



## OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 20, 2024

Stefanie Garufi  
Agent  
Sharda USA LLC  
c/o Wagner Regulatory Associates, Inc.  
P.O. Box 640  
Hockessin, DE 19707

Subject: Label Amendment – Adding turf and ornamental uses  
Product Name: A-Zox 25SC  
EPA Registration Number: 83529-64  
Application Date: May 16, 2023  
Case Number: 484036, 480408

Dear Stefanie Garufi:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) lists examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find

Page 2 of 2  
EPA Reg. No. 83529-64  
Case No. 484036, 480408

or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6.

If you have any questions, please contact Thomas Harty at 202-566-0394 or at [harty.thomas@epa.gov](mailto:harty.thomas@epa.gov).



for  
Kristy Crews, Product Manager 22  
Fungicide Branch  
Registration Division (7505T)  
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

<b>AZOXYSTROBIN</b>	<b>GROUP 11</b>	<b>FUNGICIDE</b>
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[MASTER]

# A-Zox 25SC

[ABN: Sharda Azoxystrobin 25C]

A broad-spectrum fungicide for control of a wide-range of plant diseases in Almonds, Artichoke, Asparagus, Bananas, Cereals (Barley, Oats, and Rye), Berries (Bushberry, Caneberry, and Low Growing), Brassica, Bulb Vegetables, Canola, Carrots, Celery, Christmas Trees, Citrus Fruit, Corn (Field, Pop, and Sweet, Including Crops Grown for Seed Production), Cotton, Cucurbits, Fruiting Vegetables, Grapes & Other Small Vine Climbing Fruit, Herbs and Spices, Leafy Vegetables, Legume Vegetables, Mint, Oilseed Crops, Peanuts, Pistachios, Potatoes, Rice, Root Vegetables, Sorghum, Soybean & Edamame, Stone Fruit, Sugarcane, Tomatoes, Tree Nuts, Tropical Fruit, Tuberos Vegetables, Watercress, Wheat & Triticale, Non-grass Animal Feeds Forage, Fodder, Straw and Hay, Grasses (Grown for Seed), Ornamentals and Turf.

<b>ACTIVE INGREDIENT:</b>	<b>% By Weight</b>
Azoxystrobin: methyl (E)-2-{2-[6-(2-cyanophenoxy)pyrimidin-4-yloxy]phenyl}-3-methoxyacrylate* .....	22.9%
<b>OTHER INGREDIENTS:</b> .....	<u>77.1%</u>
<b>TOTAL:</b> .....	<b>100.0%</b>

Containing 2.08 lbs. of azoxystrobin per gallon.  
\*IUPAC

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.  
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

<b>FIRST AID</b>	
<b>IF SWALLOWED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>IF INHALED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>HOTLINE NUMBER</b>	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at <b>1-800-222-1222</b> .	

[Optional referral statements when booklets and container labels are used:

See Panel for First Aid Instructions and booklet for complete Precautionary Statements and Directions For Use.

See label booklet for complete Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.

See label booklet for additional Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.

See label booklet for complete Directions For Use.]

EPA Reg. No.: 83529-64

EPA Est. No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Net Contents: \_\_\_\_\_

Manufactured for:

**Sharda USA LLC** 

 7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A  
 Hockessin, Delaware 19707

**ACCEPTED**

02/20/2024

 Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide  
 and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the  
 pesticide registered under  
 EPA Reg. No.

83529-64

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

#### CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. Avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

Human flagging is prohibited.

#### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

##### Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Wear chemical-resistant gloves
- Shoes plus socks

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

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

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

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

#### USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

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

#### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.240 (d)(4-6)), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

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

#### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

##### Users should:

- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Azoxystrobin is toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine fish and aquatic invertebrates. Azoxystrobin can be persistent for several months or more after application. **DO NOT** discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. **DO NOT** discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or regional office of the EPA. For terrestrial uses: **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

#### GROUNDWATER ADVISORY

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

### SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of azoxystrobin and a degradate of azoxystrobin from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours. If any adverse environmental effects caused by this product are detected, notify Sharda USA LLC and State/Federal authorities immediately.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Read the label in its entirety before using this product.

#### Application Restrictions

**DO NOT** apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

**Adverse crop response, decreased disease control or illegal crop residues may result if the Directions for Use, Restrictions and Precautions are not followed.**

#### AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

**DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.**

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

- Coveralls
- Wear chemical-resistant gloves
- Shoes plus socks

#### NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried. Applications must not be made if humans or domestic animals are within the area to be treated. Due to the possibility of your State having reentry intervals that are more restrictive than those listed in this label, applicators should check the specific requirements mandated by the Department of Agriculture for your State.

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

When applied according to the instructions in this label, **A-Zox 25SC** provides broad-spectrum disease protection through systemic activity against many plant diseases. Because the overall health of the plant may be improved with the preventative use of **A-Zox 25SC**, yields may also be improved.

#### USE RESTRICTIONS

- Except as specifically listed on this label, **DO NOT** use this product in greenhouses where transplants are grown for commercial production.
- **DO NOT** graze animals on turf treated with this product or feed clippings that have been treated with this product to animals.
- **DO NOT** allow product spray to drift. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.
- **DO NOT** spray apple or crabapple trees with equipment that was previously used to apply this product.
- **DO NOT** spray if conditions may cause drift outside of the application area. Conditions that may cause spray drift include but are not limited to: wind speed and direction, thermal inversions, spray droplet size and sprayer nozzle/pressure combinations. A State extension agent will have information regarding how to avoid spray drift for your specific area.

#### USE PRECAUTIONS

- Extreme care must be used in apple and crabapple trees because even trace amounts of this product may cause adverse crop response to certain varieties.
- Severe injury may result in apple trees or fruit if product is allowed to drift.
- This product may cause adverse crop response when mixed with emulsifiable concentrates (ECs). Effects may be more severe if applications are made during periods of cool and cloudy conditions that last for several days after application.
- Adverse crop response may also occur if this product is mixed with adjuvants containing silicone.

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR PRODUCT USE

**Application:** Thorough coverage of the target crop must be achieved to obtain optimal disease control. If spray applications overlap, the crop may be injured. Mix only the amount of spray solution necessary for the application being made.

**Adjuvants:** For applications where an adjuvant will be used, it is recommended to select one that meets the standards of the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) adjuvant certification.

**Adverse Crop Response and Crop Tolerance:** Plant tolerance has been found to be acceptable for all crops on the label, however, it is not possible to test all tank-mix combinations under all conditions. It is recommended to test planned combinations on a small portion of the crop to ensure that adverse crop response will not occur as a result of application. See the **USE RESTRICTIONS** and **USE PRECAUTIONS** sections for specific information on adverse crop response for apples and apple varieties.

**Efficacy:** In cases where environmental conditions promoting infestation are extended, and the maximum number of applications of this product allowed in the instructions below have been met, use another fungicide registered for use in the desired crop. The efficacy of this product may be reduced if infestations resistant to Group 11 fungicides are already present. When conditions favor disease infestation, when severe disease pressure is present or for crops that may be more susceptible to disease, use the higher use rate and shorter spray interval listed.

**Spray Drift Management:** Application equipment and weather are the key factors that contribute to spray drift. Applications must not be made when equipment or weather conditions may lead to spray drift outside of the intended application area. **Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.**

**Integrated Pest Management:** Use this product as part of an integrated pest management (IPM) program. The **CROP USE DIRECTIONS** section below provides specific IPM recommendations. Consult State or local agricultural extension authorities or other agronomy experts for IPM strategies appropriate for your specific area and crop.

### RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, please note that **A-Zox 25SC** contains both azoxystrobin. Azoxystrobin is classified in Group 11: inhibitor of the Qo (quinone outside) site within the electron transport system which disrupts fungal respiration. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **A-Zox 25SC** and other Group 11 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance management strategies must be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicide from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Use at least the minimum application rate as labeled by the manufacturer.
- Adopt an integrated disease management program for fungicide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, and crop rotation, and which considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Where possible, make use of predictive disease models to effectively time fungicide applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance.
- Monitor treated fungal populations for resistance development.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact, Sharda USA LLC . You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

When applications are made to the seed or soil using a Group 11 fungicide, another application of a Group 11 fungicide product must not be made for at least 3 weeks. **DO NOT rotate or tank mix this product with any product where resistance has been observed.**

### ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

The following crops may be planted at the specified interval following application of **A-Zox 25SC**.

Planting Intervals for Rotational Crops	
Crops	Plant-Back Interval
Buckwheat, Millet	365 Days
All other crops with registered uses for azoxystrobin	0 Days

### SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL:

Used early in the season, this product may be used to control soilborne diseases that cause pre- or post-emergence damping-off and diseases that infect the plant where it meets the soil. Consult the **CROP USE DIRECTIONS** section in this label for specific crops labeled for this use and use information. Apply using banded or in-furrow applications. Agricultural practices in your region and the timing of the disease outbreak will determine the application method used. In-furrow applications generally work best against seedling diseases and banded applications work best against soilborne diseases that develop later in the year. Consult a local expert for the most appropriate application type for your area and crop.

**Precaution:** Adverse crop response may result if applications are made to the soil under wet and cool conditions.

**BANDED APPLICATIONS:**

Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fluid ounce of this product per 1,000 row-feet (or for 22-inch row spacing, 0.70 fluid ounce of product per 1,000 row-feet) as a soil directed spray around the plants and lower stems of the plant using one or more nozzles adjusted to provide thorough coverage. Band width of the application should be no more than 7 inches. Make applications during hilling or cultivation, if soil incorporation is desired.

**NOTE:** Banded applications count as a foliar application for resistance management purposes since the product spray comes into contact with plant foliage.

**IN-FURROW APPLICATIONS:**

Using the table below to determine the appropriate amount of product, apply the specified amount in 3-15 gallons of water at planting. Mount nozzles so that the spray is directed at the furrow just prior to the seeds being covered. **DO NOT** apply spray directly over top of seeds. If climatic conditions promote the development of disease, or if there is a history of Pythium in the field, or if minimum/low till agricultural practices are being practiced use the higher rates listed.

**Amount of Product Required Per Acre for Selected Row Widths and Application Rates**

Row Width	Application Rate (Fl. Oz. per 1,000 Row-Feet)			Total Row-Feet per Acre
	0.4	0.6	0.8	
22"	9.5	14.3	-	23,760
30"	7.0	10.5	13.9	17,424
32"	6.5	9.8	13.1	16,335
34"	6.1	9.2	12.3	15,374
36"	5.8	8.7	11.6	14,520
38"	5.5	8.3	11.0	13,756
40"	5.2	7.8	10.5	13,068

**Drip Applications**

Refer to the Chemigation (**Application through Irrigation Systems**) section of this label.

**SPRAY DRIFT****Aerial Applications:**

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the ground or crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to select nozzles that deliver Medium to coarse spray droplets in accordance with ASABE Standard S-572.1.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the windspeed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

**Groundboom Applications:**

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

**SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES**

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.

BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

**IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE**

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

**Controlling Droplet Size — Ground Boom**

- **Volume** - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- **Pressure** - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- **Spray Nozzle** - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

**Controlling Droplet Size — Aircraft**

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

### **BOOM HEIGHT — Ground Boom**

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

### **RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft**

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

### **SHIELDED SPRAYERS**

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

### **TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY**

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

### **TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS**

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

### **WIND**

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. **AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.**

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

## **MIXING AND APPLICATION**

### **Application Equipment**

Apply **A-Zox 25SC** using typical ground or aerial application equipment. Calibrate and adjust equipment properly prior to spray to maximize canopy penetration and coverage of crop for optimal disease control. For additional information on application spray equipment and calibration, consult sprayer manufacturer and/or State recommendations. Refer to current State agricultural recommendations for specific local recommendations and spray schedules.

### **Pump**

Use a pump system that is capable of maintaining the tank mixture in suspension (using either a jet agitator or liquid sparge tube) and maintaining 35-40 psi at the nozzles. **DO NOT** use air to agitate the mixture.

### **Nozzles**

To achieve best results, follow the nozzle manufacturer's recommendations. Use nozzles that are the same size and space them evenly across the boom to provide uniform and accurate applications. Screens should be used to protect the pump and prevent clogging in the nozzles. To prevent clogged nozzles, use 50-mesh or coarser screens between the pump and the spray boom and, if necessary, at the nozzles. Suction-side screens should be 16-mesh or coarser. **DO NOT** use screens in the recirculation line.

### **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**

Be sure to clean all spray equipment thoroughly prior to mixing. Only prepare the amount of spray mixture needed for the application. Be sure to agitate the spray solution thoroughly both before application and maintain agitation during application. After application is finished, thoroughly rinse the tank with clean water. Dispose of the rinsate by applying to an area that has already been treated.

### **Applications of A-Zox 25SC Alone (no tank mix):**

1. Fill the tank with approximately ½ the total amount of water to be used.
2. Begin agitation and add the specified amount of **A-Zox 25SC**.
3. While maintaining agitation, add the remaining amount of water.
4. Once this product has been completely dispersed into the water, begin the application.
5. Agitation should be maintained until all of the tank has been sprayed.

### **Tank Mixtures with A-Zox 25SC**

This product is typically compatible with products recommended for tank mixture on this label. **DO NOT** combine this product with other pesticides, fertilizers, or surfactants until compatibility is confirmed, either through use of compatibility charts or your own testing. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. In particular, *no total dosage rate listed in any label may be exceeded and the most restrictive label precautions and limitations must be followed.* **DO NOT** use any product which prohibits mixing with this product.

Conduct a jar test to determine physical compatibility of **A-Zox 25SC** with another product.

1. Add the proportional labeled amounts of the products to 1 qt. of water in a quart-sized jar. Components should be added in the following sequence:
  - a) Wettable powders and water dispersible granules;



- b) Liquid flowables (including suspo-emulsions);
  - c) Emulsifiable concentrates (EC's); and
  - d) Additives and adjuvants.
2. Thoroughly mix and let rest for at least 5 minutes.
  3. If the mixture remains mixed or can be easily remixed, the mixture is considered physically compatible. If compatibility is confirmed, be sure to use the same tank mix sequence of adding components to the spray tank.

### Tank Mixing

1. Fill the tank with approximately ½ the total amount of water to be used.
2. Begin agitation and add the specified amount of tank mix partner(s) in the following order:
  - a) Wettable powders and water dispersible granules;
  - b) Liquid flowables (including suspo-emulsions);
  - c) Emulsifiable concentrates (EC's); and
  - d) Additives and adjuvants.
3. Maintain agitation. Once the products have been completely dissolved and dispersed in the water, add the specified amount of **A-Zox 25SC** and the remainder of the water to the tank.
4. Continue agitation. Once **A-Zox 25SC** has completely dispersed, begin spraying. Maintain continuous agitation until spraying is completed.

### Tank Mixtures and Adverse Crop Response

**A-Zox 25SC** has exhibited some adverse crop response with emulsifiable concentrate (EC) formulations and adjuvants that contain some form of silicone. These adverse effects may be enhanced if applications are made under cloudy, cool conditions that remain for several days after application.

### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

For optimal disease control, complete and thorough coverage is essential.

#### Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** spray when conditions will cause spray drift outside of target area or prevent uniform coverage of the target crop.
- **DO NOT** apply if humans or animals will be exposed to the spray.
- **DO NOT** spray **A-Zox 25SC** if spray drift has the potential to reach apple trees. Certain apple varieties are very sensitive to this product and caution must be taken to avoid spray drift that will cause injury to apple trees and fruit. Because even trace amounts of this product can cause adverse crop response in certain apple and crabapple varieties, **DO NOT** spray apple trees or crabapple trees using equipment that was used to apply **A-Zox 25SC**.

#### Ground Application

**Field Crops (Non-Trees)** – Apply using a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre, unless otherwise specified.

**Tree Crops** – Apply using a minimum of 50 gallons of water per acre, unless otherwise specified.

#### Air Blast Application:

Sprays must be directed into the canopy.

- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site.
- User must turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying outer row.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

#### Aerial Application

Refer to the **CROP SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS** section below for crops where this product may be applied aerially.

**Field Crops (Non-Trees)** – Apply using a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre, unless otherwise specified.

**Tree Crops** – Apply using a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre, unless otherwise specified.

**ULV Applications in Corn [except California where ULV applications may not be made]** – Apply using a minimum of 1 gallon per acre. Thorough coverage is essential for best results when making ULV applications, refer to the **Application Equipment** section above for how to achieve optimal coverage.

#### Chemigation (Application through Irrigation Systems)

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

#### Operating Instructions

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water-source contamination from backflow. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock. Be sure to allow the entire application to be flushed through the chemigation system before halting irrigation. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise. **DO NOT** connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

### Center Pivot Irrigation

This product may only be applied using a center pivot drive system that provides uniform water distribution. End guns must NOT be used when chemigating due to their non-uniform distribution.

