



<i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> strain ENV503	Group	BM02	Fungicide
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BellaTrove® Companion® Maxx WP

For Agricultural Use For Prevention, Control or Suppression of Soil and Foliar Diseases
 Quickly establishes beneficial colonies on roots and leaves
 Activates the plant's defense/immune system (Induced Systemic Resistance)
 Exempt from MRLS

Active Ingredient

Bacillus amyloliquefaciens strain ENV503*0.149%

Other Ingredients..... 99.851%

Total:..... 100.000%

*Not less than 5.9 x 10⁹ Colony Forming Units (CFU) per gram of product

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-222-1222 for emergency medical treatment information. For information on this product, call the National Pesticide Information Center at 1-800-858-7378, Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM to 12:00 PM Pacific time.

(See interior page for additional precautionary statements)

DPH Biologicals
 1550 East Old 210 Highway
 Liberty, MO 64068
 Phone: 1-800-648-7626
 www.dphbio.com



P-3-LBL-BTCMP-20LB



EPA REG NO. 94485-5
 EPA EST NO. 94485-IL-1

Net Contents: 20 lb

Not for sale or use after: (Date stamped/placed on labeling will be 6 months after the date of manufacture.)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

Mixer/loaders and applicators must wear NIOSH-approved particulate respirator with any N, R, or P filter with NIOSH approval number prefix TC-84A; or a NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with an HE filter with NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C. Repeated exposure to high concentrations of microbial proteins can cause allergic sensitization.

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

Engineering Controls: When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protections Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d) and (e)], 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

User should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing. Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

Environmental Hazards: 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. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

DIRECTIONS OF USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protect 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 (REI). The requirements in this box only apply to the 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 four (4) hours.

EXCEPTION: If the product is soil injected or soil incorporated, the Worker Protections Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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

- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks

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 spray has dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Product Description:

BellaTrove® Companion® Maxx WP is a broad-spectrum biological fungicide and bactericide for the prevention, control or suppression of many soil-borne and foliar diseases on the labeled agricultural crops. Apply as a foliar spray or as a soil drench alone or in alternating spray program with other EPA-registered products. BellaTrove® Companion® Maxx WP contains the active ingredient *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* strain ENV503, a plant growth-promoting rhizobacterium that quickly establishes beneficial colonies on the plant's root and leaves. It protects the roots from invading pathogens, stimulates healthier roots and improves nutrient uptake. *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* strain ENV503 is also known to trigger the plant's immune system (Induced Systemic Resistance (ISR)).

BellaTrove® Companion® Maxx WP can be used on all plant material and is most effective when applied prior to the onset of disease. Use BellaTrove® Companion® Maxx WP in combination and/or rotation with chemical fungicides [and bactericides] to enhance disease control and reduce the occurrence of resistance.

For use on the labeled field-grown agricultural crops including: vegetables, herbs, small fruits, berries, fruit and nut trees, and other species listed on this label. For use in greenhouse production and hydroponics.

Follow the most restrictive of the labeling limitations and precautions of all products used in mixture.

Modes of Action:

BellaTrove® Companion® Maxx WP has multiple modes of action in preventing, controlling or suppressing plant diseases. Its active ingredient, *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* strain ENV503, produces broad-spectrum antibiotic lipopeptides (iturin) that disrupt pathogen cell-wall formation and is competitive, fast-colonizing rhizosphere bacterium that occupies the plant's root hairs and leaves. It also prevents the growth and antagonistic effects of soilborne and foliar pathogens. *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* strain ENV503 is known to stimulate phytohormones, which trigger the plant's systemic resistance to disease (Induced Systemic Resistance – ISR), the defense mechanisms of the plant for prolonged periods of time.

PGPR (Plant Growth-Promoting Rhizobacteria):

Bacillus amyloliquefaciens strain ENV503 is within the Plant Growth-Promoting Rhizobacteria (PGPR) classification. PGPR are free-living bacteria that has beneficial effects on plants as they increase plant productivity, enhance crop fertility, growth and root development.

DISEASE LIST	
<p><i>Acidovorax avenae citrulli</i> - Bacterial Fruit Blotch</p> <p><i>Actinidia delcioso</i> - Blight</p> <p><i>Aecidium cantensis</i> - Deforming Rust</p> <p><i>Agrobacterium rubi</i> - Cane Gall</p> <p><i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i> - Crown Gall, Walnut Gall</p> <p><i>Agrobacterium vitis</i> - Crown Gall</p> <p><i>Albugo candida</i> - White Blister, Rust</p> <p><i>Albugo occidentalis</i> - White Rust</p> <p><i>Albugo spp.</i> - Blight (Pod & Stem)</p> <p><i>Alternaria alternata</i> - Brown Spot, Leaf Spot, Stem-End Rot, Late Blight</p> <p><i>Alternaria citri</i> - Brown Spot, Leaf Spot, Stem-End Rot</p> <p><i>Alternaria spp.</i> - Black Root Rot, Early Blight, Leaf Spot/Target Spot, Black Point, Onion Purple Blotch</p> <p><i>Alternaria tenuissima</i> - Rot</p> <p><i>Angiosorus solani</i> - Thecaphora Smut</p> <p><i>Aphanomyces spp.</i> - Black Root Rot, Early Blight</p>	<p><i>Mycosphaerella spp.</i> - Black Sigatoka</p> <p><i>Mycosphaerella citri</i> - Greasy Spot</p> <p><i>Mycosphaerella fijensis</i> - Sigatoka</p> <p><i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i> - Yellow Sigatoka</p> <p><i>Mycosphaerella pomi</i> - Brook's Spot</p> <p><i>Oidium spp.</i> - Powdery Mildew</p> <p><i>Oidiopsis spp.</i> - Powdery Mildew</p> <p><i>Ophiosphaerella korrae</i> - Necrotic Ring Spot</p> <p><i>Phakospora pachyrhizi</i> - Rust</p> <p><i>Pantoea stewartia</i> - Stewart's Wilt</p> <p><i>Pectobacterium spp.</i> - Brown Rot</p> <p><i>Penicillium spp.</i> - Fruit Rot</p> <p><i>Peronospora manshurica</i> - Downey Mildew</p> <p><i>Peronospora sparse</i> - Downey Mildew</p> <p><i>Peronospora spp.</i> - Downy Mildew</p>

DISEASE LIST

Armillaria spp.

- Root Rot

Arthuriomyces peckianus

- Orange Rust

Ascochyta spp.

- Ascochyta Leaf Scorch (Spot), Spring Black Stem

Aspergillus niger

- Black Mold Rot

Aspergillus spp.

- Black Mold Rot, Hull Rot

Basidiomycete spp.

- White Patch

Bipolaris spp.

- Helminthosporium Leaf Spot/Melting Out

Blumeria spp.

- Powdery Mildew

Blumeriella jaapii

- Cherry Leaf Spot

Botryosphaeria spp.

- Bot Canker, Dieback

Botrytis cinerea

- Crown Rot, Damping-off Fungus, Gray Mold, Leaf Blight, Bud Rot, Blight

Botrytis dothidea

- Botryosphaeria Rot

Botrytis squamosa

- Neck Rot

Botrytis spp.

- Crown Rot, Damping-off Fungus, Gray Mold, Leaf Blight, Botrytis Bunch Rot, Flower Blight

Bremia lactucae

- Blue Mold

Candidatus liberibacter spp.

- Citrus Greening (*Huanglongbing* (HLB))

Ceratobasidium spp.

- Brown Rot, Leaf Spot, Smut

Cercosporin brassicicola

- Leaf spot

Cercospora spp.

- Cercospora Leaf Spot, Gray Leaf Spot, Berry Blotch

Cercosporidium spp.

- Leaf Spot

Ceratocystis fimbriata

- Ceratocystis Canker

Cladosporium carpophilum

- Scab

Cladosporium caryigenum

- Pecan Scab

Cladosporium spp.

- Black Point, Black Mold

Clavibacter michiganensis

- Goss's Wilt, Ring Rot

Cochliobolus spp.

- Brown Rot, Leaf Spot, Smut

Colletotrichum acutatum

- Post-Bloom Fruit Drop

Colletotrichum coccodes

- Black Dot

Colletotrichum graminicola

- Anthracnose

Phaeosphaeria nodorum

- Leaf and Glume Blotch

Phizactonia spp.

- Root Rot

Phoma andigena

- Leaf Spot

Phoma lingam

- Blackleg

Phoma spp.

- Pink Root, Web Blotch

Phomopsis spp.

- Leaf Blight, Pod and Stem Blight, Gangrene, Scab

Phomopsis viticola

- Phomopsis

Phomopsis tuberivora

- Red Crown Root

Phullactinia guttata

- Powdery Mildew

Phymatrichopsis omnivore

(Cotton-Texas) Root Rot

Phytophthora spp.

