. Do not exceed a 3-application maximum to each crop. The product must not be applied within 14 days of harvest. Avoid cultivation following application. If required, apply the product during cultivation or immediately thereafter. Avoid drenching.		

*Do not reduce the per acre rate when applying product in a band.

POTATOES

DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE (Pints per Acre)	COMMENTS
Early Blight *(Alternaria solani)*	1.0 - 2.0	Make application with a boom sprayer with nozzle(s) properly placed so as to provide thorough foliage coverage, with specific focus on the older leaves. Use the higher rate when Early Blight disease pressure is high. The product can also be applied by air or by chemigation. Note on Sprinkler Chemigation: Deliver between 0.1 to 0.4 inch of water per acre. Initiate application of the product when conditions first start to support development of disease. The product can be applied up to 3 subsequent times, at 10 - 14 day intervals, or as required.
White Mold *(Sclerotinia sclerotiorum)*	2.0	Make application with a boom sprayer with nozzle(s) properly placed so as to provide thorough lower stem and branch coverage, as well as thorough coverage of the adjacent soil surface. May be applied by chemigation also. Thorough and complete foliage coverage is vital to proper disease control. Product should be applied at first detection of disease, or just prior to row closing. If conditions continue to support disease development, applications can be repeated on a 14-21 day interval.

RESTRICTIONS:

Use in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre.

Do not exceed a 4-application maximum per season.

The product must not be applied within 14 days following a harvest.

Allow 24 hours to pass following application before irrigating.

For control of White Mold, do not apply product by air (except in California).

SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEM DIRECTIONS

Apply this product only through sprinkler irrigation systems including microjet, solid set, wheel lines and center pivot. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

SPRAY PREPARATION: All pesticide residues, scale, and other foreign matter should be removed from the chemical tank and entire injector system. Clean water should be used to flush out chemical tank and injector system.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS: First prepare a suspension of IPRODIONE 4L in a mix tank. The mix tank should be filled with 1/2 to 3/4 the desired amount of water. Next, begin hydraulic or mechanical agitation. Then add the necessary amount of IPRODIONE 4L, followed by the remaining volume of water. (Recommended suspension concentrations: those that use the appropriate dosage per acre recommended on this label of IPRODIONE 4L per 1 to 4 gallons of water.) Buffer the spray solution to a pH of 5.0-7.0. Position the sprinkler to deliver 0.1 to 0.4 inch of water per acre. Start sprinkler and uniformly inject the suspension of IPRODIONE 4L into the irrigation water line in order to deliver the desired rate per acre. To insure adequate mixing, with a positive displacement pump, inject into the main line ahead of a right angle the suspension of IPRODIONE 4L. All questions regarding calibration should be directed to a State Extension Service Specialist, equipment manufacturer or other expert.

NOTE: In order to avoid washing the chemical off the crop, do not irrigate the field over the treated area for 24 hours following completion of treatment with IPRODIONE 4L.

SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEM APPLICATION PRECAUTIONS

In order to assure a uniform suspension, it is important to maintain continuous agitation in the mix tank both during mixing and application. In order to achieve greater accuracy in both calibration and distribution, inject a larger volume of a more dilute solution per unit time. 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. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. If you are unsure of wind conditions, contact your local extension agent.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. The product should not be applied when the sprinkler system connection or fittings leak, when lines containing the product must be dismantled or drained, when the speed of the wind supports spray drift or when system nozzles do not provide for uniform distribution of the product. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop may result from nonuniform distribution of treated water.

Prior to turning off irrigation water, allow ample time for the pesticide to be properly flushed through all lines and nozzles. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation 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 label-prescribed safety devices for public water supplies are in place.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

SENSITIVE AREAS: The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitats for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information below.

The following sections are advisory in nature and do not supersede the mandatory label requirements.

INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE:
The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (See “Wind”, “Temperature and Humidity”, and “Temperature Inversions” below).

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE:

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer’s recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of Nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produces larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produces the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

BOOM LENGTH:
For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

APPLICATION HEIGHT:
Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

SWATH ADJUSTMENT:
When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced windward. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator should compensate for the displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with the increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

WIND:
Drift potential is lowest between winds speeds of 2 - 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY:
When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

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

CONDITIONS OF SALE

1. It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Such risks may arise from weather conditions, soil factors, off-target movement, unconventional farming techniques, the presence of other materials, the manner of use or application, or other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of Arysta LifeScience North America Corporation ("Arysta"), and can cause crop injury, injury to non-target crops or plants, ineffectiveness of the product, or other unintended consequences. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.
2. Arysta warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks described above, when used in accordance with the Directions for Use under normal conditions.
3. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to Arysta, and is subject to the inherent risks described above. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, ARYSTA DISCLAIMS ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, ARYSTA, MANUFACTURER, AND SELLER DISCLAIM AND SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR ANY SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE, HANDLING, APPLICATION, STORAGE, OR DISPOSAL OF THIS PRODUCT OR FOR DAMAGES IN THE NATURE OF PENALTIES, AND THE USER AND BUYER WAIVE ANY RIGHT THAT THEY MAY HAVE TO SUCH DAMAGES. NO AGENT, REPRESENTATIVE OR EMPLOYEE OF ARYSTA IS AUTHORIZED TO MAKE ANY WARRANTY, GUARANTEE OR REPRESENTATION BEYOND THOSE CONTAINED HEREIN OR TO MODIFY THE WARRANTIES CONTAINED HEREIN.**
4. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE TOTAL LIABILITY OF ARYSTA, MANUFACTURER, AND SELLER, SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID, OR AT ARYSTA'S ELECTION, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**