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

### Solid Set, Hand Move, and Moving Wheel Irrigation Equipment

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

### Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems

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

## RATE CONVERSIONS FOR A-ZOX 25SC

Fluid Ounces of Product per Acre	Pounds of Active Ingredient per Acre	Treated Acres per Gallons of Product
4.0	0.065	32.0
4.5	0.073	28.4
5.0	0.081	25.6
5.5	0.089	23.3
6.0	0.098	21.3
6.5	0.106	19.7
7.0	0.114	18.3
7.5	0.122	17.1
8.0	0.130	16.0
8.5	0.138	15.1
9.0	0.146	14.2
9.5	0.154	13.5
10.0	0.163	12.8
10.5	0.171	12.2
11.0	0.179	11.6
11.5	0.187	11.1
12.0	0.195	10.7
12.5	0.203	10.2
13.0	0.211	9.8
13.5	0.219	9.5
14.0	0.228	9.1

Fluid Ounces of Product per Acre	Pounds of Active Ingredient per Acre	Treated Acres per Gallons of Product
14.5	0.236	8.8
15.0	0.244	8.5
15.5	0.252	8.3
16.0	0.260	8.0
16.5	0.268	7.8
17.0	0.276	7.5
17.5	0.284	7.3
18.0	0.293	7.1
18.5	0.301	6.9
19.0	0.309	6.7
19.5	0.317	6.6
20.0	0.325	6.4
20.5	0.333	6.2
21.0	0.341	6.1
21.5	0.349	6.0
22.0	0.358	5.8
22.5	0.366	5.7
23.0	0.374	5.6
23.5	0.382	5.4
24.0	0.390	5.3
24.5	0.398	5.2

## CROP USE DIRECTIONS

## ALFALFA

Refer to the **Non-grass Animal Feeds Forage, Fodder, Straw and Hay** section of the direction for use table.

## ALMONDS

This product may be applied by aerial, ground or chemigation applications. Apply by ground using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control.

Apply by aerial application using a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre prior to petal fall through five weeks after petal fall only. Not providing uniform coverage through aerial application reduces efficacy. Uniform and thorough coverage is essential for disease control.

## RESTRICTIONS - Almond Applications:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 92.3 fluid ounces of this product per acre per crop per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 15.5 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 1.5 pounds of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 28 days
- **DO NOT** apply more than two sequential applications of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

## Specific Disease Instructions – Almond

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Brown Rot Blossom Blight ( <i>Monilinia</i> spp.)	Apply 12.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.20 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre at early bloom stage.  Make first application at early bloom and subsequent applications through petal fall.
Alternaria Leaf and Fruit Spot ( <i>A. Alternata</i> ) Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i> ) Leaf Blight ( <i>Seimatosporium lichenicola</i> ) Leaf Rust ( <i>Tranzschelia discolor</i> ) Scab ( <i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i> ) Shothole ( <i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i> )	Make applications at a rate of 6.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre. The first application should be made at bud break before sign of disease, and subsequent applications at 7-14 day intervals following determined resistance management practices for your area.

## ARTICHOKE, GLOBE

This product may be applied by aerial, ground or chemigation applications. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

## RESTRICTIONS - Artichoke, Globe Applications:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 92.3 fluid ounces of this product per acre per crop per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 15.5 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 1.5 pounds of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days
- **DO NOT** apply more than one application of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

**Specific Disease Instructions - Artichoke, Globe**

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Ramularia Leaf Spot ( <i>Ramularia cynarae</i> )	<p>Apply 11.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.18 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) per acre preventatively or upon signs of disease, repeating every 14-21 days until harvest.</p> <p>Apply using 50 – 200 gallons of water per acre by ground, or a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre for aerial applications.</p> <p><i>Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after each application of A-Zox 25SC to help prevent resistance.</i></p>

**ASPARAGUS**

This product may be applied by aerial, ground or chemigation applications. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

**RESTRICTIONS - Asparagus Applications:**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 92.3 fluid ounces of this product per acre per crop per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 15.5 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 1.5 pounds of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 100 days
- **DO NOT** apply more than one application of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

**Specific Disease Instructions - Asparagus**

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Stemphylium Purple Spot ( <i>Stemphylium vesicarium</i> )	<p>Apply 6.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) per acre preventatively or upon signs of disease, repeating every 7-14 days as determined by resistance management practices for your area.</p> <p>Apply using a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre by ground, or a minimum of 3 gallons of water per acre for aerial applications.</p> <p><i>Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after each application of A-Zox 25SC to help prevent resistance.</i></p>

**BANANAS & PLANTAINS**

This product may be applied by aerial, ground or chemigation applications. Apply by ground using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control.

**RESTRICTIONS - Bananas & Plantains Applications:**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 66.4 fluid ounces of this product per acre per year for all use patterns.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 8.5 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 1.08 pounds of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days
- **DO NOT** apply more than two sequential applications of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

**Specific Disease Instructions - Bananas & Plantains**

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Black Sigatoka ( <i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis</i> ) Yellow Sigatoka ( <i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i> )	<p>Apply 5.5 – 8.5 fluid ounces (0.09 – 0.135 lb. a.i./A) per acre by air, ground, or by chemigation before signs of disease appear, repeating every 12-14 days as determined by resistance management practices in your area.</p>
Crown Rot/Crown Mold ( <i>Colletotrichum musae</i> , <i>Fusarium pallidoseum</i> , <i>Acremonium</i> spp., <i>Ceratocystis paradoxa</i> , <i>Glomerella cingulata</i> , <i>Penicillium</i> spp.)	<p><b>Post-Harvest Use:</b> Apply a 200 to 400 ppm solution, single application as a spray or dip onto ends of the bananas in a 100-gallon spray solution (see <b>Solution Preparation</b> information below). If transportation distance is short (for instance, within the continental USA), the 200 ppm rate is appropriate. If transportation times are expected to be longer, use 300 to 400 ppm rate. Alum at 1% v/v may be added to the solution. If added, stir frequently because settling and flocculation can occur. To improve compatibility of the solution, add a non-ionic surfactant at 0.10% v/v.</p> <p><b>Solution Preparation in 100 gallons of water:</b></p> <p>Add 11 fluid ounces of product to water for 200 ppm solution. Add 15 fluid ounces of product to water for 300 ppm solution. Add 21 fluid ounces of product to water for 400 ppm solution.</p> <p><b>Restrictions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> store fruit that has been treated directly in the sun.</li> </ul>

- |   |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only one post-harvest application is allowed.</li> </ul> |
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### CEREALS - BARLEY, OATS, & RYE

This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation as preventative applications before signs of disease are present. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. To maximize disease control, it is important to protect the flag leaf and make applications prior to disease development.

*Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after two sequential applications of A-Zox 25SC to help prevent resistance.*

When applying by chemigation, excessive water may reduce efficacy. For applications made by chemigation, use 0.1 – 0.25 inch of water per acre.

To optimize performance, a crop oil concentrate adjuvant may be added at 1.0% v/v.

#### RESTRICTIONS - Cereals - Barley, Oats, & Rye Applications:

- DO NOT** apply this product after Feekes growth scale of 10.54.
- DO NOT** apply more than 24 fluid ounces of this product a year.
- DO NOT** apply more than 12 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- DO NOT** apply a total of more than 0.40 pound of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- DO NOT** apply more than two applications of this product or any Group 11 fungicide product at the higher rate and 6 applications of the lower rate per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days - Grazing, Forage, and Hay

#### Specific Disease Instructions - Cereals - Barley, Oats, & Rye

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Black Point or Kernel Blight ( <i>Cochliobolus sativus</i> or <i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Leaf Rust ( <i>Puccinia hordei</i> , <i>P. recondita</i> )	Apply 6.0 – 12.0 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.20 lb. a.i./A) per acre by ground, air, or chemigation.
Barley Stripe ( <i>Pyrenophora graminea</i> ) Net Blotch ( <i>Pyrenophora teres</i> ) Scald ( <i>Rhynchosporium secalis</i> ) Septoria Leaf and Glume Blotch ( <i>Septoria</i> spp., <i>Stagonospora</i> spp.) Spot Blotch ( <i>Cochliobolus sativus</i> ) Stem Rust ( <i>Puccinia graminis</i> f. sp. <i>tritici</i> ) Stripe Rust ( <i>Puccinia striiformis</i> ) Tan Spot ( <i>Pyrenophora trichostoma</i> )	Apply 9.0 – 12.0 fluid ounces (0.15 – 0.20 lb. a.i./A) per acre by ground, air, or chemigation.
Powdery Mildew ( <i>Erysiphe graminis</i> f. sp. <i>hordei</i> ) Stagonospora Blotch ( <i>Stagonospora nodorum</i> )	Apply 12.0 fluid ounces (0.20 lb. a.i./A) per acre by ground, air, or chemigation.

### BERRIES, CANEBERRY, Subgroup 13-07A

Blackberry; Bingleberry; Boysenberry; Dewberry; Loganberry, Lowberry, Marionberry, Olallieberry, Raspberry (Black, Red and Wild); Youngberry and cultivars/hybrids of these

This product may be applied by air or ground application at first signs of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control.

*Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after two sequential applications of A-Zox 25SC to help prevent resistance.*

#### RESTRICTIONS - Berries, Caneberry, Subgroup 13-07A Applications:

- DO NOT** apply more than 92.3 fluid ounces of this product per acre per crop per year.
- DO NOT** apply more than 15.5 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- DO NOT** apply a total of more than 1.5 pounds of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days
- DO NOT** apply more than two sequential applications of A-Zox 25SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

#### Specific Disease Instructions - Berries, Caneberry, Subgroup 13-07A

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Anthracoze ( <i>Sphaceloma necator</i> , <i>Elsinoe veneta</i> ) Botryosphaeria Canker ( <i>B. dothidea</i> ) Colletotrichum Rot ( <i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i> ) Leaf Spot and Blotch ( <i>Mycosphaerella</i> spp., <i>Septoria rubi</i> , <i>Sphaerulina rubi</i> ) Powdery Mildew ( <i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i> , <i>Microsphaera</i> spp., <i>Oidium</i> spp.)	Apply 6.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product by air or ground at first signs of disease and continue applications throughout the season every 7-14 days following resistance management practices in your area.  When applying by air, use a minimum of 3 gallons of water per acre and by ground, a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre.

Rosette or Double Blossom of Blackberries ( <i>Cercospora rubi</i> ) Spur Blight ( <i>Didymella applanata</i> )	
Blackberry Rust ( <i>Phragmidium</i> spp.)	Apply 10.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.16 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product by air or ground at first signs of disease and continue applications throughout the season every 7-14 days following resistance management practices in your area.  When applying by air, use a minimum of 3 gallons of water per acre and by ground, a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre.

#### BERRIES, BUSHBERRY, Subgroup 13-07B

Aronia; Blueberry (highbush and lowbush); Currant (Black, Buffalo, Native, Red); Chilean Guava; Cranberry (highbush); Elderberry; European Barberry; Gooseberry; Honeysuckle, edible; Huckleberry; Jostaberry; Juneberry (Saskatoon berry); Lingonberry; Salal; Sea Buckthorn and cultivars/hybrids of these

This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation as preventative applications before signs of disease are present. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

#### RESTRICTIONS - Berries, Bushberry, Subgroup 13-07B Applications:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 46 fluid ounces of product per acre per crop per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 15.5 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 0.75 pound of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days
- **DO NOT** apply more than two sequential applications of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

#### Specific Disease Instructions - Berries, Bushberry, Subgroup 13-07B

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Alternaria Fruit Rot ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp.)	Apply 6.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product by ground, air or chemigation.
Anthraxnose Fruit Rot ( <i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i> )	
Botryosphaeria Canker ( <i>Botryosphaeria</i> spp.)	Make initial application just before conditions become conducive for disease. Continue applications throughout the season at 7-14 day intervals following resistance management practices for your area.
Leaf Spot and Blotch ( <i>Mycosphaerella</i> spp., <i>Septoria</i> spp.)	
Mummyberry ( <i>Monilinia vaccinii-corymbosi</i> )	
Phomopsis Leaf Spot, Twig Blight, and Stem Canker ( <i>Phomopsis vaccinii</i> )	Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after two sequential applications of <b>A-Zox 25SC</b> to help prevent resistance
Powdery Mildew ( <i>Microsphaera vaccinii</i> )	
Septoria Blight ( <i>Septoria</i> spp.)	
Spur Blight ( <i>Didymella</i> spp., <i>Phoma</i> spp.)	

#### BERRY, LOW GROWING, Subgroup 13-07G (Except Cranberry)

Bearberry; Bilberry; Cloudberry; Muntries; Partridgeberry; Strawberry and cultivars/hybrids of these

This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation as preventative applications before signs of disease are present. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after two sequential applications of **A-Zox 25SC** to help prevent resistance.

#### RESTRICTIONS - Berry, Low Growing, Subgroup 13-07G Applications:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 61.5 fluid ounces of this product per acre per crop per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 15.5 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 1.0 pound of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days
- **DO NOT** apply more than two sequential applications of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

#### Specific Disease Instructions - Berry, Low Growing, Subgroup 13-07G

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Crown and Root Rot ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) – Suppression Only	<b>Dip Applications at Transplant (commercially produced berries)</b> For best results, prior to treatment, remove excess soil from the transplants by washing them gently.  Mix 5 – 8 fluid ounces of product per 100 gallons of water and dip plants in the solution for 2 to 5 minutes.

	Treated plants should be planted as soon as possible after treatment. For continued anthracnose control, follow a foliar application regime (below) 14 to 21 days after transplant that is consistent with resistance management practices in your area.
Anthraxnose ( <i>Colletotrichum fragariae</i> ) Leather Rot ( <i>Phytophthora cactorum</i> ) Powdery Mildew ( <i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i> ) Botrytis on Foliage ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> ) – Suppression Only	Apply 6.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per application.  Make initial application just before conditions become conducive for disease. Continue applications throughout the season at 7-10 day intervals following resistance management practices for your area.  <b>Leather Rot:</b> Make two 6.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre applications at a 7-day interval from late bloom through harvest.  <b>Nurseries (field):</b> Make applications to young plants in field nurseries by drip or overhead chemigation or by ground. For drip irrigation, determine the rate by calculating as a band application using the root zone width as the band width. Make application through injecting product into irrigation water.
Soilborne Diseases Basal Stem Rot ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> ), Seedling Root Rot	Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fluid ounce (0.0065 – 0.013 lb. a.i./1000 row feet) of product per 1,000 row-feet following instructions in the <b>SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL</b> section of this label.

### BERRY, LOW GROWING, Subgroup 13-07H (Except Strawberry)

Bearberry; Bilberry; Blueberry, lowbush; Cranberry; Cloudberry; Lingonberry; Muntries; Partridgeberry and cultivars/hybrids of these

This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation when conditions favor development of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after two sequential applications of **A-Zox 25SC** to help prevent resistance.

#### RESTRICTIONS - Berry, Low Growing, Subgroup 13-07H Applications:

- **DO NOT** treat cranberry bogs also used for aquaculture.
- **DO NOT** apply to flooded bogs.
- **DO NOT** release flood or irrigation water to non-target aquatic habitat for a minimum of 14 days after application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 92.3 fluid ounces of this product per acre per crop per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 15.5 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 1.5 pounds of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 3 days
- **DO NOT** apply more than two sequential applications of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

#### Specific Disease Instructions - Berry, Low Growing, Subgroup 13-07H

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Cottonball ( <i>Monilinia oxycocci</i> ) Fruit Rots ( <i>Physalospora vaccinia</i> , <i>Glomerella cingulate</i> , <i>Coleophoma empetri</i> ) Lophodermium Twig Blight ( <i>Lophodermium</i> spp.)	Apply 6.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per application. For fruit rot, cottonball, and twig blight, make applications by air, ground, or chemigation at 5 to 10% bloom. If conditions favor disease development, continue treatments on a 7- to 14-day interval following a resistance management program for your area.
Fairy Ring ( <i>Psilocybe</i> spp.) – Suppression Only	Apply 15.5 fluid ounces of product in 30 to 100 gallons of water (0.25 lb. a.i./A) to the affected area. For treatment area - determine the ring diameter and add an additional 10 feet to the diameter. Make initial application at bud break. It is recommended that the application is followed by 1 to 2 hours of irrigation to allow for adequate penetration. If needed, make an additional application 14 to 28 days later. Ensure sufficient water volume for thorough and uniform coverage and penetration.