- Damping-off Fungus

Phytophthora aerial blight

- Blight, Leaf Spot and Rot, Brown Rot, Foot Rot, Crown and Root Rot

Phytophthora citricola

- Crown and Root Rot

Phytophthora megasperma

- Crown and Root Rot

Phytophthora spp.

- Late Blight, Blackeye/Buckeye Rot, Brown Rot, Foot Rot, Crown and Root Rot, Leaf Spot and Rot, Downy Mildew, Leaf Blight

Plasmiodiophora brassicae

- Corky Root, Clubroot

Plasmopara viticola

- Downey Mildew

Podosphaera leucotricha

- Rusty Spot

Podosphaera spp.

- Powdery Mildew

***Podosphaera xanthii* (formerly called *Sphaerotheca fuliginea*)**

- Powdery Mildew

Polyscytalum pustulans

- Skin Spot

Pseudocercospora capsellae

- White Leafspot

Pseudoperonospora cubensis

- Downy Mildew

Pseudoperonospora spp.

- Downy Mildew

Pseudomonas syringae

- Halo Blight, Angular Leaf Spot

Pseudomonas syringae van Hall pv. Panici

- Rice Bacterial Brown Spot

Pseudomonas spp.

- Canker, Blight, Leaf Spread

Puccinia asparagi

- Rust

Puccinia graminis

- Stem Rust, Black rust, Cereal Rust

DISEASE LIST

Colletotrichum orbiculare

- Anthracnose, Stem Blight

Colletotrichum spp.

- Anthracnose, Bitter Rot, Stem End Rot, Stem Blight

Curvularia spp.

- Fading Out

Cylindrocladium parasiticum

- Cylindrocladium Black Rot

Diaporthe ampelina (Phomopsis viticola)

- Cane and Leafspot

Diaporthe citri

- Melanose

Diaporthe spp.

- Blights (Pod & Stem)

Dickeya solani

- Brown Rot

Didymella bryoniae

- Gummy Stem Blight

Diplodia natalensis

- Diplodia Stem-end Rot

Diplodia seriata

- Grapevine Trunk Disease

Drechslera erythrospila

- Red Leaf Spot

Drechslera spp.

- Brown Rot, Leaf Spot, Smut

Elsinoe fawcettii

- Scab

Entyloma spp.

- Brown Rot, Leaf Spot, Smut

Erwinia amylovora

- Fire Blight

Erwinia chrysanthemi

- Crown Rot

Erwinia tracheiphilia

- Bacterial Wilt

Erwinia spp.

- Cucurbit Wilting, Soft Rot, Angular Leaf Spot, Bacterial Soft Rot

Erysiphe chichoracearum

- Powdery Mildew

Erysiphe cruciferaru

- Powdery Mildew

Erysiphe spp.

- Powdery Mildew

Eutypa lata

- Eutypa

Fusarium nivale

- Fusarium Patch

Fusarium oxysporum

- Fusarium Wilt

Fusarium solani

- Fusarium Root Rot, Stem Rot, Sudden Death Syndrome (SDS)

Fusarium spp.

- Crown Rot, Root Rot, Fusarium Wilt, Sudden Death Syndrome (SDS), Foot Rot, Seedling Blight, Head Blight, Bacterial Blight, Basal Rot, Damping-off Fungus, Pink Root, Stem Canker, Fusarium Wilt, Cone Tip Blight

Gaeumannomyces graminis

- Take All Root Rot/Patch

Puccinia pittleriana

- Common Rust

Puccinia porri

- Rust

Puccinia spp.

- Rust, Black Stem Rust, Red Rust, Leaf Rust

Puccinia triticata

- Leaf Rust, Brown Rust

Pucciniastrum Americanum

- Late Leaf Rust

Pyrenochaeta spp.

- Corky Root

Pyrenochaeta lycopersi

- Corky Root

Pyricularia grisea

- Fading Out

Pyricularia oryzae

- Rice Blast

Ralstonia solanacearum

- Wilt

Pythium spp.

- Root Rot, Damping-off Fungus, Pythium, Black Rot

Ralstonia solanacearum

- Brown Rot

Ramularia spp.

- Areolate Leafspot, Ramularia

Ramularia gossypii

- Areolate Mildew

Rhizoctonia spp.

- Brown Patch, Yellow Patch, Bottom Rot, Damping-off Fungus, Head Wilt, Wilt

Rhizoctonia solani

- Root Rot, Bottom/Stem Rot, Areolate Leaf Spot, Target Spot

Rhizopus spp.

- Hull Rot

Schizothyrium pomi

- Flyspeck

Sclerophthora spp.

- Yellow Turf

Sclerotinia minor

- Lettuce Drop, Leaf and Stem Blight

Sclerotinia sclerotiorum

- White Mold

Sclerotinia spp.

- Dollar Spot, Blight, Twig Blight, Fruit Rot, Root Rot, White Mold, Dollar Spot, Head and Leaf Drop, Pink Rot

Sclerotium cepivorum

- White Rot

Sclerotium rolfsii

- Southern Blight, Stem Rot

Sclerotium spp.

- Crown Rot, Stem Rot

Septoria glycines

- Brown Spot

Septoria lycopersici

- Septoria Leaf Spot

Septoria spp.

- Septoria Leaf Blotch

Sphaerotheca macularis

- Powdery Mildew

DISEASE LIST

Gibberella fuji-Kuro

- Baknae Disease

***Gibberella* spp.**

- Head Blight, Head Scab

Gloeodes pomigena

- Sooty Blotch

***Golovinomyces cichoracearum* (formerly called *Erysiphe cichoracearum*)**

- Powdery Mildew

***Golovinomyces* spp.**

- Powdery Mildew

Guignardia bidwellii

- Black Rot

Gymnoconia nitens

- Orange Rust

Gymnosporangium juniperi

- Cedar Apple Rust

Hyaloperonospora parasitica

- Downy Mildew

***Helminthosporium* spp.**

- Leaf Rot, Crown Rot, Root Rot, Northern Corn Leaf Blight, Silver Scurf

Hemileia vastatrix

- Coffee Rust

Lactisaria fuciformis

- Red Thread

Leveillula Taurica

- Powdery Mildew

***Leveillula* spp.**

- Powdery Mildew

Leptosphaeria maculans

- Blackleg

***Macrophomina* spp.**

- Charcoal Rot, Vascular Rot, Root Rot

Magnaporthe poae

- Summer Patch

***Magnaporthe* spp.**

- Stem Rot

Microsphaera alni

- Powdery Mildew

Monomilinia fructicola

- Brown Rot, Blossom Blight, Fruit Blight

Monomilinia laxa

- Brown Rot, Blossom Blight, Fruit Blight

Monilinia vaccinii-corymbosi

- Mummy berry

***Monilinia* spp.**

- Brown Rot, Blossom Blight, Hull Rot

Monosporascus cannonballus

- Root Rot

***Mycosphaerella* spp.**

- Black Sigatoka

***Sphaceloma* spp.**

- Scab

Spongospora subterranean

- Powdery Scab

***Stagonospora nodorum* (formerly called *Septoria nodorum*)**

- Leaf and Glume Botch

***Streptomyces* spp.**

- Common Scab

Synchytrium endobioticum

- Wart

Taphrina deformans

- Leaf Curl

***Thanatephorus* spp.**

- Sheath Spot/Blight

Thielaviopsis basicola

- Black Root Rot

Tilletia barclayana

- Smut

Tilletia tritici

- Bunt, Stinking Smut

Tranzschelia discolor

- Almond Leaf Rot

Ulocladium atrum

- Ulocladium Blight

Uncinula necator

- Powdery Mildew

***Uncinula* spp.**

- Powdery Mildew

Uromyces appendiculatus

- Rust

Uromyces betae

- Rust

***Uromyces* spp.**

- Rust

***Ustilago* spp.**

- Smut

***Verticillium* spp.**

- Wilt

Waitea circinanta

- Brown Ring Patch

Wilsonomyces carpophilus

- Shot Hole

Xanthomonas campestris

- Bacterial Blight/Leaf Spot, Black Rot

Xanthomonas axonopodis pv citri

- Citrus Canker

Xanthomonas oryzae

- Rice Bacterial Blight

Xanthomonas campestris

- Leaf Spot

***Xanthomonas* spp.**

- Bacterial Leaf Spot, Leaf Blight, Canker, Gumming Disease

Zygothiala jamaicensis

- Flyspeck

INTEGRATED PEST (DISEASE) MANAGEMENT (IPM)

BellaTrove® Companion® Maxx WP is an important tool in sound disease management whenever fungicide use is necessary. Apply BellaTrove® Companion® Maxx WP alone or in combination and/or rotation with chemical fungicides. This will result in reduced susceptibility to disease and overall reduction in the use of chemical fungicides. Consult local agricultural authorities for specific IPM strategies developed for your crop(s) and location.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, BellaTrove® Companion® Maxx WP contains a Group BM02 fungicide/bactericide. Any fungal/bacterial population[s] may contain individuals naturally resistant to BellaTrove® Companion® Maxx WP and other Group BM02 fungicides/bactericides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides/bactericides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of BellaTrove® Companion® Maxx WP or other Group BM02 fungicides and bactericides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens
- Use tank mixtures with fungicide/bactericide of a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Use at least the minimum application rate as labeled by the manufacturer.
- Adopt an integrated disease management program for fungicide/ bactericide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, and crop rotation, and which considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Where possible, make use of predictive disease models to effectively time fungicide/bactericide applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance.
- Monitor treated fungal and bacterial populations for resistance development.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.