### BRASSICA, HEAD and STEM

Broccoli; Chinese Broccoli (gai lon); Brussels Sprouts; Cabbage (including Chinese, napa, gai choy); Chinese Mustard; Cauliflower; Cavalo Broccolo; Kohlrabi and cultivars/hybrids of these

This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation as preventative applications before signs of disease are present. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

#### RESTRICTIONS - Brassica, Head and Stem Applications:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 92.3 fluid ounces of this product per acre per crop per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 15.5 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 1.5 pounds of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days

- **DO NOT** apply more than two sequential applications of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

#### Specific Disease Instructions - Brassica, Head and Stem

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Alternaria Leaf Spot ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Cercospora Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora brassicicola</i> ) Downy Mildew ( <i>Peronospora parasitica</i> ) Pin Rot ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Powdery Mildew ( <i>Erysiphe polygoni</i> ) Rhizoctonia Blight ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> ) Ring Spot ( <i>Mycosphaerella brassicicola</i> ) White Leaf Spot ( <i>Pseudocercospora capsellae</i> ) White Rust ( <i>Albugo candida</i> )	Apply 6.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre preventatively or upon signs of disease, repeating at 7-14-day intervals following resistance management practices for your area.  When applying by air, use a minimum of 3 gallons of water per acre and by ground, a minimum of 10 gallons per acre.  <i>Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after two sequential applications of A-Zox 25SC to help prevent resistance.</i>

#### BRASSICA, LEAFY GREENS

Broccoli Raab; Chinese Cabbage; Collards; Kale; Mizuna; Mustard Greens; Mustard Spinach; Rape Greens and cultivars/hybrids of these

This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation as preventative applications before signs of disease are present. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

*Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after each application of A-Zox 25SC to help prevent resistance.*

#### RESTRICTIONS - Brassica, Leafy Greens Applications:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 46.0 fluid ounces of this product per acre per crop per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 15.5 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 0.75 pound of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days
- **DO NOT** apply more than one application of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

#### Specific Disease Instructions - Brassica, Leafy Greens

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Alternaria Leaf Spot ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Black Spot ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Cercospora Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Downy Mildew ( <i>Peronospora parasitica</i> ) Powdery Mildew ( <i>Erysiphe polygoni</i> ) Ring Spot ( <i>Mycosphaerella brassicicola</i> ) White Rust ( <i>Albugo candida</i> )	Apply 6.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre preventatively or upon signs of disease, repeating at 7-14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area.
Soilborne Diseases [Seedling Root Rot and Basal Stem Rot ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )]	Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fluid ounce (0.0065 – 0.013 lb. a.i./1000 row feet) of product per 1,000 row-feet following the instructions in the <b>SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL</b> section of this label.

#### BULB VEGETABLES, Crop Group 3-07

Garlic; Leek; Onion, bulb (Daylily, bulb; Fritillaria, bulb; Garlic, bulb; Garlic, great-headed; bulb; Garlic, serpent, bulb; Lily, bulb; Onion, bulb; Onion, Chinese, bulb; Onion, pearl; Onion, potato, bulb; Shallot, bulb); Onion, green (Chive, fresh leaves; Chive, Chinese, fresh Leaves); Elegans hosta; Fritillaria, leaves; Kurrat; Lady's leek; Leek; Leek, wild; Onion, Beltsville; Bunching; Onion (fresh; green; macrostem; tree, tops; Welsh, tops; Shallot, fresh leaves) and cultivars/hybrids of these

**Be sure to test any mixtures of this product with insecticides and/or silicone adjuvants for adverse crop response before application to the crop.**

This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation as preventative applications before signs of disease are present. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

*Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after each application of A-Zox 25SC to help prevent resistance.*

#### RESTRICTIONS - Bulb Vegetables, Crop Group 3-07 Applications:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 92.3 fluid ounces of this product per acre per crop per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 15.5 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 1.5 pounds of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days
- **DO NOT** apply more than one application of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.



not in Group 11.

### Specific Disease Instructions - Bulb Vegetables, Crop Group 3-07

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Cladosporium Leaf Blotch ( <i>Cladosporium allii</i> ) Powdery Mildew ( <i>Leveillula taurica</i> ) Purple Blotch and Leaf Blight ( <i>Alternaria porri</i> , <i>Stemphylium vesicarium</i> ) Rust ( <i>Puccinia allii</i> )	Apply 6.0 – 12.0 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.20 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre by air, ground, or chemigation.  Make the first application when conditions become conducive for disease and continue applications at 7-14 day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. To increase the likelihood of control when applying by air, the higher rates listed should be used.
Botrytis Leaf Blight ( <i>Botrytis aclada</i> )	Apply 9.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre by air, ground, or chemigation.  Make the first application before signs of disease develop and when conditions become conducive for disease. Continue applications at 7-14 day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. Use the higher rates listed to increase the likelihood of control when applying by air.
Downy Mildew ( <i>Peronospora destructor</i> )	Apply 9.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre by air, ground, or chemigation.  Make the first application before signs of disease develop and when conditions become conducive for disease. Continue applications at 5-7 day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. Use the higher rates listed to increase the likelihood of control when applying by air.
Soilborne Diseases such as Rhizoctonia Damping-Off ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fluid ounce (0.0065 – 0.013 lb. a.i./1000 row feet) of product per 1,000 row-feet following the instructions in the <b>SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL</b> section of this label.  To reduce adverse crop response from in-furrow applications (particularly when fertilizer is added to the tank mix), make the spray application just before seed planting so that most of the application is beneath the seed.

### CANOLA

(For additional information, refer to Oilseed Crops.)

This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation as preventative applications before signs of disease are present. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. For ground applications, apply using a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after each application of **A-Zox 25SC** to help prevent resistance.

#### RESTRICTIONS - Canola Applications:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 27.6 fluid ounces of this product per acre per crop per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 15.5 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 0.45 pound of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 30 days
- **DO NOT** apply more than one application of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

### Specific Disease Instructions - Canola

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Alternaria Black Spot ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Blackleg ( <i>Leptosphaeria maculans</i> ) Sclerotinia Stem Rot ( <i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> )	For typical conditions, make initial application of 7.0 fluid ounces of product per acre at early bud stage. An additional application of 14 fluid ounce per acre should be made 45 days prior to harvest, and if necessary a third application at 7.0 fluid ounces of product per acre may be made 30 days prior to harvest.  For Alternaria or Sclerotinia, apply 9.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.15 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre at 3 to 7 days after first flower (10-25% flowering). Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease or if disease pressure is severe.  To control just Alternaria, apply 8.0 fluid ounces of product per acre at the pod stage (about 95% petal fall).
Blackleg ( <i>Leptosphaeria maculans</i> )	Apply 6.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre at the 2- to 4-leaf stage of growth.

### CARROTS

This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation as preventative applications before signs of disease are present. Apply using a

water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

*Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after each application of A-Zox 25SC to help prevent resistance.*

#### RESTRICTIONS - Carrot Applications:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 123 fluid ounces of this product per acre per crop per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 20 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 2.0 pounds of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- 
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days
- **DO NOT** apply more than one application of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

#### Specific Disease Instructions - Carrots

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Cercospora Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Early Blight ( <i>Cercospora carotae</i> ) Late Blight ( <i>Alternaria dauci</i> ) Powdery Mildew ( <i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) White Mold ( <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> )	Apply 9.0 – 20.0 fluid ounces (0.15 – 0.33 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre by air, ground, or chemigation.  Make the first application before signs of disease are present when conditions are conducive for disease. Continue applications at 7-14 day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area.
See the <b>Vegetables, Root, Subgroup</b> section of this label for additional diseases.	
Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root Rot ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fluid ounce (0.0065 – 0.013 lb. a.i./1000 row feet) of product per 1,000 row-feet following the instructions in the <b>SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL</b> section of this label.

#### CELERY

This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation as preventative applications before signs of disease are present. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

*Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after each application of A-Zox 25SC to help prevent resistance.*

#### RESTRICTIONS - Celery Applications:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 92.3 fluid ounces of this product per acre per crop per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 15.5 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 1.5 pounds of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days
- **DO NOT** apply more than one application of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

#### Specific Disease Instructions - Celery

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Early Blight ( <i>Cercospora carotae</i> ) Late Blight ( <i>Alternaria dauci</i> )	Apply 9.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.15 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre by air, ground, or chemigation.
See the <b>Leafy Vegetable</b> section of this label for additional diseases.	Make the first application before signs of disease are present when conditions are conducive for disease. Continue applications at 7-14 day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area.
Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root Rot ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fluid ounce (0.0065 – 0.013 lb. a.i./1000 row feet) of product per 1,000 row-feet following the instructions in the <b>SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL</b> section of this label.

#### CHRISTMAS TREES

This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation as preventative applications before signs of disease are present. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

#### RESTRICTIONS - Christmas Tree Applications:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 123 fluid ounces of this product per acre per crop per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 15.5 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 2.0 pounds of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): Not Applicable
- **DO NOT** apply more than two sequential applications of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

#### Specific Disease Instructions - Christmas Tree

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Diplodia Tip Blight ( <i>Diplodia pinea</i> ) Lophodermium Needlecast ( <i>Lophodermium pinastri</i> ) Swiss Needlecast ( <i>Phaeocryptopus gaumannii</i> )	Apply 6.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre by air, ground, or chemigation.  Make the first application before signs of disease are present when conditions are conducive for disease. Continue applications at 7-21 day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area.  <i>Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after two sequential applications of A-Zox 25SC to help prevent resistance.</i>

#### CITRUS FRUIT, Crop Group 10-10

Australian Desert Lime (*Eremocitrus glauca*); Australian Finger Lime (*Microcitrus australasica*); Australian Round Lime (*Microcitrus australis*); Brown River Finger Lime (*Microcitrus papuana*); Calamondin (*Citrofortunella microcarpa*); Citron (*Citrus medica*); Citrus Hybrids, *Citrus* spp., *Eremocitrus* spp., *Fortunella* spp., *Microcitrus* spp., and *Poncirus* spp., Grapefruit (*Citrus paradise*); Japanese Summer Grapefruit (*Citrus natsudaidai*); Kumquat (*Fortunella* spp.); Lemon (*Citrus limon*); Lime (*Citrus aurantiifolia*); Mediterranean Mandarin (*Citrus deliciosa*); Mount White Lime (*Microcitrus garrowayae*); New Guinea Wild Lime (*Microcitrus warburgiana*); Orange, Sour (*Citrus aurantium*); Orange, Sweet (*Citrus sinensis*); Pummelo (*Citrus maxima*); Russell River Lime (*Microcitrus inodora*); Satsuma Mandarin (*Citrus unshiu*); Sweet Lime (*Citrus limetta*); Tachibana Orange (*Citrus tachibana*); Tahiti Lime (*Citrus latifolia*); Tangelo (*Citrus x tangelo*); Tangerine (Mandarin) (*Citrus reticulata*); Tangor (*Citrus nobilis*); Trifoliolate Orange (*Poncirus trifoliolate*); Uniq Fruit (*Citrus aurantium* Tangelo group) and cultivars/hybrids of these

This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation as preventative applications before signs of disease are present or for post-harvest use. See specific instructions below. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

*Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after two sequential applications of A-Zox 25SC to help prevent resistance.*

#### RESTRICTIONS - Citrus Fruit, Crop Group 10-10 Applications:

- **DO NOT** use this product in nurseries for propagation of citrus.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 15.5 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than four applications of this product or any other Group 11 fungicide per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than two sequential applications of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 92.3 fluid ounces of this product per acre per crop per year.
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 1.5 pounds of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed 0.12% ai/ gallon solution (0.009 lb ai/gal solution) for post-harvest treatment.
- Post-harvest treatment of citrus must be conducted with a closed automated system only, and not in an automated system that is not closed. Post-harvest treatment of citrus must not be made using a mechanically pressurized handgun.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days

#### Specific Disease Instructions - Citrus Fruit, Crop Group 10-10

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Albinism ( <i>Alternaria alternata pv citri</i> ) Alternaria Leaf and Fruit Spot ( <i>Alternaria citri</i> ) Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum acutatum, C. gloeosporioides</i> ) Cercospora Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Diplodia Stem-End Rot ( <i>Diplodia natalensis</i> ) Melanose ( <i>Diaporthe citri</i> ) Penicillium Decays - Green Mold, Whisker Mold, Suppression of Blue Mold ( <i>Penicillium</i> spp.) Phomopsis Stem-End Rot ( <i>Phomopsis citri</i> ) Post Bloom Fruit Drop (PFD) ( <i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i> ) Powdery Mildew ( <i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Scab ( <i>Elsinoe fawcettii</i> ) Sweet Orange Scab ( <i>Elsinoe australis</i> )	Apply 12.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.20 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre by air, ground, or by chemigation.  Make the first application before signs of disease are present when conditions are conducive for disease or at first sign of disease. Continue applications at 7-21 day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. Use the higher use rate when conditions favor disease or when disease pressure is high.
Greasy Spot ( <i>Mycosphaerella citri</i> )	Follow directions above, and add a horticultural spray oil to improve control.
Black Spot ( <i>Guignardia citricarpa</i> )	Apply 9.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.15 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre by air, ground, or by chemigation.  Make the first application before signs of disease are present when conditions are conducive for disease or at first sign of disease. Continue applications at 7-21 day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your

	area. Use the higher use rate when conditions favor disease or when disease pressure is high.
Soilborne Diseases Seedling Root Rot and Basal Stem Rot ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> ) <b>ON PUMMELO ONLY</b> [Not approved for this use in California.]	Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fluid ounce (0.0065 – 0.013 lb. a.i./1000 row feet) of product per 1,000 row-feet following the instructions in the <b>SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL</b> section of this label.
Penicillium Decays (Green Mold, Whisker Mold, and Suppression of Blue Mold) ( <i>Penicillium</i> spp.) Diplodia Stem-End Rot ( <i>Diplodia natalensis</i> ) Phomopsis Stem-End Rot ( <i>Phomopsis citri</i> )	<p><b>Post-Harvest Applications:</b> Apply as indicated below as a drench, dip, flood or spray application as a post-harvest application.</p> <p><b>Dilute/High Volume Applications:</b> Add 32 to 64 fluid ounces of product to 25 to 100 gallons of a solution with recommended amounts of water, oil/wax emulsion or an aqueous dilution of oil/wax emulsion for crop being treated. Apply with either T-Jet, flooders or a system that is comparable to these.</p> <p><b>Concentrate/Low Volume Applications:</b> Add 32 to 64 fluid ounces of product in 7 to 25 gallons of a solution with recommended amounts of water, oil/wax emulsion or an aqueous dilution of oil/wax emulsion for crop being treated. Apply with a system that has a controlled-droplet applicator. Volume is sufficient to treat 250,000 lbs. of fruit.</p> <p><b>Dip Applications:</b> Add 32 to 64 fluid ounces of product to 100 gallons of water, with recommended amounts of oil/wax emulsion or an aqueous dilution of oil/wax emulsion for crop being treated. Dip fruit for about 30 seconds and then allow fruit to drain. Fruit can be treated before storage and also just before sending to market.</p> <p><b>Restrictions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make more than two applications post-harvest.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> store fruit directly in the sun as product may degrade with sunlight.</li> </ul>

**CLOVER****(and clover-containing stands)**Refer to the directions for **Non-Grass Animal Feeds Forage, Fodder, Straw and Hay.****CORN****(FIELD, POP & SWEET - Including crops grown for seed production)**

This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation as preventative applications before signs of disease are present or at the onset of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after two sequential applications of **A-Zox 25SC** to help prevent resistance.

**RESTRICTIONS - Corn, Field, Pop & Sweet Applications:**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 123 fluid ounces of this product per acre per crop per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 15.5 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- **Field Corn and Field Corn Grown for Seed: DO NOT** apply product more than twice per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.0 pounds of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days
- **DO NOT** apply more than two sequential applications of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

**Early Season Applications (V4 to V8 Growth Stages)**

To control disease early in the season, apply 6.0 fluid ounces of product per acre by air, ground, or by chemigation. Consult your local Sharda USA LLC representative for advice if you intend to make applications of this product early in the season mixed with any herbicides other than Rotam Mesotrione 480 SC, Callisto® Xtra, Halex® GT or glyphosate solo products.

**Specific Disease Instructions - Corn (Field, Pop & Sweet)**

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Anthraxnose Leaf Blight ( <i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i> ) Eye Spot ( <i>Aureobasidium zeae</i> )	Apply 6.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre by air, ground, or by chemigation.
Northern Corn Leaf Blight ( <i>Setosphaeria turcica</i> ) Northern Corn Leaf Spot ( <i>Cochliobolus carbonum</i> ) Physoderma Brown Spot ( <i>Physoderma maydis</i> ) Southern Corn Leaf Blight ( <i>Cochliobolus heterostrophus</i> )	Begin applications preventatively or upon first signs of disease. Continue applications at 7- to 14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area.

Southern Rust ( <i>Puccinia polyspora</i> ) Rust ( <i>Puccinia sorghi</i> )	Apply 6.0 – 9.0 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.15 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre by air, ground, or by chemigation.  Begin applications preventatively or upon first signs of disease. Continue applications at 7- to 14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area.
Gray Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora zea-maydis</i> )	Apply 6.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre at first signs of disease.  If disease is still present after the first application, a second application may be made 14 days after later.
Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root and Stalk Rot ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fluid ounce (0.0065 – 0.013 lb. a.i./1000 row feet) of product per 1,000 row-feet following the instructions in the <b>SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL</b> section of this label.

### COTTON

This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation as preventative applications before signs of disease are present or at the onset of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre for ground applications and 5 gallons of water per acre for air applications. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after two sequential applications of **A-Zox 25SC** to help prevent resistance.

#### RESTRICTIONS - Cotton Applications:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 27 fluid ounces of this product per acre per crop per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- **DO NOT** apply this product foliarly more than three times per crop per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 45 days
- **DO NOT** apply more than two sequential applications of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

#### Specific Disease Instructions - Cotton

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Alternaria Leaf Spot ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose ( <i>Glomerella gossypii</i> ) Areolate Mildew ( <i>Ramularia gossypii</i> ) Ascochyta Blight ( <i>A. gossypii</i> ) Boll Rot ( <i>Ascochyta gossypii</i> , <i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>Diplodia</i> spp., <i>Phoma</i> spp.) Cotton Rust ( <i>Puccinia schedonnardii</i> ) Hardlock ( <i>Fusarium verticillioides</i> ) Leaf Spots and Blights ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>Ascochyta gossypii</i> , <i>Cercospora</i> spp., <i>Stemphylium</i> spp.) Southwestern Cotton Rust ( <i>Puccinia cacabata</i> ) Stemphylium Leaf Spot ( <i>Stemphylium</i> spp.) Target Spot ( <i>Corynespora cassiicola</i> )	Apply 6.0 – 9.0 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.15 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre by air, ground, or chemigation applications. This product may be used on cotton early in the season for suppression of damping-off and other diseases that may occur when conditions are conducive for disease development and poor cotton growth.  Begin applications preventatively or upon first signs of disease. To protect plant, application timing should target pinhead square to first bloom stages. Continue applications at 14- to 21-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area, environmental conditions and health of plant. If conditions are poor and lead to seedling disease or poor plant growth, an early season application may be made to suppress damping-off and other disease that may lead to loss of stand.
Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Seedling Blight ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> ) Pythium Seedling Blight ( <i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i> )	Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fluid ounce (0.0065 – 0.013 lb. a.i./1000 row feet) of product in 3 to 7 gallons of water per 1,000 row-feet using an in-furrow spray at planting. The spray nozzle should be mounted to direct the application in-furrow just before the seed is covered. If Pythium has historically been an issue, climate conditions favor disease development, or minimum/low till programs are being implemented, use the higher rates listed.  Refer to the instructions in the <b>SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL</b> section of this label to determine the total number of fluid ounces per acre to use based on your row spacing.

### CUCURBITS

Cantaloupe; Chayote; Chinese Waxgourd; Cucumber; Gourds; Honeydew; Melons (*Momordica* spp. Including bitter melon and balsam apple; Muskmelon; Pumpkin; Squash; Watermelon; Zucchini and cultivars/hybrids of these

This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation when conditions favor development of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after each application of **A-Zox 25SC** to help prevent resistance.

#### RESTRICTIONS - Cucurbits Applications:

- **DO NOT** apply Group 11 pesticides (including this product) as a foliar application more than four times per crop per year.

- **DO NOT** make more than four applications of this product or any other Group 11 fungicide per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than one application of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
- **DO NOT** mix this product with silicon adjuvants, crop oil concentrates (COCs), or methylated spray oils (MSOs).
- **DO NOT** tank mix this product with Malathion, Kelthane®, Thionex® 3 EC Insecticide, Thiodan®, Phaser®, Rotam Methomyl 29 LV Insecticide, Lannate®, Pyninex™ 4EC, Lorsban®, M-Pede® or Botran®.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 92.3 fluid ounces of this product per acre per crop per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 15.5 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 1.5 pounds of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 1 day

#### Specific Disease Instructions - Cucurbits

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Alternaria Blight ( <i>Alternaria cucumerina</i> ) Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum lagenarium</i> ) Cercospora Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora citrullina</i> ) Gummy Stem Blight ( <i>Didymella bryoniae</i> ) Leaf Spots ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Myrothecium Canker ( <i>Myrothecium roridum</i> ) Plectosporium Blight ( <i>Plectosporium tabacinum</i> ) Target Leaf Spot ( <i>Corynespora cassicola</i> ) Ulocladium Leaf Spot ( <i>Ulocladium cucurbitae</i> )	Apply 6.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre by air, ground, or chemigation. Begin applications preventatively before signs of disease occur when conditions favor disease. Continue applications at 7- to 14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area.
Downy Mildew ( <i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i> ) Powdery Mildew ( <i>Sphaerotheca fuliginea</i> , <i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i> )	Apply 6.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre by air, ground, or chemigation. Begin applications preventatively before signs of disease. Continue applications at 5- to 7-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area.
Belly Rot ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	Apply 6.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre by air, ground, or chemigation. Make the first application at the 1- to 3-leaf stage. Follow with a second application 10 to 14 days later or just before vine tip-over, whichever is first to occur.
Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Damping-Off ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fluid ounce (0.0065 – 0.013 lb. a.i./1000 row feet) of product per 1,000 row-feet following the instructions in the <b>SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL</b> section of this label. To reduce adverse crop response from in-furrow applications (especially when fertilizer is added to the tank mix), make the application just before seed planting so that most of the application lies beneath the seed.

#### FRUITING VEGETABLES, CROP GROUP 8-10

African Eggplant; Bell Pepper; Eggplant; Martynia; Non-Bell Pepper; Okra; Pea Eggplant; Pepino; Roselle; Scarlet Eggplant; Sweet Non-Bell Pepper and cultivars/hybrids of these

For Tomatoes, refer to the specific directions for use in this label.

This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation when conditions favor development of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after each application of **A-Zox 25SC** to help prevent resistance.

#### RESTRICTIONS - Fruiting Vegetables, Crop Group 8-10 Applications:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 61.5 fluid ounces of this product per acre per crop per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 15.5 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 1.0 pound of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days
- **DO NOT** apply more than one application of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

#### Specific Disease Instructions - Fruiting Vegetables, Crop Group 8-10

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Powdery Mildew ( <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.)	Apply 6.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre by air, ground, or chemigation. Begin applications preventatively before signs of disease. Continue applications at 7- to 14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area.
Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Damping-Off ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fluid ounce (0.0065 – 0.013 lb. a.i./1000 row feet) of product per 1,000 row-feet following the instructions in the <b>SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL</b> section of this label. To reduce adverse crop response from in-furrow

applications (especially when fertilizer is added to the tank mix), apply the spray just before seed planting so that most of the application lies beneath the seed.
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### GRAPES & OTHER SMALL VINE CLIMBING FRUIT, SUBGROUP 13-07F

(except fuzzy kiwifruit) – Amur River Grape; Kiwifruit, Hardy; Maypop; Schisandra Berry and cultivars/hybrids of these

**NOTE: Does not include Fuzzy Kiwi.**

This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation when conditions favor development of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

#### RESTRICTIONS - Grapes & Other Small Vine Climbing Fruit, Subgroup 13-07F Applications:

- Due to potential issues with drift from grapes leading to adverse crop response in apples, **DO NOT** apply this product to grapes using airblast equipment in these boroughs and townships in Erie County of Pennsylvania: Erie, Fairview, Girard, Harborcreek, Lawrence Park, Millcreek, North East, Presque Isle, and Springfield.
- **DO NOT** spray this product where drift may reach apples or apple varieties as adverse crop response can occur in the trees and fruit. Extreme caution must be taken to avoid injury to varieties of apple trees and fruit.
- **DO NOT** use spray equipment that has been used to apply this product in apple trees or apple tree varieties due to the nature of even trace amounts of this product causing adverse crop response.
- Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator. Consult the **Spray Drift** section of this label for additional information.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 92.3 fluid ounces of this product per acre per crop per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 15.5 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 1.5 pounds of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days
- **DO NOT** apply more than two sequential applications of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

#### Specific Disease Instructions - Grapes & Other Small Vine Climbing Fruit, Subgroup 13-07F

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Black Rot ( <i>Guignardia bidwellii</i> ) Downy Mildew ( <i>Plasmopara viticola</i> ) Phomopsis Cane and Leaf Spot ( <i>Phomopsis viticola</i> ) Powdery Mildew ( <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.) Botrytis Bunch Rot ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> ) – Suppression Only	Apply 10.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.16 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre by air, ground, or chemigation. Begin applications preventatively before signs of disease. Continue applications at 10- to 14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area.  <i>Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after two sequential applications of A-Zox 25SC to help prevent resistance.</i>

### GRASSES (Grown for Seed)

This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation when conditions favor development of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

#### RESTRICTIONS - Grasses (Grown for Seed) Applications:

- Screenings, seed and/or straw treated with this product must NOT be fed to livestock.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 49 fluid ounces of product per acre per crop per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 15.5 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 0.8 pound of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 8 days
- **DO NOT** apply more than two sequential applications of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

#### Specific Disease Instructions - Grasses (Grown for Seed)

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Ergot Stem Diseases Powdery Mildew ( <i>Erysiphe graminis</i> ) Rust ( <i>Puccinia</i> spp.)	Apply 6.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre by air, ground, or chemigation. Begin applications preventatively before signs of disease. Continue applications at 10- to 14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area.  <i>Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after two sequential applications of A-Zox 25SC to help prevent resistance.</i>

### HERBS & SPICES (except black pepper), Crop Group 19

Allspice; Angelica; Anise (seed); Anise, star; Annatto; Balm; Basil; Borage; Burnet; Camomile; Caper (buds); Caraway; Caraway, black; Cardamon; Cassia (buds); Catnip; Celery Seed; Chervil (dried); Chive; Chive, Chinese; Cinnamon; Clary; Clove (buds); Coriander (cilantro) or Chinese Parsley (leaf); Coriander (seed); Costmary; Culantro (leaf and seed); Cumin, Curry (leaf); Dill (seed); Dillweed; Fennel, Common; Fennel, Florence (seed); Fenugreek; Grains of Paradise; Horehound; Hyssop; Juniper (berry); Lavender; Lemongrass; Lovage (leaf and seed); Mace; Marigold; Marjoram; Mustard (seed); Nasturtium; Nutmeg; Parsley (dried); Pennyroyal; Pepper, White; Poppy Seed; Rosemary; Rue; Saffron; Sage; Savory, Summer and Winter Sweet Bay; Tansy; Tarragon; Thyme; Vanilla; Wasabi; Wintergreen; Woodruff; Wormwood

This product may be applied by ground application or chemigation (see table below) at first signs of disease. Apply using a minimum of 30 gallons of water per acre. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

*Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after two sequential applications of A-Zox 25SC to help prevent resistance.*

**RESTRICTIONS - Herbs & Spices (except black pepper), Crop Group 19 Applications and Wasabi:**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 92.3 fluid ounces of this product per acre per crop per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 15.5 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 1.5 pounds of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days
- **DO NOT** apply more than two sequential applications of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

**Specific Disease Instructions - Herbs & Spices (except black pepper), Crop Group 19**

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Corynespora Blight ( <i>Corynespora cassiicola</i> ) Dill Blight ( <i>Cercosporidium punctum</i> ) Phoma Blight ( <i>Passalora puncta</i> )	Apply 6.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre by ground (using a minimum of 30 gallons of water per acre).  Begin applications preventatively when conditions favor the development of disease and at first signs of disease. Continue applications at 7-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area.
Fusarium Rhizome and Root Rot ( <i>Pythium</i> spp.) IN WASABI ONLY	Apply 6.2 – 15.4 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre by ground (using a minimum of 30 gallons of water per acre) or by chemigation.  Begin applications preventatively when conditions favor the development of disease and at first signs of disease. Continue applications at 7-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area.

**LEAFY VEGETABLES (except Brassica)**

Amaranth; Arugula; Cardoon; Celery; Celtuce; Chervil; Chrysanthemum, Edible; Corn Salad; Cress Dandelion; Dock; Endive; Fennel; Lettuce, Head and Leaf; Orach; Parsley; Purslane; Radicchio; Rhubarb; Spinach; Swiss Chard and cultivars/hybrids of these

This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

*Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after each application of A-Zox 25SC to help prevent resistance.*

Under some conditions, this product may cause adverse crop response to leafy vegetables. In particular, **DO NOT** tank mix with products that increase leaf penetration, including but not limited to silicone wetters, Perm-Up® 25DF Dry Flowable Insecticide, Quali-Pro® Fosetyl-Al 80 WDG, Warrior® with Zeon Technology® or Willowood Lambda-Cy 1EC.

**RESTRICTIONS - Leafy Vegetables (except Brassica) Applications:**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 92.3 fluid ounces of this product per acre per crop per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 15.5 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 1.5 pounds of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days
- **DO NOT** apply more than one application of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

**Specific Disease Instructions - Leafy Vegetables (except Brassica)**

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Alternaria Leaf Spot ( <i>Alternaria sonchi</i> , <i>A. spp.</i> ) Anthracnose ( <i>Microdochium panattonianum</i> , <i>Colletotrichum dematium</i> ) Ascochyta Leaf Spot ( <i>Ascochyta</i> spp.) Cercospora Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Rust ( <i>Puccinia</i> spp., <i>Uromyces</i> spp.) Septoria Leaf Spot ( <i>Septoria petroselinii</i> ) White Rust ( <i>Albugo occidentalis</i> )	Apply 6.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre by air, ground, or chemigation. Begin applications preventatively when conditions favor the development of disease and before first signs appear. Continue applications at 7- to 14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area.
Downy Mildew ( <i>Bremia lactucae</i> ) Powdery Mildew ( <i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i> )	Apply 12.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.20 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre by air, ground, or chemigation. Begin applications preventatively when conditions favor the development of disease and before first signs appear. Continue applications at 5- to 7-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area.



Soilborne Diseases Webb Blight, Bottom Rot, Crater Rot, Root Rot ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fluid ounce (0.0065 – 0.013 lb. a.i./1000 row feet) of this product per 1,000 row-feet following the instructions in the <b>SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL</b> section of this label.
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### LEGUME VEGETABLES (Dry and Succulent), FOLIAGE OF BEANS (*Phaseolus* spp.) & FIELD PEA (*Pisum* spp.)

**Bean** (*Lupinus* spp.) including grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin

**Bean** (*Phaseolus* spp.) including field bean, kidney bean, lima bean, navy bean, pinto bean, runner bean, snap bean, tepary bean, wax bean

**Bean** (*Vigna* spp.) including adzuki bean, asparagus bean, blackeyed pea, cowpea, catjang, Chinese longbean, crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd bean, yardlong bean; Bean (*Glycine max*); Soybean, Immature Seed (edamame); Broad bean (fava bean) (*Vicia faba*); Chickpea (garbanzo bean) (*Cicer arietinum*); Guar (*Cyamopsis tetragonoloba*); Jackbean (*Canavalia ensiformis*); Lablab Bean (hyacinth bean) (*Lablab purpureus*); Lentil (*Lens esculenta*); Pea (*Pisum* spp.) including dwarf pea, edible-pod pea, English pea, garden pea, green pea, field pea, snow pea, sugar snap pea; Pigeon Pea (*Cajanus cajan*); Sword Bean (*Canavalia gladiate*)

Refer to the **SOYBEAN** section for specific instructions for use on soybeans.

This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after two sequential applications of **A-Zox 25SC** to help prevent resistance.