PREHARVEST INTERVAL – AGRICULTURAL USE

BellaTrove® Companion® Maxx WP can be applied up to and including the day of harvest.

MIXING AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply BellaTrove® Companion® Maxx WP with spray equipment, including hand-held sprayers; boom sprayers; aerial application systems; specified irrigation systems; and fertigation systems. Fit sprayers applying BellaTrove® Companion® Maxx WP with a strainer size of 50-mesh. For proper application, determine the number of acres to be treated, the label use rate and select appropriate volume to give good canopy penetration and coverage of plant parts to be protected. Prepare only the amount of spray solution required to treat the measured acreage. See equipment manufacturers instructions for proper use and calibration of equipment, prior to application of BellaTrove® Companion® Maxx WP.

Tank Mixing:

Special care must be taken when tank mixing.

- 1) Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate operation, by determining the treatment rates as indicated in the directions for use and make proper dilutions.
- 2) Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product. Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical supply tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water. Failure to provide a clean tank, void of scale or residues, can cause product to lose effectiveness or strength.
- 3) BellaTrove® Companion® Maxx WP must be diluted with water prior to use. The manufacturer recommends that the user makes a slurry in water prior to adding to the spray tank.
- 4) Partially fill the spray tank with clean water to the ¾ level and then add the specific amount of BellaTrove® Companion® Maxx WP to the tank as required. Add the remaining water. Mix thoroughly. Maintain agitation continuously while spraying.
- 5) Avoid allowing the spray mixture to stand for prolonged periods of time prior to use to avoid settling. Vigorously agitate the mixture to redispense the product prior to application if the mixture has settled. DO NOT allow spray mixture to stand overnight.

Compatibility:

BellaTrove® Companion® Maxx WP is compatible with many fertilizers, micronutrients, organic materials, wetting agents, adjuvant, surfactants, most fungicides, herbicides and insecticides, however do not combine with other materials if there is no previous experience, or use of the combination to show it is physically compatible and non-injurious under your conditions. Check for compatibility with other products. BellaTrove® Companion® Maxx WP has been evaluated for phytotoxicity on a variety of crops under various normal growing conditions. However, testing all crop varieties, in all mixtures and combinations is not feasible. Therefore, prior to treating entire crop, test a small portion of the crop for sensitivity. Consult your Plant Health Intermediate representative for more information on BellaTrove® Companion® Maxx WP compatibility with pesticides, surfactants and fertilizers.

Restriction:

DO NOT mix with copper-based fungicides, concentrated acids such as sulfuric acid, solvents, oxidizing agents or bactericides. Consult specific product labels for additional information or restrictions concerning tank mixing. Observe the most restrictive of the labeling limitations and precautions of all products used in mixtures.

APPLICATIONS AS A FOLIAR OR SOIL SPRAY FOR FIELD CROPS

Crop	Disease	Product Application Rate, Timing & Frequency
<p>Berries including: Blackberry (includes Bingleberry, Black Satin Berry, Boysenberry, Cherokee Blackberry, Chesterberry, Cheyenne Blackberry, Coryberry, Darrowberry, Dewberry, Dirksen Thornless Berry, Himalayaberry, Hullberry, Lavacaberry, Loganberry, Lowberry, Lucretiaberry, Mammoth Blackberry, Marionberry, Nectarberry, Olallieberry, Oregon Evergreen Berry, Phenomenalberry, Rangeberry, Ravenberry, Rossberry, Shawneed Blackberry and Youngberry, Blueberry, Cranberry, Currant, Elderberry, Strawberry, Gooseberry, Huckleberry, Raspeberry (Black and Red) and Cultivars, Varieties and/or Hybrids of these. Except for Grapes (Wine, Table and Raisin), Kiwifruit.</p>	<p>Black Root Rot - <i>Alternaria</i> spp. - <i>Thielaviopsis basicola</i></p> <p>Crown Gall - <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i></p> <p>Cane Gall - <i>Agrobacterium rubi</i></p> <p>Canker - <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp.</p> <p>Crown Rot - <i>Botrytis</i> spp. - <i>Fusarium</i> spp. - <i>Sclerotium</i> spp.</p> <p>Damping-off Fungus - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. - <i>Pythium</i> spp.</p> <p>Downy Mildew - <i>Peronospora sparse</i></p> <p>Early Blight - <i>Alternaria</i> spp.</p> <p>Fruit Rot - <i>Alternaria tenuissima</i></p> <p>Fusarium Wilt - <i>Fusarium</i> spp. - <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i></p> <p>Gray Mold - <i>Botrytis cinerea</i></p> <p>Late Leaf Rust - <i>Pucciniastrum Americanum</i></p> <p>Leaf Blight - <i>Botrytis cinerea</i></p> <p>Leaf Spot and Rot - <i>Phytophthora</i> aerial blight</p> <p>Mummy Berry - <i>Monilinia vaccinii-corymbis</i></p> <p>Orange Rust - <i>Arthuriomyces peckianus</i> - <i>Gymnoconia nitens</i></p> <p>Powdery Mildew - <i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i> - <i>Microsphaera alni</i></p> <p>Root Rot - <i>Pythium</i> spp.</p> <p>Wilt - <i>Verticillium</i> spp.</p>	<p>½ (8 oz) – 1 ½ lb per Acre</p> <p>0.56 kg (560 g) – 1.68 kg per Hectare</p> <p>For suppression, begin applications when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development.</p> <p>Apply every 7 – 14 days.</p> <p>Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the "Mixing and Application Instructions" section on this label.</p>