#### RESTRICTIONS - Legume Vegetables Applications:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 92.3 fluid ounces of this product per acre per crop per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 15.5 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 1.5 pounds of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): Succulent Beans and Peas – 0 days; Dry Legume Vegetables (dry beans and dry pea seeds) – 14 days
- **DO NOT** apply more than two sequential applications of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

#### Specific Disease Instructions - Legume Vegetables

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Alternaria Blight ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Alternaria Leaf Spot ( <i>Alternaria alternata</i> ) Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum lindemuthianum</i> ) Ascochyta Blight ( <i>Mycosphaerella pinodes</i> ) Ascochyta Leaf and Pod Spot ( <i>Ascochyta</i> spp.) Ascochyta Leaf Spot ( <i>Ascochyta phaseolorum</i> ) Rust ( <i>Phakopsora</i> spp.) Southern Blight ( <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> ) Web Blight ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	Apply 6.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre by air, ground, or chemigation. Begin applications preventatively when conditions favor the development of disease and before first signs appear. Continue applications at 7- to 14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. Use higher rates with high disease pressure.
Bean Rust ( <i>Uromyces appendiculatus</i> )	Apply 6.0 fluid ounces (0.10 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre by air, ground, or chemigation.  For best results, use a non-ionic surfactant. Begin applications preventatively when conditions favor the development of disease and before first signs appear. Continue applications at 7- to 14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area.
Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root Rot ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fluid ounce (0.0065 – 0.013 lb. a.i./1000 row feet) of product per 1,000 row-feet following the instructions in the <b>SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL</b> section of this label.  <b>A safety test on the seeds being planted should be done prior to in-furrow applications.</b> Application may be made in a 7-inch band to the furrow and soil covering the furrow. Emergence may be delayed if the seed is sprayed directly in a concentrated stream during application. Avoid direct contact of concentrated spray with the seeds. When making applications using a narrow-stream, adjust so that the stream hits the soil adjacent to the seed but does not directly contact the seed.

#### MINT (fresh or for mint oil)

This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after two sequential applications of **A-Zox 25SC** to help prevent resistance.

#### RESTRICTIONS - Mint Applications:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 46.0 fluid ounces of this product per acre per crop per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 15.5 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 0.75 pound of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): Processed Mint – 7 days; Fresh Mint – 0 days

- **DO NOT** apply more than two sequential applications of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

#### Specific Disease Instructions - Mint

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Leaf Spot ( <i>Ramularia</i> spp., <i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>Phoma</i> spp.) Powdery Mildew ( <i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Rust ( <i>Puccinia menthae</i> )	Apply 6.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre by air, ground, or chemigation. Begin applications preventatively when conditions favor the development of disease and before first signs appear. Continue applications at 7- to 10-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area.
Soilborne Diseases Seedling Root Rot, Basal Stem Rot ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fluid ounce (0.0065 – 0.013 lb. a.i./1000 row feet) of product per 1,000 row-feet following the instructions in the <b>SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL</b> section of this label.

#### NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEED, FORAGE, FODDER, STRAW & HAY

Pure and/or mixed stands of the following species (including stands mixed with grasses): Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* subsp. *sativa*); Bean, Velvet (*Mucuna pruriens* var. *utilis*); Clover (*Trifolium* spp., *Melilotus* spp.); Kudzu (*Pueraria lobata*); Lespedeza (*Lespedeza* spp.); Lupin (*Lupinus* spp.); Sainfoin (*Onobrychis viciifolia*); Trefoil (*Lotus* spp.); Vetch (*Vicia* spp.); Vetch, Crown (*Coronilla varia*); Vetch, Milk (*Astragalus* spp.)

This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. For best results, use an adjuvant such as a non-ionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate at specified labeled rates.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after three sequential applications of **A-Zox 25SC** to help prevent resistance.

#### RESTRICTIONS - Non-Grass Animal Feed, Forage, Fodder, Straw & Hay Applications:

- **DO NOT** apply to areas used as rangeland.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.25 pound of azoxystrobin per acre per cutting.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 15.5 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 0.75 pound of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): Grazing or harvest for forage and hay – 14 days
- **DO NOT** apply more than three sequential applications of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

#### Specific Disease Instructions - Non-Grass Animal Feed, Forage, Fodder, Straw & Hay

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Alternaria Leaf Spot ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum trifolii</i> ) Black Patch ( <i>Rhizoctonia leguminicola</i> ) Cercospora Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Common Leaf Spot ( <i>Pseudopeziza solani</i> ) Downy Mildew ( <i>Peronospora</i> spp.) Leaf Spot ( <i>Leptosphaerulina briosiana</i> ) Powdery Mildew ( <i>Oidium</i> spp., <i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Rhizoctonia and Stem Blight ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> ) Rust ( <i>Phakopsora</i> spp., <i>Uromyces</i> spp.) Spring Black Stem and Leaf Spot ( <i>Phoma medicaginis</i> ) Stagonospora Leaf Spot ( <i>Stagonospora meliloti</i> ) Stemphylium Leaf Spot ( <i>Stemphylium</i> spp.) Summer Black Stem and Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora medicaginis</i> ) Yellow Leaf Blotch ( <i>Leptotrichia medicaginis</i> )	Apply 6.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre by air, ground, or chemigation.  Begin applications preventatively when conditions favor the development of disease and before first signs appear. Continue applications at intervals and recommendations as determined by resistance management practices in your area. Use higher rate for heavy disease pressure.  As part of an Asian soybean rust disease management plan - for outbreaks of Asian soybean rust, or other Puccinia species that may be on nearby host plants (for example: kudzu, lespedeza, trefoil and vetch), make application to forages grown in the area of soybeans and other legume crops (peas and beans). Contact local experts and/or university extension agents for current regional advice.
Sclerotinia Crown Rot and Wilt on Clover ( <i>Sclerotinia trifoliorum</i> )	Follow the directions for use listed above, but make applications at 10.0 fluid ounces of product per acre.

#### OILSEED CROPS, Crop Group 20

Borage; Calendula; Castor Oil Plant; Chinese Tallowtree; Cottonseed; Crambe; Cuphea; Echium; Euphorbia; Evening Primrose; Flax; Flax Seed; Gold of Pleasure; Hare's Ear Mustard; Jojoba; Lesquerella; Lunaria; Meadowfoam; Milkweed; Mustard, Black; Mustard, Field; Mustard, Indian; Mustard, Seed; Niger Seed; Oil Radish; Poppy Seed; Rapeseed; Rapeseed, Indian; Rose Hip; Safflower; Sesame; Stokes Aster; Sunflower; Sweet Rocket; Tallowwood; Tea Oil Plant; Vernonia and varieties, cultivars/hybrids of these

This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control.

#### RESTRICTIONS - Oilseed Crops, Crop Group 20 Applications:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 27.0 fluid ounces of product per acre per crop per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 15.5 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 0.45 pound of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 30 days
- **DO NOT** apply more than two sequential applications of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

#### Specific Disease Instructions - Oilseed Crops, Crop Group 20

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Alternaria Leaf Spot ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Downy Mildew ( <i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> , <i>Plasmopara helianthi</i> ) Pasma ( <i>Septoria linicola garassini</i> ) Sunflower Rust ( <i>Puccinia helianthi</i> )	Applications may be made using 6.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre by air, ground, or chemigation.  For typical applications, apply 6.0 fluid ounces of product per acre using a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre when applying by ground.  Make the first application of 6.0 fluid ounces of product per acre at the early bud growth stage. Follow with a second application of 14.0 fluid ounces of product per acre approximately 45 days prior to harvest. If needed, a third application of 7.0 fluid ounces per acre may be made 30 days prior to harvest.  <i>Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after two sequential applications of A-Zox 25SC to help prevent resistance.</i>

#### PEANUTS

This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

*Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after two sequential applications of A-Zox 25SC to help prevent resistance.*

#### RESTRICTIONS - Peanut Applications:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 49.0 fluid ounces of product per acre per crop per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 24.5 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 0.8 pound of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days
- **DO NOT** apply more than two sequential applications of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

#### Specific Disease Instructions - Peanuts

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Early Season Soilborne Diseases: Aspergillus Crown Rot ( <i>Aspergillus niger</i> ) Pythium Damping-Off ( <i>Pythium</i> spp.) Stem Rot/White Mold Suppression ( <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> )	Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fluid ounces (0.0065 – 0.013 lb. a.i./1000 row feet) of this product in-furrow per 1,000 row-feet. Refer to the <b>PRODUCT INFORMATION</b> section of this label for specific application information on rates.
Mid- to Late-Season Soilborne Diseases: Rhizoctonia Peg and Pod Rot ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> ) Stem Rot/White Mold ( <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> )	Make two foliar applications at 12.0 – 24.5 fluid ounces (0.20 – 0.40 lb. a.i./A) per acre approximately 60 and 90 days after planting by ground, air or chemigation.
<u>Suppression Only</u> Cylindrocladium Black Rot ( <i>Cylindrocladium crotalariae</i> ) Pythium Pod Rot ( <i>Pythium myriotylum</i> )	Make applications early in the season, if environmental conditions promote development of disease, or if disease pressure is severe. For severe disease pressure or environmental conditions (e.g., high rainfall/heavy irrigation), apply 18.5 – 24.5 fluid ounces of product per acre. For drier conditions and lower disease pressure, apply 12.0 – 24.5 fluid ounces of product per acre.
Pythium ( <i>Pythium myriotylum</i> ) - Control	Apply 24.5 (0.40 lb. a.i./A) fluid ounces of product per acre by air, ground, or chemigation for control of Pythium.
Foliar Diseases: Early Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora arachidicola</i> ) Late Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercosporidium personatum</i> ) Rust ( <i>Puccinia arachidis</i> ) Web Blotch ( <i>Phoma arachidicola</i> )	Applications at lower rates may be used when controlling foliar diseases only. Apply 6.0 – 18.5 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.30 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre every 10 to 14 days by ground, air or chemigation following resistance management practices in your area.  For control of leaf spot diseases through the season, develop a leaf spot disease program spray schedule with additional applications of other fungicides.

#### PISTACHIOS

This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

**RESTRICTIONS - Pistachios Applications:**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 92.3 fluid ounces of this product per acre per crop per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 15.5 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 1.5 pounds of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days
- **DO NOT** apply more than two sequential applications of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

**Specific Disease Instructions - Pistachio**

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Alternaria Late Blight ( <i>Alternaria alternata</i> ) Botryosphaeria Panicle and Shoot Blight ( <i>Botryosphaeria dothidea</i> ) Septoria Leaf Spot ( <i>Septoria pistaciarum</i> )	Apply 6.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre. Make the first application when conditions promote development of disease. Continue applications at 7- to 21-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area.  <i>Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after two sequential applications of A-Zox 25SC to help prevent resistance.</i>

**POTATOES**

This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control.

*Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after each application of A-Zox 25SC to help prevent resistance.*

**RESTRICTIONS - Potatoes Applications:**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 123.0 fluid ounces of this product per acre per crop per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 20 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 2.0 pounds of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days
- **DO NOT** apply more than one application of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

**Specific Disease Instructions - Potatoes**

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Black Dot ( <i>Colletotrichum coccodes</i> ) Early Blight ( <i>Alternaria solani</i> ) Late Blight ( <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> ) Powdery Mildew ( <i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i> )	Apply 6.0 – 20.0 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.33 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre. Make the first application when conditions promote development of disease before signs of disease are present. Continue applications at 7- to 14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. For heavy disease pressure, use the higher rates and shorter spray intervals listed.
Early Blight ( <i>Alternaria solani</i> )	Follow either a 7-day or 14-day spray schedule using the rates listed below. 7-day Schedule: Apply 6.0 fluid ounces of product per acre. 14-day Schedule: Apply 12.0 fluid ounces of product by acre.  Make the first application when conditions promote development of disease before signs of disease are present. Continue applications at 7- to 14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area.
Late Blight ( <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> )	Apply 12.0 fluid ounces (0.20 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre.  Make the first application when conditions promote development of disease before signs of disease are present. Continue applications at 7-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area. When conditions promote the development of disease and/or late blight symptoms appear, immediately change to a non-Group 11 fungicide and apply every 5-days following labeled directions for use of product. The use of a sticker/spreader in the tank mix may improve coverage.
Black Dot ( <i>Colletotrichum coccodes</i> ) Black Scurf ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> ) Silver Scurf ( <i>Helminthosporium solani</i> )	Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fluid ounce (0.0065 – 0.013 lb. a.i./1000 row feet) of product per 1,000 row-feet following the instructions in the <b>SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL</b> section of this label.

**RICE**

This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. For applications made by air, apply at 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

*Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after two sequential applications of A-Zox 25SC to help prevent resistance.*

**RESTRICTIONS - Rice Applications:**

- **DO NOT** treat rice fields also used for aquaculture.
- **DO NOT** apply if weather conditions are conducive to drift from target area to non-target aquatic habitats.
- **DO NOT** release flood or irrigation waters for a minimum of 14 days after application.
- **DO NOT** apply any Group 11 fungicide (including this product) foliarly more than twice per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 42 fluid ounces of product per acre per crop per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 18.5 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 0.70 pound of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 28 days

**Specific Disease Instructions - Rice**

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Sheath Blight ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	Apply 9.0 – 12.0 fluid ounces (0.15 – 0.20 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre.  To determine appropriate rate to use, scout field to understand current disease pressure and growth stage of the crop. For more information on controlling sheath blight, contact your local Sharda USA LLC representative.
Aggregate Sheath Spot ( <i>Ceratobasidium oryzae-sativae</i> = <i>Rhizoctonia oryzae-sativae</i> ) Black Sheath Rot ( <i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>graminis</i> ) Sheath Spot ( <i>Rhizoctonia oryzae</i> ) Stem Rot ( <i>Magnaporthe salvinii</i> = <i>Sclerotium oryzae</i> = <i>Nakateae sigmoidea</i> )	Apply 9.0 – 18.5 fluid ounces (0.15 – 0.30 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre when first signs of disease appear and before disease is no higher than four inches above the waterline. Typically, PD+5 to PD+10 days (PD = panicle differentiation). Target application at first sign of disease. A second application may be applied if disease pressure is severe or conditions are conducive to the development of disease.
Brown Leaf Spot ( <i>Cochliobolus miyabeanus</i> ) Kernel Smut ( <i>Tilletia barclayana</i> = <i>Neovossia barclayana</i> ) Leaf Smut ( <i>Entyloma oryzae</i> ) Narrow Brown Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora janseana</i> = <i>Cercospora oryzae</i> )	Apply 9.0 – 18.5 fluid ounces (0.15 – 0.30 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre before first signs of disease.
Panicle Blast ( <i>Pyricularia grisea</i> )	Apply 9.0 – 18.5 fluid ounces (0.15 – 0.30 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre before first signs of disease and before conditions promote development of disease.  Make initial application before full head emergence between mid-boot and boot-split. Make a second application 7 to 14 days after the first when panicles are 60%-90% emerged from the boot. <b>NOTE:</b> When applying <b>A-Zox 25SC</b> (a Group 11 fungicide) to rice acreage that is not rotated to other crops, apply no more than two sequential applications of Group 11 fungicides during the season and alternate the following season with a fungicide that has a different mode of action.

**SORGHUM**

Applicators should contact their local extension agent or other agronomy experts to determine local economic thresholds for diseases within your area.

This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after two sequential applications of **A-Zox 25SC** to help prevent resistance.

**RESTRICTIONS - Sorghum Applications:**

- For forage, **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 30 fluid ounces (0.5 pound of azoxystrobin) of this product per acre per crop per year.
- For grain or stover, **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 42 fluid ounces (0.75 pound of azoxystrobin) of this product per acre per crop per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 15.5 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days
- **DO NOT** apply more than two sequential applications of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

**Specific Disease Instructions - Sorghum**

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Anthraxnose ( <i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i> ) Gray Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora sorghi</i> )	Apply 6.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre before disease begins to develop.  If the plant canopy is dense, the sorghum variety is susceptible to disease or disease pressure if heavy, use a higher use rate.

Damping-Off ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> , <i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i> )	Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fluid ounce (0.0065 – 0.013 lb. a.i./1000 row feet) of product per 1,000 row-feet following the instructions in the <b>SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL</b> section of this label.
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### SOYBEAN & EDAMAME (Immature Seed)

Applicators should contact their local extension agent or other agronomy experts to determine local economic thresholds for diseases within your area.

This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired. When making applications at the lower specified use rates, a crop oil concentrate (COC) or non-ionic surfactant should be used.

*Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after two sequential applications of A-Zox 25SC to help prevent resistance.*

#### RESTRICTIONS - Soybean & Edamame Applications:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 92.3 fluid ounces of this product per acre per crop per year.
- For forage and hay, **DO NOT** apply more than a one application at the 15.5 fluid ounces per acre rate, or more than 0.25 pound of azoxystrobin per acre.
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 1.5 pounds of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): Soybeans (beans) – 14 days; Forage and Hay – 0 days
- **DO NOT** apply more than two sequential applications of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

#### Specific Disease Instructions - Soybean & Edamame

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Aerial Blight ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> ) Alternaria Leaf Spot ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i> ) Brown Spot ( <i>Septoria glycines</i> ) Cercospora Blight and Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora kikuchii</i> ) Frogeye Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora sojina</i> ) Pod and Stem Blight ( <i>Diaporthe phaseolorum</i> )	Apply 6.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of this product per acre before disease begins to develop.  If the plant canopy is dense, the sorghum variety is susceptible to disease or disease pressure if heavy, use a higher use rate.
Rust ( <i>Phakopsora</i> spp.)	Apply 6.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre.  If the plant canopy is dense, the sorghum variety is susceptible to disease or disease pressure if heavy, use a higher use rate. If this product is tank mixed with a triazole fungicide registered for use on soybean rust, a reduced rate of 4 fluid ounces per acre may be used.
Rhizoctonia solani ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> ) Southern Blight ( <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> )	Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fluid ounce (0.0065 – 0.013 lb. a.i./1000 row feet) of this product per 1,000 row-feet following the instructions in the <b>SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL</b> section of this label.