<p>Brassica (Cole) Leafy Vegetables including: Broccoli, Chinese Broccoli, Broccoli Raab, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage (Bok Choy and Napa), Chinese Mustard Cabbage (Gai Choy), Cauliflower, Cavalo Broccolo, Collards, Kale, Kohlrabi, Mizuna, Mustard Greens, Mustard Spinach and Rape Greens, and Cultivars, Varieties, and Hybrids of these.</p>	<p>Anthraxnose - <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.</p> <p>Blackleg - <i>Phoma lingam</i> - <i>Leptosphaeria maculans</i></p> <p>Black Root Rot, Early Blight, Leafspot/Target Spot - <i>Alternaria</i> spp. - <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp. - <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> - <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.</p> <p>Black Rot - <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i></p> <p>Blight, Leaf Spot and Rot - <i>Phytophthora</i> aerial blight - <i>Plasmidiophora brassicae</i></p> <p>Corky Root, Clubroot - <i>Plasmidiophora brassicae</i></p> <p>Crown Rot, Damping-off Fungus, Gray Mold, Leaf Blight - <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> - <i>Fusarium</i> spp. - <i>Pythium</i> spp.</p> <p>Downy Mildew - <i>Hyaloperonospora parasitica</i> - <i>Peronospora</i> spp.</p> <p>Fusarium Wilt - <i>Fusarium Oxysporum</i></p> <p>Powdery Mildew - <i>Erysiphe cruciferaru</i></p> <p>Rot, Root Rot, Black Rot - <i>Pythium</i> spp. - <i>Erwinia</i> spp. - <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i></p> <p>White Blister - <i>Albugo candida</i></p> <p>White Leafspot - <i>Pseudocercospora capsellae</i></p> <p>White Mold, Southern Blight - <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.</p> <p>Wirestem - <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> - <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp.</p>	<p>½ (8 oz) – 1 ½ lb per Acre</p> <p>0.56 kg (560 g) – 1.68 kg per Hectare</p> <p>For suppression, begin applications soon after emergence or transplant and when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development.</p> <p>Apply every 7 – 14 days.</p> <p>Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the "Mixing and Application Instructions" section on this label.</p>
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<p>Cucurbit Vegetables including: Chayote, Chinese Waxgourd, Citron Melon, Cucumber, Gherkin, Edible Gourds (includes Chinese Okra, Cucuzza, hechima and Hyotan), Momordica spp. (includes Balsam Apple, Balsam Pea, Bitter Melon and Chinese Cucumber), Muskmelon (includes True Cantaloupe, Cantaloupe, Casaba, Crenshaw Melon, Golden Pershaw Melon, Honeydew Melon, Mango Melon, Persian Melon, Pineapple Melon, Santa Claus Melon, Snake Melon and Hybrids and/or Cultivars of Cucumis melo), Pumpkin, Summer Squash (includes Crookneck Squash, Scallop Squash, Straightneck Squash, Vegetable Marrow and Zucchini), Winter Squash (includes Acorn Squash, Butternut Squash, Calabaza, Hubbard Squash and Spaghetti Squash) and Watermelon includes Cultivars, Hybrids and/or Varieties of these.</p>	<p>Angular Leaf Spot - <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i></p> <p>Anthraxnose, Leaf and Stem Blight - <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp. - <i>Colletotrichum orbiculare</i></p> <p>Bacterial Fruit Blotch - <i>Acidovorax avenae</i> (subsp. <i>Citrullii</i>)</p> <p>Bacterial Wilt - <i>Erwinia tracheiphilla</i> - <i>Verticillium</i> spp.</p> <p>Black Root Rot, Early Blight - <i>Alternaria</i> spp.</p> <p>Charcoal Rot, Vascular Rot, Root Rot - <i>Macrophomina</i> spp.</p> <p>Late Blight, Leaf Spot and Rot - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.</p> <p>Crown Rot, Damping-Off Fungus, Gray Mold, Leaf Blight - <i>Botrytis cinerea</i></p> <p>Downy Mildew - <i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i></p> <p>Fus - arium Wilt - <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i></p> <p>Gummy Stem Blight - <i>Didymella bryoniae</i></p> <p>Cucurbit Wilting, Soft Rot, Angular Leaf Spot, Bacterial Soft Rot - <i>Erwinia</i> spp.</p> <p>Powdery Mildew - <i>Colovinomyces</i> spp. - <i>Podosphaera</i> spp.</p> <p>Root Rot - <i>Monosporascus cannonballus</i> - <i>Pythium</i> spp. - <i>Erwinia</i> spp.</p> <p>Brown Patch, Bottom Rot, Damping-off fungus, Head Wilt, Wilt, - <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. - <i>Verticillium</i> spp.</p> <p>Vine Blight - <i>Monosporascus cannonballus</i></p>	<p>½ (8 oz) – 1 ½ lb per Acre</p> <p>0.56 kg (560 g) – 1.68 kg per Hectare</p> <p>For suppression, begin applications soon after emergence or transplant and when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development.</p> <p>Apply every 7 – 14 days.</p> <p>Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the "Mixing and Application Instructions" section on this label.</p>
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<p>Citrus Fruits including: Citron, Citrus Hybrids, Grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Mandarin, Orange, Pummelo, satsuma Mandarin, Tangelo, Tangerine and Cultivars, Varieties and/or Hybrids of these.</p>	<p>Angular Leaf Spot, Soft Rot - <i>Erwinia</i> spp.</p> <p>Brown Spot, Leaf Spot, Stem-End Rot - <i>Alternaria alternata</i> - <i>Alternaria citri</i></p> <p>Black Mold Rot - <i>Aspergillus</i> spp. - <i>Penicillium</i> spp.</p> <p>Citrus Greening (Huanglongbing (HLB)) - <i>Candidatus Liberibacter</i> spp.</p> <p>Post-Bloom Fruit Drop - <i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i></p> <p>Root Rot, Fusarium Wilt - <i>Fusarium</i> spp. - <i>Phymatotrichopsis omnivore</i> - <i>Amarillaria</i> spp.</p> <p>Brown Rot, Foot Rot - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.</p> <p>Damping-off Fungus, Root Rot - <i>Pythium</i> spp.</p> <p>Areolate Leaf Spot - <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i></p> <p>Blight, Twig Blight, Fruit Rot, Root Rot - <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.</p> <p>Bacterial Leaf Spot, Canker - <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> - <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.</p> <p>Citrus Canker - <i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>Citri</i></p> <p>Greasy Spot - <i>Mycosphaerella citri</i></p> <p>Diplodia Stem-end Rot - <i>Diplodia natalensis</i></p> <p>Melanose - <i>Diaporthe citri</i></p> <p>Scab - <i>Elsinoe fawcettii</i></p> <p>Cotton (Texas) Root Rot - <i>Phymatotrichopsis omnivore</i></p> <p>Charcoal Rot, Vascular Rot, Root Rot - <i>Macrophomina</i> spp.</p> <p>Wilt - <i>Verticillium</i> spp.</p> <p>Brown Patch, Bottom Rot, Damping-off Fungus, Wilt - <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp.</p>	<p>½ (8 oz) – 1 ½ lb per Acre</p> <p>0.56 kg (560 g) – 1.68 kg per Hectare</p> <p>For suppression, begin applications at the onset of first new foliar flush on all citrus varieties and when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development.</p> <p>Apply every 7 – 14 days.</p> <p>Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the "Mixing and Application Instructions" section on this label.</p>
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<p>Tree (edible and inedible nut bearing) including: Almond, Beechnut, Brazilian Pine, Bur Oak, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Coconut, Hazelnut, Macadamia nut, Pecan, Pequi, Pine nut, Pistachio, Sapucaia nut, Tropical Almond, Walnut (black and English), and Cultivars , Varieties, and/or Hybrids of these.</p>	<p>Almond Leaf Rust - <i>Tranzschelia discolor</i></p> <p>Almond Scab - <i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i></p> <p>Anthracnose - <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.</p> <p>Blight - <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i></p> <p>Bot Canker, Dieback, Canker - <i>Botryosphaeria</i> spp. - <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i></p> <p>Brown Rot Blossom Blight - <i>Monolinia laxa</i></p> <p>Bud Rot - <i>Fusarium</i> spp.</p> <p>Ceratocystis Canker - <i>Ceratocystis fimbriata</i></p> <p>Damping-off Fungus, Root Rot - <i>Pythium</i> spp. - <i>Fusarium</i> spp. - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. - <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp.</p> <p>Hull Rot - <i>Monilinia</i> spp. - <i>Phomopsis</i> spp. - <i>Rhizopus</i> spp. - <i>Aspergillus</i> spp.</p> <p>Leaf Spot - <i>Cercospora</i> spp. - <i>Alternaria</i> spp. - <i>Macrophoma</i> spp. - <i>Phomopsis</i> spp. - <i>Ramularia</i> spp.</p> <p>Oakroot Fungus - <i>Armillaria mellea</i></p> <p>Pecan Scab - <i>Cladosporium caryigenum</i></p> <p>Powdery Mildew - <i>Phyllactinia guttata</i></p> <p>Root Rot - <i>Armillaria</i> spp. - <i>Fusarium</i> spp. - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. - <i>Pythium</i> spp. - <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp.</p> <p>Wilt - <i>Verticillium dahlia</i></p>	<p>½ (8 oz) – 1 ½ lb per Acre</p> <p>0.56 kg (560 g) – 1.68 kg per Hectare</p> <p>For suppression, begin applications after foliage establishment and when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development.</p> <p>Apply every 7 – 14 days.</p> <p>Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the "Mixing and Application Instructions" section on this label.</p>
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<p>Grape (Wine, Table and Raisin), Hops, Kiwifruit, Passionfruit.</p>	<p>Alternaria Cone Disorder - <i>Alternaria alternata</i></p> <p>Black Rot - <i>Guignardia bidwellii</i></p> <p>Blight - <i>Actinidia deliciosa</i> - <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp.</p> <p>Black Mold - <i>Cladosporium</i> spp.</p> <p>Botrytis Bunch Rot - <i>Botrytis</i> spp.</p> <p>Canker - <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i></p> <p>Cone Tip Blight - <i>Fusarium</i> spp.</p> <p>Crown Gall - <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i> - <i>Agrobacterium vitis</i></p> <p>Crown, Root Rot - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. - <i>Phytophthora citricola</i>, - <i>Phytophthora megasperma</i></p> <p>Damping-off, Root Rot - <i>Pythium</i> spp.</p> <p>Downey Mildew - <i>Peronospora</i> spp. - <i>Plasmopara viticola</i> - <i>Pseudoperonospora</i> spp.</p> <p>Grapevine Trunk Disease - <i>Diplodia seriata</i></p> <p>Eutypa - <i>Eutypa lata</i></p> <p>Grape Cane and Leafspot - <i>Diaporthe ampelina</i> (<i>Phomopsis viticola</i>)</p> <p>Gray Mold - <i>Botrytis cinerea</i></p> <p>Phomopsis - <i>Phomopsis viticola</i></p> <p>Powdery Mildew - <i>Uncinula necator</i> - <i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i></p> <p>Red Crown Rot - <i>Phomopsis tuberivora</i></p> <p>Root Rot, Vascular Rot, Fruit Rot, Bottom Rot - <i>Armillaria</i> spp. - <i>Fusarium</i> spp. - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. - <i>Pythium</i> spp. - <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp.</p> <p>White Mold - <i>Sclerotinia sclerotium</i></p> <p>Wilt - <i>Verticillium</i> spp.</p>	<p>½ (8 oz) – 1½ lb per Acre</p> <p>0.56 kg (560 g) – 1.68 kg per Hectare</p> <p>For suppression, begin applications after foliage establishment and when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development and repeat.</p> <p>Apply every 7 – 14 days.</p> <p>Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the "Mixing and Application Instructions" section on this label.</p>