### STONE FRUIT

Apricot; Cherry, Sweet & Tart; Nectarine; Peach; Plum; Plumcot; Prune

This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control.

*Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after two sequential applications of A-Zox 25SC to help prevent resistance.*

#### RESTRICTIONS - Stone Fruit Applications:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 92.3 fluid ounces of this product per acre per crop per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 15.5 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 1.5 pounds of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days
- **DO NOT** apply more than two sequential applications of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

#### Specific Disease Instructions - Stone Fruit

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Brown Rot Blossom Blight and Fruit Rot ( <i>Monilinia fructicola</i> , <i>M. laxa</i> )	Apply 12.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.20 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre.  Make the initial application at early bloom and continue applications until petal fall as determined by resistance management practices in your area. When treating Brown Rot on fruit, applications may be made up to the same day as harvest.

Scab ( <i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i> )	Apply 6.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre.  For scab control, make the initial application at petal fall. Continue applications at 7-14 day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area.  Peaches only: Apply 9.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces of product using the instructions listed above for scab control.
Alternaria Spot and Fruit Rot ( <i>Alternaria alternata</i> ) Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum prunicola</i> , <i>C. gloeosporioides</i> ) Leaf Rust ( <i>Tranzschelia discolor</i> ) Powdery Mildew ( <i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i> , <i>Podosphaera clandestine</i> ) Shot Hole ( <i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i> )	Apply 6.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre.  Make the initial application when conditions become conducive for disease and signs of disease first appear. Continue applications at 7-14 day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area.

### SUGARCANE

This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease. For ground application, apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage and canopy penetration for most effective disease control. For aerial application, apply using a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after two sequential applications of **A-Zox 25SC** to help prevent resistance.

#### RESTRICTIONS - Sugarcane Applications:

- **DO NOT** make more than four applications of Group 11 fungicides (including this product) per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 48 fluid ounces of product per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 12 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 0.80 pound of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 30 days
- **DO NOT** apply more than two sequential applications of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

#### Specific Disease Instructions - Sugarcane

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Brown Rust ( <i>Puccinia melanocephala</i> ) Orange Rust ( <i>Puccinia kuehnii</i> )	Fields should be scouted and applications initiated at the first signs of disease. Apply 9.0 – 12.0 fluid ounces (0.15 – 0.20 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre.  Make the first application prior to the signs of disease development. Continue applications at 14- to 28-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area.

### TOBACCO

This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease are present. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage for most effective disease control.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after each application of **A-Zox 25SC** to help prevent resistance.

#### RESTRICTIONS - Tobacco Applications

- **A-Zox 25SC** applications should begin prior to disease development or at first indication that blue mold is in the area.
- **DO NOT** apply **A-Zox 25SC** as a curative application. If blue mold is present in the field, initiate applications with Acrobat MZ® prior to an **A-Zox 25SC** application.
- Apply on a 7- to 14-day interval with shorter intervals under conditions conducive to disease development.
- For ground applications, apply **A-Zox 25SC** in sufficient water volume for adequate coverage and canopy penetration.
- For aerial application, volumes should be 10-15 GPA.
- Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation.
- **DO NOT** apply **A-Zox 25SC** on greenhouse seedlings.
- **DO NOT** tank mix with Thiodan. Tank mixing **A-Zox 25SC** with insecticides formulated as emulsifiable concentrates (EC) or containing high amounts of solvents, may cause some crop injury.
- **DO NOT** apply more than one application of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 32 fl. oz. of product/A/season.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.52 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- **DO NOT** apply within 21 days of harvest (21-day PHI)

**NOTE:** **A-Zox 25SC** may enhance weather flecking on the leaves of certain tobacco types. This does not affect yield and quality.

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Blue Mold ( <i>Peronospora tabacina</i> ) Frogeye Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora nicotianae</i> ) Target Spot ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	Apply 6.0-12.0 fluid ounces ( 0.1-0.2 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre.

**Tobacco Transplants in Greenhouse****[GA, KY, IN, MD,MO, NC, OH,PA, SC, TN and VA only]**

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Target Spot ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	Apply 6.0 fluid ounces (0.1 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre or 0.14 fluid ounces (4ml/1000 sq. feet) of product per 1,00 sq. feet in enough water for thorough coverage (recommend 5 gal./1000 sq. ft.).  Make only one application prior to transplanting.

**TOMATOES & TOMATILLOS, Subgroup 8-10A**

Bush Tomato; Cocona; Currant Tomato; Garden Huckleberry; Goji Berry; Groundcherry; Naranjilla; Sunberry; Tomatillo; Tomato; Tree Tomato and cultivars/hybrids of these

**Adverse crop response may occur if this product is tank mixed with dimethoate containing products. Under certain weather conditions (ex. high temperatures), use of this product in a tank mix with silicone-based or oil-containing additives or adjuvants may cause adverse crop response. If using an adjuvant, DO NOT use more than 0.125% v/v. Consult a Sharda USA LLC representative for additional information.**

This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before signs of disease are present. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage and canopy penetration for most effective disease control.

*Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after each application of A-Zox 25SC to help prevent resistance.*

**RESTRICTIONS - Tomatoes & Tomatillos, Subgroup 8-10A Applications:**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 37.0 fluid ounces of this product per acre per crop per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 6.2 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 0.60 pound of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days
- **DO NOT** apply more than one application of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

**Specific Disease Instructions - Tomatoes & Tomatillos, Subgroup 8-10A**

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum coccodes</i> ) Black Mold ( <i>Alternaria alternata</i> ) Buckeye Rot ( <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.) Early Blight ( <i>Alternaria solani</i> ) Powdery Mildew ( <i>Oidiopsis sicula</i> ) Septoria Leaf Spot ( <i>Septoria lycopersici</i> ) Target Spot ( <i>Corynespora cassiicola</i> )	Apply 5.0 – 6.2 fluid ounces (0.08 – 0.10 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre.  Make the initial application before signs of disease are present and conditions favor the development of disease. Continue applications at 7- to 21-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area.
Late Blight ( <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> )	Apply 6.2 fluid ounces (0.10 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre.  Make the initial application before signs of disease are present and conditions favor the development of disease. Continue applications at 5- to 7-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area.

**TREE NUTS – Crop Group 14-12 (except Almonds and Pistachios)**

See specific use instructions for Almonds and Pistachios in the respective sections of this label.

African nut-tree; beechnut; Brazil nut; Brazilian pine; bunya; bur oak; butternut; Cajou nut; candlenut; cashew; chestnut; chinquapin; coconut; coquito nut; dika nut; ginkgo; Guiana chestnut; hazelnut (filbert); heartnut; hickory nut; Japanese horse-chestnut; macadamia nut; mongongo nut; monkey-pot; monkey puzzle nut; Okari nut; Pachira nut; peach palm nut; pecan; pequi; Pili nut; pine nut; Sapucaia nut; tropical almond; walnut, black; walnut, English; yellowhorn; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before development of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage and canopy penetration for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

*Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after two sequential applications of A-Zox 25SC to help prevent resistance.*

**RESTRICTIONS - Tree Nuts Applications:**



- **DO NOT** apply more than 73.8 fluid ounces of this product per acre per crop per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 12 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 1.2 pounds of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 45 days
- **DO NOT** apply more than two sequential applications of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

#### Specific Disease Instructions - Tree Nuts

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Alternaria Leaf and Fruit Spot ( <i>Alternaria alternata</i> ) Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i> , <i>Glomerella cingulata</i> ) Eastern Filbert Blight ( <i>Anisogramma anomala</i> ) Late Blight ( <i>Alternaria alternata</i> ) Scab ( <i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i> ) Septoria Leaf Spot ( <i>Septoria pistaciarum</i> ) Shot Hole ( <i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i> )	Apply 6.0 – 12.0 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.20 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre.  Make the initial application before signs of disease are present and conditions favor the development of disease. Continue applications at 7- to 21-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area.
Blossom Blight ( <i>Monilinia laxa</i> , <i>M. fructicola</i> )	Apply 6.0 – 12.0 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.20 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre.  Make the initial application at early bloom stage. Continue applications through petal fall at 7- to 21-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area.

#### TROPICAL FRUIT

Acerola; Atemoya; Avocado; Biriba; Canistel; Cherimoya; Custard Apple; Dragon Fruit; Feijoa; Guava; Ilima; Jaboticaba; Jackfruit; Longan; Loquat; Lychee; Mango; Papaya; Passionfruit; Pawpaw; Persimmon; Pulasan; Rambutan; Sapodilla; Sapote, Black; Sapote, Mamey; Sapote, White; Soursop; Star Apple; Starfruit; Sugar Apple; Spanish Lime; Tamarind

This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before development of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage and canopy penetration for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after two sequential applications of **A-Zox 25SC** to help prevent resistance.

#### RESTRICTIONS - Tropical Fruit Applications:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 92.3 fluid ounces of this product per acre per crop per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 15.5 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 1.5 pounds of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days
- **DO NOT** apply more than two sequential applications of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

#### Specific Disease Instructions - Tropical Fruit

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Cercospora Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Powdery Mildew ( <i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Rust ( <i>Puccinia</i> spp.)	Apply 6.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre.  Make the initial application before signs of disease are present and conditions favor the development of disease. Continue applications at 10- to 14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area.
Seedling Root Rot, Basal Stem Rot ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fluid ounce (0.0065 – 0.013 lb. a.i./1000 row feet) of product per 1,000 row-feet following the instructions in the <b>SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL</b> section of this label.

#### VEGETABLES, Leaves of Root and Tuber Vegetables Crop Group 2 and Root Vegetable Subgroup 1A

Beet, Garden & Sugar; Burdock; Carrot; Cassava, Bitter & Sweet; Celery (Celery Root); Chervil, Turnip-Rooted; Chicory; Dasheen (Taro); Ginseng; Horseradish; Parsley, Turnip-Rooted; Parsnip; Radish; Radish, Oriental (Daikon); Rutabaga; Salsify; Salsify, Black & Spanish; Skirret; Sweet Potato; Tanier; Turnip; Yam, True

This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation as a preventative spray for powdery mildew or before signs of disease are present for other diseases listed below. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage and canopy penetration for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after each application of **A-Zox 25SC** to help prevent resistance.

#### RESTRICTIONS - Vegetables, Root Crops & Leaves of Root and Tuber Crops Applications:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 123 fluid ounces of this product per acre per crop per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 20 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 2.0 pounds of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days
- **DO NOT** apply more than one application of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is

not in Group 11.

### Instructions for Sugar Beets

Beginning at the 2-8 leaf stage, apply 0.40 - 0.80 fluid ounce (0.0065 – 0.013 lb. a.i./1,000 row feet) of this product per 1,000 row-feet using a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre as a banded application. **DO NOT** make application directly over the seeds as a dribble. **DO NOT** make application of this product in-furrow if soil conditions are anticipated to be cool, causing prolonged plant emergence. **DO NOT** use a starter fertilizer with this product if application is made at planting. Adverse crop response is possible if this product is tank mixed with methylated spray oil (MSO) or crop oil concentrates (COC).

### Specific Disease Instructions - Vegetables, Root Crops & Leaves of Root and Tuber Crops

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Alternaria Leaf Spot ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>A. alternata</i> ) Ascochyta Leaf Spot ( <i>Ascochyta cynarae</i> ) Rust ( <i>Uromyces betae</i> , <i>Puccinia helianthi</i> ) White Rust ( <i>Albugo tragopogonis</i> )	Apply 6.0 – 20.0 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.33 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre.  Make the initial application before signs of disease are present and conditions favor the development of disease. Continue applications at 7- to 14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area.
Cercospora Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora betae</i> , <i>C. pastinaceae</i> )	Apply 9.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.15 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre.  Make the initial application before signs of disease are present and conditions favor the development of disease. Continue applications at 7- to 14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area.
Powdery Mildew ( <i>Erysiphe polygoni</i> , <i>Leveillula taurica</i> )	Apply 9.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.15 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre.  Make the initial application as a preventative application. Continue applications at 5- to 7-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area.
Circular Spot, Southern Blight ( <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> ) Pythium Root Rot ( <i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i> ) Rhizoctonia Stem Canker, Crown Rot ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fluid ounce (0.0065 – 0.013 lb. a.i./1000 row feet) of product per 1,000 row-feet following the instructions in the <b>SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL</b> section of this label.

### VEGETABLES, TUBEROUS AND CORM - Subgroup 1C

[Not for use in California.]

Arracacha; Arrowroot; Artichoke, Chinese & Jerusalem; Canna, Edible; Cassava, Bitter & Sweet; Chayote (root); Chufa; Dasheen (Taro); Ginger; Leren; Potato; Sweet Potato; Tanier; Turmeric; Yam, Bean & True

This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation as a preventative spray for powdery mildew or before signs of disease are present for other diseases listed below; or applied post-harvest to protect harvested crop. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage and canopy penetration for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after each application of **A-Zox 25SC** to help prevent resistance.

### RESTRICTIONS - Vegetables, Tuberos and Corm Applications:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 123 fluid ounces of this product per acre per crop per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 20 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 2.0 pounds of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days
- **DO NOT** apply more than one application of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

### Specific Disease Instructions - Vegetables, Tuberos and Corm

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Alternaria Leaf Spot ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>A. alternata</i> ) Ascochyta Leaf Spot ( <i>Ascochyta cynarae</i> ) Rust ( <i>Uromyces betae</i> , <i>Puccinia helianthi</i> ) White Rust ( <i>Albugo tragopogonis</i> )	Apply 6.0 – 20.0 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.33 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre.  Make the initial application before signs of disease are present and conditions favor the development of disease. Continue applications at 7- to 14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area.
Cercospora Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora betae</i> , <i>C. pastinaceae</i> )	Apply 9.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.15 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre.  Make the initial application before signs of disease are present and conditions favor the development of disease. Continue applications at 7- to 14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area.
Powdery Mildew ( <i>Erysiphe polygoni</i> , <i>Leveillula taurica</i> )	Apply 9.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.15 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of this product per acre by air, ground, or chemigation.  Make the initial application as a preventative application. Continue applications at 5- to 7-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area.
Circular Spot, Southern Blight ( <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> ) Pythium Root Rot ( <i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i> )	Apply 0.40 – 0.80 fluid ounce (0.0065 – 0.013 lb. a.i./1000 row feet) of product per 1,000 row-feet following the instructions in the <b>SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL</b> section of this label.

Rhizoctonia Stem Canker, Crown Rot ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	
Silver Scurf Fusarium Dry Rot Late Blight Pink Rot	<p><b>Post-Harvest Applications:</b> Apply to harvested tubers at a rate of 0.6 fluid ounce per ton of tubers. Use sufficient volume of water to ensure good coverage of crop being treated. Treat in equipment where tubers can be tumbled to aid in good coverage. Apply using CDA, T-Jet or comparable application equipment.</p> <p><b>Restrictions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make only one post-harvest application.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> use on seed pieces or seed potatoes.</li> <li>• Maintain constant agitation to keep solution suspended during application.</li> </ul>

### WATERCRESS

This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before development of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage and canopy penetration for most effective disease control. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

#### RESTRICTIONS - Watercress Applications:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 92.3 fluid ounces of this product per acre per crop per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 15.5 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 1.5 pounds of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days
- **DO NOT** apply more than two sequential applications of **A-Zox 25SC** or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

#### Specific Disease Instructions - Watercress

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Cercospora Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora</i> spp.)	<p>Apply 6.0 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre.</p> <p>Make the initial application before signs of disease are present and conditions favor the development of disease. Continue applications at 7- to 10-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area.</p> <p><i>Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after two sequential applications of A-Zox 25SC to help prevent resistance</i></p>

### WHEAT & TRITICALE

This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before development of disease. Apply using a water volume that provides complete coverage and canopy penetration for most effective disease control. For improved efficacy, a crop oil concentrate (COC) may be tank mixed with this product at 1.0% v/v.

*Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after two sequential applications of A-Zox 25SC to help prevent resistance.*

#### RESTRICTIONS - Wheat & Triticale Applications:

- **DO NOT** apply this product after growth stage Feekes 10.54.
- **DO NOT** apply any Group 11 fungicide (including this product) more than two times in a single year.
- **DO NOT** apply more 24 fluid ounces of product per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 12 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 0.40 pound of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Intervals (PHI): Forage and Hay – 7 days; Grazing – 14 days

#### Specific Disease Instructions - Wheat & Triticale

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Leaf Rust ( <i>Puccinia triticina</i> = <i>Puccinia recondita</i> f. sp. <i>tritici</i> ) Septoria Leaf and Glume Blotch ( <i>Septoria tritici</i> , <i>Septoria nodorum</i> ) Stem Rust ( <i>Puccinia graminis</i> ) Stripe Rust ( <i>Puccinia striiformis</i> ) Tan Spot ( <i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i> )	<p>Apply 4.0 – 12.0 fluid ounces (0.07 – 0.20 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre.</p> <p>Make the initial application before signs of disease are present and conditions favor the development of disease. Continue applications at 7- to 14-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area.</p>
Powdery Mildew ( <i>Erysiphe graminis</i> )	<p>Apply 7.5 – 11.0 fluid ounces (0.125 – 0.175 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre.</p> <p>Make the initial application before signs of disease are present and conditions favor the development of disease. Continue applications at 5- to 7-day intervals as determined by resistance management practices in your area.</p>

### WILD RICE

This product may be applied by air, ground, or chemigation before development of disease. Apply by ground using a water volume that provides complete coverage and canopy penetration for most effective disease control. For aerial application, apply with 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Add an adjuvant at specified rates, if desired.

**RESTRICTIONS - Wild Rice Applications:**

- **DO NOT** treat rice fields also used for aquaculture.
- **DO NOT** apply if weather conditions are conducive to drift from target area to non-target aquatic habitats.
- **DO NOT** release flood or irrigation waters for a minimum of 14 days after application.
- **DO NOT** apply any Group 11 fungicide (including this product) more than two times per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 37.5 fl. oz. of product per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 15.5 fluid ounces of this product per application.
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 0.70 pound of azoxystrobin per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 28 days

**Specific Disease Instructions - Wild Rice**

Disease	Application Use Rate & Instructions
Brown Spot ( <i>Bipolaris oryzae</i> or <i>Bipolaris sorokiniana</i> also known as <i>Helminthosporium oryzae</i> and <i>H. sativum</i> ) Stem Rot ( <i>Nakataea sigmoidea</i> )	Apply 12.5 – 15.5 fluid ounces (0.20 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A) of product per acre.  Make the initial application before disease development and conditions favor disease when plant is tillering, at boot, early heading or at first signs of disease. A second application may be made if disease pressure is heavy and environmental conditions that favor disease persist.  <i>Alternate with a different non-Group 11 fungicide after two sequential applications of A-Zox 25SC to help prevent resistance.</i>

**SEED TREATMENT**

[This use is not approved for this use in California.]

**RESTRICTIONS - Seed Treatment:**

- **DO NOT** feed clippings or graze animals to turf that have been treated with this product.
- **DO NOT** plant millet or buckwheat for 1 year after the last azoxystrobin application unless the azoxystrobin product is registered for use on these crops.

**Seed Bag Label Requirements**

The Federal Seed Act requires that containers containing treated seed be labeled with the following statements:

- This seed has been treated with azoxystrobin.
- **DO NOT** use treated seed for feed, food, or oil purposes.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requires the following statements on containers containing seed treated with azoxystrobin:

- Store treated seed away from food and feedstuffs.
- **DO NOT** allow children, pets, or livestock to have access to treated seeds.
- Wear long pants, long-sleeved shirt and protective gloves when handling treated seed.
- Treated seeds exposed on soil surface may be hazardous to wildlife. Cover or collect treated seeds spilled during loading and planting.
- Dispose of all excess treated seed by burying seed away from bodies of water.
- **DO NOT** contaminate bodies of water when disposing of planting equipment wash water.
- Dispose of seed packaging or containers in accordance with local requirements.
- Excess treated seed may be used for ethanol production only if (1) by-products are not used for livestock feed and (2) no measurable residues of pesticide remain in ethanol by-products that are used in agronomic practice.

**Coloring Treated Seed**

By law, any seed treated with this product must be colored to prevent use for feed for animals or food for humans. Any formulation of this product that does not already contain dye must use an EPA-approved dye to color treat seed. Refer to 40CFR§153.155 for more information.

**Directions for Seed Treatment**

Apply this product as a slurry or mist seed treatment at the rate listed in the **Specific Seed/Disease Instructions - Seed Treatment** section below per 100 pounds of seed. For maximum results, seed should be in good condition and properly cured prior to treatment and applications of this product must be uniformly applied to all seed being treated. Consult a seed treatment specialist to determine appropriate slurry rates for the seed being treated.

This product provides broad-spectrum protection against *Rhizoctonia* spp. and *Pythium* spp. seed and seedling diseases. Combine this product with a Pythium-active seed treatment product.

**Disease Instructions - Seed Treatment**

Disease	Application Information
Blackleg ( <i>Phoma lingam</i> ) Seedling Rhizoctonia Damping-Off ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> ) Alternaria Seedling Blight ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp.)	Apply 1.5 fluid ounces of <b>A-Zox 25SC</b> per hundredweight (cwt) of seed as a mist seed treatment or slurry.

**Corn - Field, Pop & Sweet (including seed production)**

Disease	Application Information
Seed-borne and Soil-borne Fungi causing Decay, Damping-Off, and Seedling Blight, Seedling Damping-Off ( <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp., <i>Penicillium</i> spp., <i>Pythium</i> spp.)	Apply 0.04 – 1.5 fluid ounces of <b>A-Zox 25SC</b> per hundredweight (cwt) of seed (0.018 – 0.675 fluid ounce per 80,000 kernel count assuming 80,000 kernels = 45 pounds) as a mist seed treatment or slurry.  For optimum results for control of <i>Pythium</i> spp., tank mix this product with Maxim® 4FS, Maxim® XL, and Apron® XL according to labeled use rates. Observe the most restrictive limitations, rates, and precautions from each tank mix product.

**Cotton**

Disease	Application Information
Seedling Rhizoctonia Damping-Off ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> ) Pythium Seedling Blight ( <i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i> )	Apply 0.04 – 0.15 fluid ounce of <b>A-Zox 25SC</b> per hundredweight (cwt) of seed as a mist seed treatment or slurry.  For optimum results for control of <i>Pythium</i> spp., tank mix this product with Maxim® 4FS, Maxim® XL, and Apron® XL according to labeled use rates. Observe the most restrictive limitations, rates, and precautions from each tank mix product.  <b>DO NOT</b> exceed 0.00018 lb. a.i./seed

**Cucurbit**

Disease	Application Information
Seedling Rhizoctonia Damping-Off ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> ) General Seed Decay Fungi	Apply 0.25 – 1.5 fluid ounces of <b>A-Zox 25SC</b> per hundredweight (cwt) of seed as a mist seed treatment or slurry.

**Peanut**

Disease	Application Information
<u>Suppression ONLY</u> Seed-borne Diseases, Rhizoctonia Damping-Off ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	Apply 0.25 – 1.5 fluid ounces of <b>A-Zox 25SC</b> per hundredweight (cwt) of seed as a mist seed treatment or slurry.

**Potato**

Disease	Application Information
Protection from Silver Scurf ( <i>Helminthosporium solani</i> )  <u>Suppression ONLY</u> Black Scurf & Stem Canker ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	Apply 0.31 – 1.5 fluid ounces of <b>A-Zox 25SC</b> per hundredweight (cwt) of seed as a mist seed treatment or slurry. Use on potato seed pieces is prohibited.

**Sunflower**

Disease	Application Information
Downy Mildew ( <i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> )	Apply 0.25 – 1.5 fluid ounces of <b>A-Zox 25SC</b> per hundredweight (cwt) of seed as a mist seed treatment or slurry. For optimum results, be sure that the seeds are uniformly covered by the treatment. <b>DO NOT</b> exceed 0.000975 lb. a.i./seed

**Rice**

Disease	Application Information
Seed-borne Fungi and Early Season Diseases, Sheath Blight ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	Apply 0.25 – 1.5 fluid ounces of <b>A-Zox 25SC</b> per hundredweight (cwt) of seed as a mist seed treatment or slurry.

**Tomato**

Disease	Application Information
Seed Decay and Early Season Diseases, Rhizoctonia Damping-Off ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	Apply 0.25 – 1.5 fluid ounces of <b>A-Zox 25SC</b> per hundredweight (cwt) of seed as a mist seed treatment or slurry.

**Wheat**

Disease	Application Information
Protection from Seed-borne Diseases & Common Bunt ( <i>Tilletia caries</i> )  <u>Partial Control</u> Dwarf Bunt ( <i>Tilletia controversa</i> )	Apply 0.25 – 1.5 fluid ounces of <b>A-Zox 25SC</b> per hundredweight (cwt) of seed as a mist seed treatment or slurry.

**Soybean**

Disease	Application Information
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Seed-borne and Soil-borne Fungi causing Decay, Damping-Off, and Seedling Blight, Seedling Damping-Off ( <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp., <i>Pythium</i> spp.)	Apply 0.06 – 0.18 fluid ounce of <b>A-Zox 25SC</b> per hundredweight (cwt) of seed as a mist seed treatment or slurry.
Suppression ONLY White Mold ( <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> )	

**Flowering Trees, Ornamentals & Turfgrass**

Disease	Application Information
Seed-borne Diseases, Rhizoctonia Damping-Off ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	Apply 0.25 – 1.5 fluid ounces of <b>A-Zox 25SC</b> per hundredweight (cwt) of seed as a mist seed treatment or slurry.

**Turf****DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION FOR TURF DISEASES**

Target Diseases	Use Rate (Fl. Oz. Product per 1,000 Sq. Ft.)	Application Interval (Days)	Application Instructions
Anthraxnose ( <i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i> )	0.38 – 0.77	14 – 28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Brown Patch ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	0.38 – 0.77	14 – 28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Cool Weather Brown Patch Yellow Patch ( <i>Rhizoctonia cerealis</i> )	0.38 – 0.77	28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Fusarium Patch ( <i>Microdochium nivale</i> )	0.38 – 0.77	14 – 28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Gray Leaf Spot ( <i>Pyricularia grisea</i> )	0.38 – 0.77	14 – 28	Begin applications before disease is present and continue applications while conditions are favorable for disease development.
Gray Snow Mold Typhula Blight ( <i>Typhula incarnata</i> , <i>T. ishkariensis</i> )	1.35 or 0.77	Single application or 14	Make a single application of 1.35 fl. oz. or two applications of 0.77 fl. oz. spaced 14 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide may enhance control under severe disease pressure.
Leaf Spot ( <i>Bipolaris sorokiniana</i> )	0.38 – 0.77	14 – 21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Melting Out ( <i>Drechslera poae</i> )	0.38 – 0.77	14 – 21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Necrotic Ring Spot ( <i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i> )	0.38 – 0.77	14 – 28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink Patch ( <i>Limonomyces roseicollis</i> )	0.38 – 0.77	14 – 28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink Snow Mold ( <i>Microdochium nivale</i> )	1.35 or 0.77	Single application or 14	Make a single application of 1.35 fl. oz. or two applications of 0.77 fl. oz. spaced 14 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide may enhance control under severe disease pressure.
Pythium Blight Pythium Root Rot ( <i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i> , <i>Pythium</i> spp.)	0.38 – 0.77	10 – 14	Begin applications before disease is present. During periods of prolonged favorable conditions, treat on the 10-day application interval. For use on newly seeded as well as established turf.
Red Thread ( <i>Laetisaria fuciformis</i> )	0.38 – 0.77	14 – 28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Rhizoctonia Large Patch ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	0.38 – 0.77	28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease.
Southern Blight ( <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> )	0.38 – 0.77	14 – 28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Spring Dead Spot ( <i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i> ) or ( <i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var.)	0.38 – 0.77	28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.

<i>graminis</i> ) or ( <i>Ophiosphaerella herpotricha</i> )			
Summer Patch ( <i>Magnaporthe poae</i> )	0.38 – 0.77	14 – 28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Take-All Patch ( <i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>avenae</i> )	0.38 – 0.77	28	Make two applications 28 days apart in the spring and two applications 28 days apart in the fall.
Zoysia Patch ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> and/or <i>Gaeumannomyces incrustans</i> )	0.38 – 0.77	28	Make one or two applications in late fall before snow cover or when conditions are favorable for disease development. <b>DO NOT</b> apply on top of snow.
<b>Special Use Restrictions:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than two sequential applications of <b>A-Zox 25SC</b> for control of <i>Pythium</i> spp.</li> <li>• For all other diseases, <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than four sequential applications of <b>A-Zox 25SC</b>.</li> </ul>			

Fl Oz. of A-Zox 25SC per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	A.i. per fl. Oz. per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	Fl oz. of A-Zox 25SC per Acre	Pints of A-Zox 25SC per Acre
0.40	0.104	17.4 fl. oz./A	1.1 pts./A
0.50	0.130	21.8 fl. oz./A	1.4 pts./A
0.60	0.156	26.1 fl. oz./A	1.6 pts./A
0.70	0.182	30.5 fl. oz./A	1.9 pts./A
0.77	0.200	33.5 fl. oz./A	2.1 pts./A
1.35	0.350	58.8 fl. oz./A	3.7 pts./A

#### Amount of A-Zox 25SC to Mix 100 Gallons for Turf Applications Spray Volume (Gallons/1,000 Sq. Ft.)

Use Rate (Fl. Oz.) per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	2.0 Gals. Spray Volume per 1,000 Sq. Ft. (Fl. Oz.)	3.0 Gals. Spray Volume per 1,000 Sq. Ft. (Fl. Oz.)	4.0 Gals. Spray Volume per 1,000 Sq. Ft. (Fl. Oz.)
0.40	20 fl. oz.	13 fl. oz.	10 fl. oz.
0.50	25 fl. oz.	17 fl. oz.	13 fl. oz.

### ORNAMENTALS

**A-Zox 25SC** controls certain pathogens causing foliar, aerial, and root diseases, including leaf, tip, and flower blights, leaf spots, downymildew, powdery mildew, anthracnose, and rusts of ornamental plants. **A-Zox 25SC** controls certain disease of container, bench, flat, plug, bed or filed-grown ornamentals in greenhouses, shade-houses, outdoor nurseries, retail nurseries, and other landscape areas.

### INTEGRATED PEST (DISEASE) MANAGEMENT

Integrate **A-Zox 25SC** into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management and proper timing and placement of irrigation. Immunoassay detection kits and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

### RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Some ornamental disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to fungicides used repeatedly for their control. Apply **A-Zox 25SC** in an alternation or tank mix program with other EPA registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. **DO NOT** make more than three (3) sequential applications of **A-Zox 25SC** before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action. A sound resistance management program includes blocks of three A-Zox25SC applications separated by blocks of two alternate fungicide applications. **DO NOT** alternate **A-Zox 25SC** with other strobilurin fungicides.

### APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Apply **A-Zox 25SC** as a broadcast or banded spray targeted at the foliage or crown of the plant. Apply to runoff in sufficient water to ensure complete coverage of the target plant. Good coverage and wetting of foliage is necessary for best control. Refer to the label for specific use directions for control of certain diseases. Repeat applications at specified intervals (plus alternations for resistance management) for as long as required. Applications may be made by ground only.

Make **A-Zox 25SC** applications prior to disease development and continue throughout the year at specified intervals following resistance management guidelines. **A-Zox 25SC** works best when used as a part of a preventative disease management program.

Use only with surfactants approved for ornamental plants in combination with **A-Zox 25SC**. **DO NOT** use silicone-based products with **A-Zox 25SC** due to the possibility of phytotoxicity. Always test tank mixes on a small group of representative plants prior to broad scale use.

Apply 1.9 – 7.7 fl. oz./100 gallons (0.95 – 3.85 fl. oz./50 gals.) of **A-Zox 25SC** every 7 – 28 days (or as specified for a specific disease or plant). The addition of a non-silicone-based wetter-sticker at the specified use rate may enhance coverage on hard to wet plant foliage.

Under most conditions and diseases, apply 3.85 – 7.7 fl. oz./100 gals. (1.9 – 3.85 fl. oz./50 gallons) on a 7- to 14-day interval.

Under light to moderate disease pressure, apply the lower specified rate range (1.9 – 3.85 fl. oz./100 gallons or 0.95-1.95 fl. oz./50 gallons) on a 7- to 14-day interval or the higher specified rate range (5.75 – 7.7 fl. oz./100 gals. or 2.85 – 3.85 fl. oz./50 gals.) on a 14- to 28-day interval.