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<p>Herbs and Spices including: Allspice, Angelica, Anise, Annatto, Basil, Chamomile, Caraway, Cardamom, Cassia, Celery Seed, Chervil (Dried), Chives, Cinnamon, Coriander, Cumin, Curry, Dill, Fennel, Fenugreek, Horehound, Hyssop, Juniper Berry, Lavender, Lemongrass, Lovage, Mace Marigold, Marjoram, Mustard, Nasturtium, Nutmeg, Oregon, parsley (Dried), Pepper, Rosemary, Rue, Saffron, Sage, Savory, Sweet Bay, Tansy, Tarragon, Thyme, Vanilla, Wintergreen, Woodruff and Wormwood and Cultivars, Varieties, and Hybrids of these.</p> <p>Mint</p>	<p>Black Root Rot, Early Blight - <i>Alternaria</i> spp.</p> <p>Crown Rot, Damping-off Fungus, Gray Mold, Leaf Blight - <i>Botrytis cinerea</i></p> <p>Root Rot, Vascular Rot, Bottom Rot - <i>Pythium</i> spp. - <i>Phizactonia</i> spp. - <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp. - <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp. - <i>Erwinia</i> spp. - <i>Armillaria</i> spp. - <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp.</p> <p>Blight, Leaf Spot and Rot - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. - <i>Alternaria</i> spp. - <i>Cercospora</i> spp. - <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp. - <i>Septoria</i> spp.</p> <p>Fusarium Wilt - <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i></p> <p>Downy Mildew - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. - <i>Peronospora</i> spp.</p> <p>Rust - <i>Puccinia</i> spp.</p> <p>Powdery Mildew - <i>Oidium</i> spp.</p> <p>Wilt - <i>Verticillium</i> spp.</p>	<p>½ (8 oz) – 1 ½ lb per Acre</p> <p>0.56 kg (560 g) – 1.68 kg per Hectare</p> <p>For suppression, begin applications soon after emergence or transplant and when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development and repeat.</p> <p>Apply every 7 – 14 days.</p> <p>Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the "Mixing and Application Instructions" section on this label.</p>
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<p>Fruiting Vegetables including: Eggplant, Groundcherry, Okra, Pepino, Pepper (includes Bell Pepper, Chili Pepper, Cooking Pepper, Pimento and Sweet Pepper), Tomatillo, Tomato and Cultivars, Varieties and/or Hybrids of these.</p>	<p>Anthraxnose - <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.</p> <p>Bacterial Speck - <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i></p> <p>Black Mold Rot - <i>Aspergillus</i> spp.</p> <p>Black Root Rot, Early Blight - <i>Alternaria</i> spp.</p> <p>Canker - <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i></p> <p>Crown Rot, Damping-off Fungus, Gray Mold, Leaf Blight - <i>Botrytis cinerea</i></p> <p>Root Rot, Vascular Rot, Fruit Rot, Bottom Rot - <i>Fusarium</i> spp. - <i>Macrophomina</i> spp. - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. - <i>Pythium</i> spp. - <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp.</p> <p>Late Blight, Blackeye/Buckeye Rot in Tomatoes - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.</p> <p>Fusarium Wilt - <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i></p> <p>Root Rot, Bottom/ Stem Rot - <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i></p> <p>Leaf and Stem Blight - <i>Sclerotinia minor</i></p> <p>Bacterial leaf Spot - <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.</p> <p>Powdery Mildew - <i>Golovinomyces</i> spp. - <i>Leveillula</i> spp. - <i>Oidiopsis</i> spp. - <i>Podosphaera</i> spp.</p> <p>Septoria Leaf Spot - <i>Septoria lycopersici</i></p> <p>Southern Blight - <i>Septoria lycopersici</i></p> <p>Wilt - <i>Verticillium</i> spp.</p>	<p>½ (8 oz) – 1 ½ lb per Acre</p> <p>0.56 kg (560 g) – 1.68 kg per Hectare</p> <p>For suppression, begin applications soon after emergence or transplant and when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development.</p> <p>Apply every 7 – 14 days.</p> <p>Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the "Mixing and Application Instructions" section on this label.</p>
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<p>Leafy Vegetables (Except Brassica Vegetables) including: Amaranth, Arugula, Cardoon, Celery, Celtuce, Chervil, Chinese Celery, Chrysanthemum (Edible-Leaved and Garland), Corn Salad, Cress (Garden and Upland), Dandelion, Dock (Sorrel), Endive (Escarole), Fennel Lettuce (Head and Leaf), Orach, Parsley, Purslane (Garden and Winter), Radicchio, Rhubarb, Spinach, Spinach (New Zealand and Vine) and Swiss Chard, and Cultivars, Varieties, and Hybrids of these, including Those Grown for Seed Production.</p>	<p>Anthraxnose - <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.</p> <p>Black Root Rot, Early Blight - <i>Alternaria</i> spp. - <i>Thielaviopsis basicola</i></p> <p>Crown Rot, Damping-off Fungus, Gray Mold, Leaf Blight - <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> - <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp. - <i>Erwinia</i> spp. - <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp. - <i>Phytophthora</i> aerial blight</p> <p>Root Rot - <i>Pythium</i> spp.</p> <p>Downy Mildew, Blue Mold - <i>Bremia lactucae</i> - <i>Peronospora</i> spp.</p> <p>Powdery Mildew - <i>Colovinomyces</i> spp. - <i>Podosphaera</i> spp.</p> <p>Blight, Leaf Spot and Rot - <i>Phytophthora</i> aerial blight - <i>Cercospora</i> spp.</p> <p>Root Rot, Bottom/Stem Rot - <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i></p> <p>Lettuce Drop - <i>Sclerotinia minor</i></p> <p>Wilt - <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> - <i>Verticillium</i> spp.</p> <p>Rust - <i>Puccinia</i> spp.</p> <p>Sclerotinia Head and Leaf Drop, White Mold, Pink Rot - <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.</p> <p>Target Spot - <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i></p> <p>White Rust - <i>Albugo occidentalis</i></p> <p>Root Rot, Vascular Rot, Fruit Rot, Bottom Rot - <i>Fusarium</i> spp. - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. - <i>Pythium</i> spp. - <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp.</p>	<p>½ (8 oz) – 1 ½ lb per Acre</p> <p>0.56 kg (560 g) – 1.68 kg per Hectare</p> <p>For suppression, begin applications soon after emergence or transplant and when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development.</p> <p>Apply every 7 – 14 days.</p> <p>Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the "Mixing and Application Instructions" section on this label.</p>
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<p>Legume Vegetables including: Bean Broad Bean, Chickpea, Guar, Jackbean, Lentil, Pea, Pigeon Pea and Soybean</p>	<p>Bacterial Blight, Spot, Pustule - <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.</p> <p>Cylindrocladium Black Rot - <i>Cylindrocladium parasiticum</i></p> <p>Rot, Black Mold Rot, Black Root Rot, Bottom Stem Rot, Early Blight - <i>Aspergillus</i> spp. - <i>Fusarium</i> spp. - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. - <i>Pythium</i> spp. - <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. - <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp. - <i>Macrophomina</i> spp. - <i>Alternaria</i> spp.</p> <p>Crown Rot, Damping-off Fungus, Gray Mold, Leaf Blight, White Mold - <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> - <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.</p> <p>Root Rot - <i>Pythium</i> spp.</p> <p>Blight, Leaf Spot, Late Leaf Spot, Rot - <i>Phytophthora</i> aerial blight - <i>Cercospora</i> spp. - <i>Cercosporidium</i> spp. - <i>Sclerotinia minor</i> - <i>Septoria</i> spp. - <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i></p> <p>Wilt - <i>Fusarium</i> spp. - <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> - <i>Verticillium</i> spp.</p> <p>Spring Black Stem - <i>Ascochyta medicaginicola</i></p> <p>Sudden Death Syndrome (SDS) - <i>Fusarium</i> spp.</p> <p>Powdery Mildew - <i>Golovinomyces</i> spp. - <i>Podosphaera</i> spp.</p> <p>Rust - <i>Uromyces</i> spp. - <i>Puccinia</i> spp. - <i>Phakospora pachyrhizi</i></p> <p>Web Blotch - <i>Phoma arachidicola</i></p>	<p>½ (8 oz) – 1 ½ lb per Acre</p> <p>0.56 kg (560 g) – 1.68 kg per Hectare</p> <p>For suppression, begin applications soon after emergence or transplant and when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development.</p> <p>Apply every 7 – 14 days.</p> <p>Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the "Mixing and Application Instructions" section on this label.</p>
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<p>Bulb Vegetables including: Fresh Leaves Chive, Garlic, Leek, Onion, Shallot and Cultivars, Varieties and/or Hybrids of these.</p>	<p>Black Root Rot, Early Blight - <i>Alternaria</i> spp.</p> <p>Brown Patch, Bottom Rot, Damping-off fungus, Head Wilt, Wilt, - <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. - <i>Verticillium</i> spp.</p> <p>Crown Rot, Neck Rot, Damping-off Fungus, Gray Mold, Leaf Blight - <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> - <i>Botrytis squamosa</i></p> <p>Root Rot - <i>Pythium</i> spp. - <i>Fusarium</i> spp. - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.</p> <p>Blight, Leaf Spot and Rot - <i>Phytophthora</i> aerial blight</p> <p>Leaf and Stem Blight - <i>Sclerotinia minor</i></p> <p>Bacterial Blight/Leaf Spot - <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> - <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.</p> <p>Soft Rot, Angular Leaf Spot, Bacterial Soft Rot, White Rot - <i>Erwinia</i> spp. - <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp. - <i>Sclerotium cepivorum</i></p> <p>Downy Mildew - <i>Peronospora</i> spp.</p> <p>Rust - <i>Puccinia porri</i></p> <p>Pink Root - <i>Phoma</i> spp.</p>	<p>½ (8 oz) – 1 ½ lb per Acre</p> <p>0.56 kg (560 g) – 1.68 kg per Hectare</p> <p>For suppression, begin applications when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development.</p> <p>Apply every 7 – 14 days.</p> <p>Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the "Mixing and Application Instructions" section on this label.</p>
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<p>Root and Tuber Vegetables including: Arracacha, Arrowroot, Artichoke, Beet, Sugar Beet, Carrot, Cassava, Celeriac, Chayote (Root), Chervil (Turnip-Rooted), Chicory, Chufa, Dasheen, Ginger, Ginseng, Horseradish, Parsnip, Potato, Radish, Rutabaga, Salsify, Skiret, Sweet Potato, Turmeric, Turnip and Yam and cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these.</p>	<p>Anthraxnose, Bitter Rot, Stem End Rot, Stem Blight - <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp. Bacterial Leaf Spot, Blight - <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp. - <i>Cercospora</i> spp. Black Dot - <i>Colletotrichum coccodes</i> Brown Spot, Black Pit - <i>Alternaria alternata</i> Black Root Rot, Early Blight - <i>Alternaria</i> spp. - <i>Aphanomyces</i> spp. Cercospora Leaf Blotch - <i>Cercospora</i> spp. Club Root - <i>Plasmodiophora brassicae</i> Common Rust, Deforming Rust - <i>Puccinia pitleriana</i> - <i>Aecidium cantensis</i> Crown Rot, Damping-off Fungus, Gray Mold, White Mold, Leaf Blight - <i>Botrytis</i> spp. - <i>Erwinia chrysanthemi</i> - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. - <i>Sclerotinia sclerotium</i> - <i>Ulocladium atrum</i> Downy Mildew - <i>Peronospora</i> spp. Gangrene - <i>Phomopsis</i> spp. Leaf Spot - <i>Phoma andigena</i> - <i>Septoria lycopersici</i> Powdery Scab, Common Scab - <i>Streptomyces</i> spp. - <i>Spongospora subterranea</i> Powdery Mildew - <i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i> - <i>Leveillula Taurica</i> - <i>Golovinomyces</i> spp. Ramularia - <i>Ramularia</i> spp. Root Rot, Brown Rot, Charcoal Rot, Ring Rot, Stem Rot, Soft Rot, Ring Rot - <i>Pythium</i> spp. - <i>Dickeye solani</i> - <i>Erwinia</i> spp. - <i>Pectobacterium</i> spp. - <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp. - <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> - <i>Macrophomina</i> spp. - <i>Fusarium</i> spp. - <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> - <i>Erwinia</i> spp. - <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> - <i>Seclerotium rolfsii</i> Rust - <i>Uromyces betae</i> Silver Scurf - <i>Helminthosporium</i> spp. Skin Spot, - <i>Polyscytalum pustulans</i> Thecaphora Smut - <i>Angiosorus solani</i> Wart - <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> Wilt - <i>Verticillium</i> spp.</p>	<p>½ (8 oz) – 1 ½ lb per Acre 0.56 kg (560 g) – 1.68 kg per Hectare</p> <p>For suppression, begin applications when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development and repeat.</p> <p>Apply every 7 – 14 days.</p> <p>Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the "Mixing and Application Instructions" section on this label.</p>
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<p>Tropical and Subtropical Fruits Inedible Peel (Except Banana, PassionFruit and Plantain) including: Mango, Papaya, Avocado and Pineapples, Coconut, Date, Fig, Guava, Olive, Palm, and Cultivars, Varieties, and Hybrids of these.</p> <p>Coffee</p> <p>Banana and Plantain</p>	<p>Anthraxnose - <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.</p> <p>Black Sigatoka - <i>Mycosphaerella</i> spp.</p> <p>Leaf Spot, Fruit Rot, Heart Rot - <i>Alternaria</i> spp.</p> <p>Blight, Canker - <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp. - <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.</p> <p>Botryosphaeria Rot - <i>Botryosphaeria dothidea</i></p> <p>Botrytis Flower Blight - <i>Botrytis</i> spp.</p> <p>Brook's Spot - <i>Mycosphaerella pomi</i></p> <p>Brown Rot, Blossom Blight, Fruit Blight - <i>Monilinia laxa</i> - <i>Monilinia fruticicola</i></p> <p>Crown Rot, Damping-off Fungus, Gray Mold, Leaf Blight - <i>Botrytis cinerea</i></p> <p>Fire Blight - <i>Erwinia amylovora</i></p> <p>Flyspeck - <i>Schizothyrium pomi</i> - <i>Zygothia jamaicensis</i></p> <p>Gray Mold - <i>Botrytis cinerea</i></p> <p>Leaf Curl - <i>Taphrina deformans</i></p> <p>Leaf Spot, Berry Blotch - <i>Cerospora</i> spp. - <i>Blumeriella jaapii</i></p> <p>Powdery Mildew - <i>Golovinomyces cichoracearum</i> (formerly called <i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>)</p> <p>Rusty Spot - <i>Podophaera leucotricha</i></p> <p>Sooty Blotch - <i>Glaeodes pomigena</i></p> <p>Scab - <i>Venturia</i> spp. - <i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i> - <i>Sphaceloma</i> spp.</p> <p>Shot Hole - <i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i></p> <p>Sigatoka - <i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis</i></p> <p>Root Rot, Vascular Rot, Fruit Rot, Bottom Rot - <i>Armillaria</i> spp. - <i>Fusarium</i> spp. - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. - <i>Pythium</i> spp. - <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp.</p> <p>Rust - <i>Hemileia vastatrix</i></p> <p>Wilt - <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> - <i>Verticillium</i> spp.</p> <p>Yellow Sigatoka - <i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i></p>	<p>½ (8 oz) – 1 ½ lb per Acre</p> <p>0.56 kg (560 g) – 1.68 kg per Hectare</p> <p>For suppression, begin applications soon after emergence or transplant and when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development.</p> <p>Apply every 7 – 14 days.</p> <p>Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the "Mixing and Application Instructions" section on this label.</p>
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<p>Cereal Grains including: Barley, Buckwheat, Corn (Sweet, Dried Field), Millet, Pearl Millet (peral, proso), Oats, Popcorn, Rice, Rye, Sorghum, Sweet Corn, Teosinte Triticale, Wheat, Wild Rice and Cultivars, Varieties, and Hybrids of these.</p>	<p>Ascochyta Leaf Scorch (Spot) - <i>Ascochyta</i> spp.</p> <p>Bacterial Blight/Streak - <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.</p> <p>Baknae Disease - Gibberella fuji-Kuro</p> <p>Black Point - <i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>Cladosporium</i> spp.</p> <p>Brown Rot, Leaf Spot, Smut - <i>Ceratobasidium</i> spp. - <i>Cochliobolus</i> spp. - <i>Drechslera</i> spp. - <i>Entyloma</i> spp.</p> <p>Bunt, Stinking Smut - <i>Tilletia tritici</i></p> <p>Charcoal Rot, Vascular Rot, Root Rot - <i>Macrophomina</i> spp.</p> <p>Crown Rot, Damping-Off Fungus, Gray Mold, Leaf Blight - <i>Botrytis cinerea</i></p> <p>Foot Rot, Seedling Blight, Head Blight - <i>Fusarium</i> spp.</p> <p>Leaf Rust, Black Stem Rust, Red Rust - <i>Puccinia</i> spp.</p> <p>Leaf Spot - <i>Cercospora</i> spp. - <i>Cercosporidium</i> spp.</p> <p>Leaf and Glume Blotch - <i>Phaeosphaeria nodorum</i> - <i>Stagonospora nodorum</i> (formerly <i>Septoria nodorum</i>)</p> <p>Gray Leaf Spot - <i>Cercospora</i> spp.</p> <p>Grass's Wilt - <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i></p> <p>Halo Blight - <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i></p> <p>Head Blight and Head Scab - <i>Gibberella</i> spp.</p> <p>Northern Corn Leaf Blight - <i>Helminthosporium</i> spp.</p> <p>Powdery Mildew - <i>Blumeria</i> spp.</p> <p>Root Rot - <i>Pythium</i> spp.</p> <p>Blight, Leaf Spot and Rot - <i>Phytophthora</i> aerial blight - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.</p> <p>Root Rot, Bottom / Stem Rot - <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i></p> <p>Rice Bacterial Blight - <i>Xanthomonas oryzae</i></p> <p>Rice Bacterial Brown Spot - <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> van Hall pv. <i>panici</i></p> <p>Rice Blast - <i>Pyricularia oryzae</i></p> <p>Septoria Leaf Blotch - <i>Septoria</i> spp.</p> <p>Sheath Spot / Blight - <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. - <i>Thanatephorus</i> spp.</p> <p>Smut - <i>Tilletia barclayana</i></p> <p>Stem Rot - <i>Magnaporthe</i> spp. - <i>Sclerotium</i> spp.</p> <p>Stewart's Wilt - <i>Pantoea stewartii</i></p> <p>White Mold - <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.</p> <p>Wilt - <i>Verticillium</i> spp.</p>	<p>½ (8 oz) – 1 ½ lb per Acre</p> <p>0.56 kg (560 g) – 1.68 kg per Hectare</p> <p>For suppression, begin applications soon after emergence or transplant and when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development.</p> <p>Apply every 7 – 14 days.</p> <p>Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the "Mixing and Application Instructions" section on this label.</p>
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<p>Stalk and Stem Vegetables including: Agave, Aloe, Asparagus, Bamboo, Cardoon, Celery, Celtuce, Fennel, Fern, Fuki, Kale, Kohlrabi, Palm Heart, Prickly Pear, Rhubarb, Udo, Zuiki, and Cultivars, Varieties, and Hybrids of these.</p>	<p>Anthraxnose - <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.</p> <p>Black Root Rot, Early Blight - <i>Alternaria</i> spp. - <i>Thielaviopsis basicola</i></p> <p>Crown Rot, Damping-off Fungus, Gray Mold, Leaf Blight - <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> - <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp. - <i>Erwinia</i> spp. - <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp. - <i>Phytophthora</i> aerial blight</p> <p>Root Rot - <i>Pythium</i> spp.</p> <p>Downy Mildew, Blue Mold - <i>Bremia lactucae</i> - <i>Peronospora</i> spp.</p> <p>Powdery Mildew - <i>Colovinomyces</i> spp. - <i>Podosphaera</i> spp.</p> <p>Blight, Leaf Spot and Rot - <i>Phytophthora</i> aerial blight - <i>Cercospora</i> spp.</p> <p>Root Rot, Bottom/Stem Rot - <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i></p> <p>Lettuce Drop - <i>Sclerotinia minor</i></p> <p>Wilt - <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> - <i>Verticillium</i> spp.</p> <p>Rust - <i>Puccinia</i> spp.</p> <p>Sclerotinia Head and Leaf Drop, White Mold, Pink Rot - <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.</p> <p>Target Spot - <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i></p> <p>White Rust - <i>Albugo occidentalis</i></p> <p>Root Rot, Vascular Rot, Fruit Rot, Bottom Rot - <i>Fusarium</i> spp. - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. - <i>Pythium</i> spp. - <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp.</p>	<p>½ (8 oz) – 1 ½ lb per Acre</p> <p>0.56 kg (560 g) – 1.68 kg per Hectare</p> <p>For suppression, begin applications soon after emergence or transplant and when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development.</p> <p>Apply every 7 – 14 days.</p> <p>Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the "Mixing and Application Instructions" section on this label.</p>
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<p>Fiber Crops including: Cotton, Flax, and Hemp, and Cultivars, Varieties, and Hybrids of these.</p>	<p>Anthraxnose - <i>Collectotrichum</i> spp.</p> <p>Bacterial Blight - <i>Pseudomonas cannabina</i> - <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.</p> <p>Brown Blight - <i>Alternaria alternata</i></p> <p>Brown Leaf Spot and Stem Canker - <i>Ascochyta</i> spp.</p> <p>Gray Mold - <i>Botrytis cinerea</i></p> <p>Hemp Leaf Spot - <i>Bipolaris</i> spp.</p> <p>Olive Leaf Spot - <i>Cercospora cannabisi</i></p> <p>Powdery Mildew - <i>Leveillula</i> spp. - <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.</p> <p>Stemphylium Leaf and Stem Spot - <i>Stemphylium botryosum</i></p> <p>Leaf Spot, White Leaf Spot, Yellow Leaf Spot - <i>Phomopsis ganjae</i> - <i>Septoria</i> spp. - <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i></p> <p>Root Rot, Vascular Rot, Fruit Rot, Bottom Rot - <i>Fusarium</i> spp. - <i>Macrophomina</i> spp. - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. - <i>Pythium</i> spp. - <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. - <i>Sclerotium</i> spp.</p> <p>Wilt - <i>Verticillium</i> spp.</p>	<p>½ (8 oz) – 1½ lb per Acre</p> <p>0.56 kg (560 g) – 1.68 kg per Hectare</p> <p>For suppression, begin applications soon after emergence or transplant and when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development.</p> <p>Apply every 7 – 14 days.</p> <p>Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the “Mixing and Application Instructions” section on this label.</p>
<p>Oilseed including: Castor, Cottonseed, Flax, Mustard, Rapeseed, Poppy, Safflower, Sesame, Sunflower, and cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.</p>	<p>Bacterial Speck - <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i></p> <p>Blight (Pod and Stem) - <i>Albugo</i> spp. - <i>Diaporthe</i> spp. - <i>Phomopsis</i> spp.</p> <p>Brown Spot - <i>Septoria glycines</i></p> <p>Club Root - <i>Plasmodiophora brassicae</i></p> <p>Cercospora Leaf Spot - <i>Cercospora</i> spp.</p> <p>Downey Mildew - <i>Peronospora manshurica</i></p> <p>Leaf Spot - <i>Corynespora cassicola</i></p> <p>Pustule - <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.</p> <p>Root Rot - <i>Fusarium</i> spp. - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. - <i>Pythium</i> spp. - <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp.</p> <p>Rust - <i>Puccinia</i> spp. - <i>Uromyces appendiculatus</i></p> <p>White Mold - <i>Sclerotinia sclerotium</i></p> <p>Wilt - <i>Verticillium</i> spp.</p>	<p>½ (8 oz) – 1½ lb per Acre</p> <p>0.56 kg (560 g) – 1.68 kg per Hectare</p> <p>For suppression, begin applications soon after emergence or transplant and when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development.</p> <p>Apply every 7 – 14 days.</p> <p>Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the “Mixing and Application Instructions” section on this label.</p>

<p>Pome and Stone Fruits including: Apple, Azarole, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Medlar, Pear, Asian Pear, Quince, Tejocote, Apricot, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach Plum, Plumcot, Prune, Cherry, and Cultivars, Varieties, and/or Hybrids of these.</p>	<p>Anthraxnose - <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.</p> <p>Leaf Spot, Fruit Rot, Heart Rot - <i>Alternaria</i> spp.</p> <p>Blight, Canker - <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp. - <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.</p> <p>Botryosphaeria Rot - <i>Botryosphaeria dothidea</i></p> <p>Botrytis Flower Blight - <i>Botrytis</i> spp.</p> <p>Brook's Spot - <i>Mycosphaerella pomi</i></p> <p>Brown Rot, Blossom Blight, Fruit Blight - <i>Monilinia laxa</i> - <i>Monilinia fruticicola</i></p> <p>Cedar Apple Rust - <i>Gymnosporangium juniper</i></p> <p>Fire Blight - <i>Erwinia amylovora</i></p> <p>Flyspeck - <i>Schizothyrium pomi</i> - <i>Zygophiala jamaicensis</i></p> <p>Gray Mold - <i>Botrytis cinerea</i></p> <p>Leaf Curl - <i>Taphrina deformans</i></p> <p>Leaf Spot, Berry Blotch - <i>Cerospora</i> spp. - <i>Blumeriella jaapii</i></p> <p>Powdery Mildew - <i>Golovinomyces</i> spp. - <i>Leveillula</i> spp. - <i>Oidiopsis</i> spp. - <i>Podosphaera</i> spp.</p> <p>Rusty Spot - <i>Podophaera leucotricha</i></p> <p>Sooty Blotch - <i>Gloeodes pomigena</i></p> <p>Scab - <i>Venturia</i> spp. - <i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i> - <i>Sphaceloma</i> spp.</p> <p>Shot Hole - <i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i></p> <p>Sigatoka - <i>Mycosphaerella filiensis</i></p> <p>Root Rot, Vascular Rot, Fruit Rot, Bottom Rot - <i>Armillaria</i> spp. - <i>Fusarium</i> spp. - <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. - <i>Pythium</i> spp. - <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp.</p> <p>Rust - <i>Hemileia vastatrix</i></p> <p>Wilt - <i>Verticillium</i> spp.</p>	<p>½ (8 oz) – 1½ lb per Acre</p> <p>0.56 kg (560 g) – 1.68 kg per Hectare</p> <p>For suppression, begin applications soon after emergence or transplant and when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development.</p> <p>Apply every 7 – 14 days.</p> <p>Apply through standard spray equipment ranging from 3 – 50 gal. water per Acre. When more diluted or concentrated spray solutions are needed for the type of equipment being used, follow the "Mixing and Application Instructions" section on this label.</p>
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HOW TO APPLY AS A FOLIAR, DIP, SOIL DRENCH, AND DRIP APPLICATION(S)

Agriculture Applications: Observe the most restrictive of the labeling limitations and precautions of all products used in mixtures.

Foliar Application

Apply as a spray for suppression or control of fungal and bacterial diseases of foliage, flower, developing fruit and other above-ground parts of plants. Mix BellaTrove® Companion® Maxx WP with sufficient amounts of water to cover treated area. Apply direct sprays to provide thorough coverage of crop canopy to run off. BellaTrove® Companion® Maxx WP can be mixed or rotated with other fungicides to improve efficacy and reduce resistance. BellaTrove® Companion® Maxx WP can be applied up to and including the day of harvest.

Soil Application

Drench Application: For disease control and suppression of soilborne diseases of seedlings, roots, crown, and stems. Start applications of BellaTrove® Companion® Maxx WP at crop emergence or when transplant plugs are set. Repeat at 7 – 14 day intervals or for as long as environmental conditions are favorable for disease development. Use sufficient water to provide thorough coverage of roots and crown. For established plants, begin application prior to disease development and when environmental conditions are conducive to disease. Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage.

- **Soil or Seedline Drench, or banded spray (in-furrow) at planting:** Seedlings: Mix into field transplant water and drench at the time of planting of seeds. Drench in a seedline or banded spray (in-furrow) at time of planting plug, starter plant, or bare-root transplant. See section of "Banded (in-furrow) Application" below for additional instructions.
- **Dip (bare-root plants):** Mix 4 – 8 oz. of dry product into 100 gallons of water and mix well. Submerge transplant in mix for 1-5 minutes and plant immediately. The whole plant can be dipped, if desired. BellaTrove® Companion® Maxx WP can be used in a tank mix or rotational program with other registered products.
- **Plug Drench/Dip:** Mix 4 – 8 oz. of dry product in 100 gallons of water and mix well. Soil drench plug trays, plants in flats or pots in the greenhouse or nursery any time prior to transplanting. Submerge in mix for 30 seconds. The whole plug tray can be dipped, if desired. Can be tank mixed with other registered pesticides.
- **Drip (trickle), micro sprinklers or any type of sprinkler irrigation:** Apply any time after planting or transplanting. See "Chemigation Instructions" for additional information Add to stock solution. Inject during the last half of irrigation cycle so that BellaTrove® Companion® Maxx WP is in the root zone and not lost to deep percolation.
- **Soil Spray:** spray on soil surface for established plants, vines and trees for root disease pressure. Follow application with sufficient irrigation water to ensure penetration into root zone. See rates for specific crops.
- **Injection:** inject directly into root zone with deep root feeding shank or knife.

In-Furrow/Banding: Mix with transplant water. Apply as an in-furrow drench in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of the open furrow to cover the soil. Apply at time of planting plug, starter plant or cutting. In-furrow applications are more effective against soil-borne disease that may develop later in the growing season.

Spray directly onto soil using single or multiple nozzles. Adjust to provide thorough coverage of soil surface surrounding plants. Limit band to 4 inches to 6 inches wide or drench over seed line centered over the planting furrow. Can be applied directly over seeds prior to soil cover and plastic. Begin applications when conditions first become favorable for disease development. Volume of water required will depend on the application equipment used. Apply on 7 – 14 day intervals or as required.

Nursery, Greenhouse, Shade House Crops

Foliar Diseases: Mix 8 – 16 oz. of BellaTrove® Companion® Maxx WP in 100 gallons of water and mix well. Foliar spray entire plant to the point of runoff. For preventative control, begin applications when plant emerges and repeat every 7 – 28 days. During high disease pressure repeat application every 7 days with higher label rate.

Drench Application: Mix 8 – 16 oz. of BellaTrove® Companion® Maxx WP in 100 gallons of water. Apply as a drench to soil media in trays, plug trays, flats or beds for prevention, control, or suppression of soilborne diseases of seedlings of vegetable or other food transplant crops. Apply immediately after seeding or germination, or when sticking cuttings. Reapply every 7 – 28 days or as needed. See "Plug Dip/Drench" rates above.

Cutting or root dip: Dip basal end of cuttings or bare roots (individually or in bunches) in a suspension of ¼ – ½ oz. (4 – 8 grams) of BellaTrove® Companion® Maxx WP in one gallon of water. Immerse for 5 – 10 seconds immediately before planting or sticking.

CHEMIGATION

Overall Requirements –

- 1) Apply this product only through sprinkler (including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, or hand move); flood (basin), furrow or border; or drip (trickle) irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- 2) Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- 3) If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Services specialist, equipment manufacturers or other experts.
- 4) 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.
- 5) 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.

Specific Requirements for chemigation Systems Connected to 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 services 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, backflow 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 on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- 5) The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stop, 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.

Specific Requirements for Sprinkler Chemigation –

- 1) The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- 2) The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- 3) The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- 4) The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- 5) The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- 6) Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being filled with a system interlock.
- 7) Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Specific Requirements for Flood (Basin), Furrow and Border Chemigation –

- 1) System using a gravity flow pesticide dispensing system must meter the pesticide into the water at the head of the field and downstream of a hydraulic discontinuity such as a drop structure or weir box to decrease potential for water source contamination from backflow if water flow stops.
- 2) The systems utilizing a pressurized water and pesticide injection system must meet the following requirements:
 - a. 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.
 - b. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
 - c. 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.
 - d. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
 - e. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
 - f. 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 filled with a system interlock.

Specific Requirements for Drip (Trickle) Chemigation –

- 1) The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- 2) The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- 3) The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- 4) The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- 5) The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- 6) Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being filled with a system interlock.

Application Instructions for All Types of Chemigation –

- 1) Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical supply tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water. Failure to provide a clean tank, void of scale or residues, may cause product to lose effectiveness or strength.
- 2) Determine the treatment rates as indicated in the directions for use and make proper dilutions. Product can be applied continuously or at any time during the water application.
- 3) Prepare a solution in the chemical tank by filling the tank with the required water and then adding product as required. The product will immediately go into suspension without any required agitation.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in a dry place out of direct sunlight and away from heat sources. Keep from overheating or freezing.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling:

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Warranty and Disclaimer Notice

The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully, it is impossible to eliminate all risk inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result due to such factors as weather conditions, presence or absences of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of DPH Biologicals, the manufacturer, or the seller.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, the products sold to you are furnished "as is" by DPH Biologicals. The manufacturer and the seller are subject only to the manufacturer's warranties, if any, which appear on the label of the product sold to you. Except as warranted by this label, DPH Biologicals, the manufacturer, or the seller makes no warranties, guarantees, or representations of any kind to the buyer or the user, either express or implied, or by usage of trade, statutory or otherwise, with regard to the product sold for use of the product, including, but not limited to merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose or use, or eligibility of the product for any particular trade usage. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Buyer's or user's exclusive remedy, and DPH Biologicals, the manufacturer's or the seller's total liability shall be limited to damages not exceeding the cost of the product. No agent or employee of DPH Biologicals, or the seller is authorized to amend the terms of this warranty disclaimer or the product's label or to make a presentation or recommendation different from or inconsistent with the label of this product.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, DPH Biologicals, the manufacturer, or the seller shall not be liable for consequential, special, or indirect damages resulting from the use, handling, application, storage, or disposal of this product or for damage in the nature of penalties, and buyer and the user waive any right that they may have to such damages.