Under environmental conditions which promote severe disease development, use the higher specified rates range (5.75 – 7.7 fl. oz./100 gals. or 2.85 – 3.85 fl. oz./50 gals.) on a 7- to 14-day interval.

Application of **A-Zox 25SC** as a late curative or eradicator treatment will not always result in satisfactory disease control.

#### DRENCH APPLICATION

Apply **A-Zox 25SC** to control soilborne, seedling, and crown diseases of production ornamentals (greenhouse, shade house, and container grown) as a preventative, drench treatment prior to infection. Good coverage of the pre-infection area (root zone, root ball, crown, etc.) is necessary for satisfactory control. Drench apply **A-Zox 25SC** to container grown ornamentals using 0.38 – 1.75 fl. oz./100 gallons of water. Apply 1 – 2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area on a 7- to 28-day interval. Apply drench prior to infection as healthy roots are necessary to optimize product uptake, systemic translocation and disease protection.

For resistance management, **DO NOT** make more than three sequential drench applications of **A-Zox 25SC** before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action.

Caution must be taken before making application of **A-Zox 25SC** as a drench to small bedding plants in the seedling/plug stage due to possible phytotoxicity. A limited quantity of plants must be tested prior to full- scale application.

#### DRIP IRRIGATION

Apply **A-Zox 25SC** through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field grown ornamentals for soil-borne disease control. Apply 3.85 – 30.75 fl. oz. **A-Zox 25SC** per acre as a preventative disease application. The soil or potting media must have adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application.

Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, subsequent irrigation (water only) must be delayed for at least for 24 hours following drip application.

#### ORNAMENTAL USE RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** exceed 2.4 gallons of product/crop acre/year or 8 applications/crop/year.
- **DO NOT** exceed 600 gallons spray volume per acre for foliar applications. For drench and crown applications, **DO NOT** exceed 2 pints volume per square foot.
- **DO NOT** tank mix **A-Zox 25SC** with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, adjuvants, etc., unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to ornamental plants.
- **DO NOT** apply **A-Zox 25SC** to apple or cherry trees (Flowering, Yoshino variety) due to possible phytotoxicity.
- **DO NOT** use spray equipment that has applied **A-Zox 25SC** for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.
- **DO NOT** exceed 0.75 lb. a.i./A for field-grown or nursery ornamentals utilizing foliar applications by ground boom or chemigation.

Apply **A-Zox 25SC** to certain varieties of crabapple for control of apple scab. **A-Zox 25SC** is safer when applied to the species and varieties listed in **TABLE 4**. However, due to the large number of genera, species, and varieties of crabapple, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to **A-Zox 25SC**. The professional user must conduct small scale testing to ensure plant safety prior to broadscale commercial use on plant genera and species.

**TABLE 1 – Diseases Controlled**

When used in accordance with the label directions, **A-Zox 25SC** will provide control of the following diseases of ornamental plants.

DISEASE (Pathogen)	Application Instructions	
	8 Oz. and Larger Containers (Fl. Oz. Product per 100 Gallons)	4 Oz. Containers (Fl. Oz. Product per 50 Gallons)
<b>1. CONIFER BLIGHTS</b>		
a. Phomopsis Blight ( <i>Phomopsis juniperovora</i> )	Apply 1.9 – 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 – 28 days.	Apply 0.95 – 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 – 28 days.
b. Tip Blight ( <i>Sirococcus strobilinus</i> )	Apply 1.9 – 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 – 28 days.	Apply 0.95 – 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 – 28 days.



<b>2. LEAF BLIGHTS/LEAF SPOTS</b>		
a. <i>Alternaria</i> Leaf Spot ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp.)	Apply 1.9 – 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 – 28 days.	Apply 0.95 – 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 – 28 days.
b. Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp., <i>Elsinoë</i> spp.)	Apply 1.9 – 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 – 28 days.	Apply 0.95 – 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 – 28 days.
c. Downy Mildew of Rose ( <i>Peronospora sparsa</i> )	Apply 3.85 – 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 – 21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.	Apply 1.9 – 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 – 21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.
d. Entomosporium Leaf Spot ( <i>Entomosporium mespili</i> )	Apply 1.9 – 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 – 28 days.	Apply 0.95 – 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 – 28 days.
e. Iris Leaf Spot ( <i>Mycosphaerella macrospora</i> )	Apply 3.85 – 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 – 21 days.	Apply 1.9 – 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 – 21 days.
f. Leaf Spot ( <i>Cladosporium echinulatum</i> )	Apply 1.9 – 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 – 28 days.	Apply 0.95 – 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 – 28 days.
g. Rose Blackspot ( <i>Diplocarpon rosae</i> )	Apply 7.7 – 15.4 fl. oz. every 7-14 days. Apply <b>A-Zox 25SC</b> on a 7-day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, <b>A-Zox 25SC</b> may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. <b>DO NOT</b> exceed 46 fl. oz./acre application.	Apply 3.85 – 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-14 days. Apply <b>A-Zox 25SC</b> on a 7-day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, <b>A-Zox 25SC</b> may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. <b>DO NOT</b> exceed 46 fl. oz./acre/application.
h. Myrothecium Leaf Spot ( <i>Myrothecium</i> spp.)	Apply 3.85 – 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 – 21 days.	Apply 1.9 – 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 – 21 days.
i. Downy Mildew of bedding plants ( <i>Peronospora</i> spp.)	Apply 1.9 – 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 – 28 days.	Apply 0.95 – 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 – 28 days.
j. Scab ( <i>Venturia inaequalis</i> )	Apply 1.9 – 7.7 fl. oz. every 10-28 days. <b>DO NOT</b> apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see <b>TABLE 4</b> for sensitive species.	Apply 0.95 – 3.85 fl. oz. every 10 – 28 days. <b>DO NOT</b> apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see <b>TABLE 4</b> for sensitive species.
k. Marssonina Leaf Spot ( <i>Marssonina</i> spp.)	Apply 1.9 – 7.7 fl. oz./100 gals. every 14 – 28 days.	Apply 0.95 – 3.85 fl. oz. every 14 – 28 days.
l. Cercospora Leaf Spot	Apply 1.9 – 7.7 fl. oz./100 gals. Every 7 – 28 days.	Apply 0.95 – 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 – 28 days.
<b>3. POWDERY MILDEW</b>		
Preventative applications only. <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to another class of fungicide.		
a. <i>Erysiphe pannosa</i> , <i>E</i> spp.	Apply 1.9 – 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 – 28 days.	Apply 0.95 – 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 – 28 days.
b. <i>Microsphaera azalea</i>	Apply 1.9 – 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 – 28 days.	Apply 0.95 – 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 – 28 days.
c. <i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i>	Apply 1.9 – 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 – 28 days.	Apply 0.95 – 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 – 28 days.
<b>4. RUSTS</b>		
a. Needle Rust ( <i>Melampsora occidentalis</i> )	Apply 1.9 – 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 – 28 days.	Apply 0.95 – 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 – 28 days.
b. <i>Phragmidium</i> spp.	Apply 1.9 – 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 – 28 days.	Apply 0.95 – 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 – 28 days.
c. <i>Puccinia</i> spp.	Apply 1.9 – 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 – 28 days.	Apply 0.95 – 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 – 28 days.
d. <i>Gymnosporangium</i> spp.	Apply 1.9 – 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 – 28 days.	Apply 0.95 – 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 – 28 days.
<b>5. FLOWER BLIGHTS</b>		
a. Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp., <i>Elsinoë</i> spp.)	Apply 1.9 – 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 – 28 days.	Apply 0.95 – 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 – 28 days.
b. Botrytis Slight ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> )	Apply 7.7 – 15.4 fl. oz. every 7 – 21 days. For suppression only. <b>DO NOT</b> exceed 46 fl. oz./acre.	Apply 3.85 – 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 – 21 days. For suppression only. <b>DO NOT</b> exceed 46 fl. oz./acre.
<b>6. SHOOT/STEM DISEASES</b>		
a. Aerial/Shoot Blight ( <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	Apply 1.9 – 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 – 28 days.	Apply 0.95 – 1.9 fl. oz. every 7 – 28 days.
<b>7. SOILBORNE DISEASES (Directed Spray)</b>		
a. <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>	Apply 1.9 – 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 – 21 days.	Apply 0.95 – 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 – 21 days.
b. <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>	Apply 1.9 – 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 – 21 days.	Apply 0.95 – 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 – 21 days.
c. <i>Rosarium</i> spp.	Apply 1.9 – 7.7 fl. oz. every 7 – 21 days.	Apply 0.95 – 3.85 fl. oz. every 7 – 21 days.
<b>8. SOILBORNE DISEASES (Drench)</b>		
a. <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>	Apply 0.35 – 1.75 fl. oz., 1 – 2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7 – 28 days.	Apply 0.19 – 0.95 fl. oz., 1 – 2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7 – 28 days.
b. <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>	Apply 0.35 – 1.75 fl. oz., 1 – 2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7 – 28 days.	Apply 0.19 – 0.95 fl. oz., 1 – 2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7 – 28 days.
c. <i>Fusarium</i> spp.	Apply 0.35 – 1.75 fl. oz., 1 – 2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7 – 28 days.	Apply 0.19 – 0.95 fl. oz., 1 – 2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7 – 28 days.

**PLANT SAFETY**

**A-Zox 25SC** is safe when applied to the ornamental plants listed in **TABLES 2, 3, and 4**; however, due to the large number of genera, species and varieties of ornamental and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for sensitivity to **A-Zox 25SC**. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not **A-Zox 25SC** can be used safely on genera, species, or varieties of ornamental and nursery plants not specified on this label. The professional user must conduct small scale testing to ensure plant safety prior to broadscale commercial use on plant genera and species.

**DO NOT** tank mix **A-Zox 25SC** with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizer, adjuvants, etc., unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to ornamental plants.

**DO NOT** apply **A-Zox 25SC** to certain apple, crabapple or cherry trees due to possible phytotoxicity. Further, **DO NOT** use spray equipment that has applied **A-Zox 25SC** for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.

**Tolerant Ornamental Plants**

**A-Zox 25SC** is safe when applied to the plants listed in **TABLES 2, 3, and 4** when applied according to specified application methods, rates, and timings.

**TABLE 2 – Tolerant Plants Listed by Botanical Name**

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
<i>Abelia</i> spp.	Abelia	2
<i>Abies fraseri</i>	Fraser Fir	1, 4
<i>Abies procera</i>	Noble Fir	1, 4
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese Maple	2
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	2
<i>Ageratum</i> spp.	Floss-Flower	3, 4
<i>Ageratum</i> spp.	Pussy's-Foot	3, 4
<i>Aglaonema</i> spp.	Chinese Evergreen	2, 4
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle, Bugleweed	3
<i>Antirrhinum</i> spp.	Snap-Dragon	2i, 3, 4
<i>Antirrhinum</i> spp.	Zebra-Plant	2
<i>Artemisia</i> spp.	Mugwort, Sagebrush	2
<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Japanese Aucuba, Japanese Laurel	7
<i>Begonia</i> spp. (except Rieger begonia)	Begonia	2, 3
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Barberry	3, 4
<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3, 4
<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.	Bougainvillea	2
<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>	Rubber-Free, Umbrella-Tree	2, 7
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Buddleia, Butterfly Bush	2
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Boxwood	2, 7a
<i>Caladium</i> spp.	Caladium	7
<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Camellia	2
<i>Caryota urens</i>	Sago Palm	2, 7
<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Vinca	2
<i>Ceanothus sanguineus</i>	Wild Lilac	3
<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.	Ceanothus, California Lilac, Snowball	3
<i>Cedrus Atlantica</i>	Atlas Cedar	2, 4
<i>Cedrus</i> spp.	White Cedar	2, 4
<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	Western Redbud	2
<i>Chamaecyparis</i> spp.	Cypress, Leyland Cypress	1
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> spp.	Sawara Cypress	1
<i>Chamaedorea elegans</i>	Parlor Palm	7
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.	Chrysanthemums	2, 7c
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Clethra, White Alder	2
<i>Cornus</i> spp.	Dogwood, Pink Dogwood, Flowering Dogwood	2b, 3
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Dogwood	2b, 3
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas Grass	3
<i>Cotoneaster adpressus</i>	Creeping Cotoneaster	7
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Cotoneaster - Variegated Rockspray	7
<i>Cyclamen</i> spp.	Cyclamen	7c
<i>Cyperus</i> spp.	Cyperus	1
<i>Delphinium</i> spp.	Larkspur	2
<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	Carnation	3, 4
<i>Dianthus</i> spp.	Pink	3, 4
<i>Dieffenbachia</i> spp.	Dumb-Cane	2

<i>Dietes iridioides</i>	African Iris, Butterfly Iris	4c
<i>Digitalis</i> spp.	Foxglove	2, 3
<i>Epipremnum</i> spp.	Pothos	2
<i>Erica darleyensis</i>	Heather	2
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Dwarf Winged Euonymus	2
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Burning Bush	2
<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>	Evergreen Euonymus	2
<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	Poinsettia	2a
<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	Japanese Fatsia, Paper-Plant	2
<i>Ficus</i> spp.	Fig	2
<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>	Forsythia	2
<i>Gaillardia</i> spp.	Blanket Flower	2
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Gardenia	3
<i>Geranium</i> spp.	Cranesbill	5b
<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>	Gerber Daisy, Transvaal Daisy	3
<i>Hedera Algeriensis</i>	Algerian Ivy	2
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy	2
<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>	Hibiscus	2, 3
<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Hibiscus	2, 3
<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Rose Of Sharon	2, 3
<i>Hosta</i> spp.	Hosta	2
<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	French Hydrangea	2, 3
<i>Hydrangea</i> spp.	Hydrangea	2, 3
<i>Ilex</i> spp.	Holly, Winterberry, Yaupon	3
<i>Impatiens</i> spp. <sup>1</sup>	Balsam, Impatiens <sup>1</sup>	2a, 7a
<i>Iris xiphium</i>	Iris (Bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	2e
<i>Juniperus</i> spp.	Juniper	1a, 4
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Red Cedar	1a, 4
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	2, 3
<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Laurel	3
<i>Lilium</i> spp.	Asiatic Lily	2
<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Lily-Turf	2
<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Sweet Alyssum	7
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	2
<i>Magnolia soulangeana</i>	Saucer Magnolia	2
<i>Magnolia</i> spp.	Magnolia	2
<i>Malus</i> spp.	Crabapple (See TABLE 4 For Variety List)	2i
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Nandina	2
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander, Rose-Bay	2
<i>Pelargonium</i> spp.	Geranium	3, 4, 5b
<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>	Grass	2
<i>Peperomia</i> spp.	Baby Rubber-Plant	2, 7
<i>Petunia</i> spp.	Petunia	6a
<i>Phalaris</i> spp.	Dwarf Pampas Grass	3
<i>Philodendron</i> spp.	Philodendron	2j
<i>Phlox</i> spp.	Phlox	3
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	Date Palm	2, 7
<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>	Roebelin's Palm	2, 7
<i>Photinia glabra</i>	Red Tip Photinia	2, 3, 4
<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce	1
<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	1
<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	1
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Japanese Andromeda	2, 7
<i>Pinus mugo</i>	Muhgo Pine	1b, 4
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Black Pine	1b, 4
<i>Pinus silvestris</i>	Scotch Pine	1, 4
<i>Pinus</i> spp.	Pine	1b, 4
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	1b, 4
<i>Pittosporum</i> spp.	Australian Laurel	3, 4
<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Mock-Orange	3, 4
<i>Plectranthus</i> spp.	Swedish Ivy, Coleus	2
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Poplar	4
<i>Populus</i> spp.	Aspen Trees	2
<i>Potentilla</i> spp.	Cinquefoil	2
<i>Primula</i> spp.	Primrose	2

<i>Prunus pumila</i>	Cherry	2, 5
<i>Prunus</i> spp.	Flowering Plum, Purple-Leaf Plum	2, 5
<i>Pseudotsuga</i> spp.	Douglas Fir	1, 4
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Bradford's Pear	3
<i>Quercus falcata</i>	Red Oak	2, 3
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak	2, 3
<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>	Indian Hawthorn	2, 3,4
<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	Azaleas, Rhododendron	2b, 3, 6, 7
<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	Glacier Azalea	2b, 3, 6, 7
<i>Rosa</i> spp.	Rose	2a, 2c, 3c, 4b
<i>Rosmarinus</i> spp.	Rosemary (Prostrate)	2
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Black-Eyed Susan	2j
<i>Salvia</i> spp.	Sage	3, 4j
<i>Schlumbergera</i>	Holiday Cactus	2, 7
<i>Sedum</i> spp.	Orpine, Stonecrop	2
<i>Sempervivum</i> spp.	Live-Forever, House-Leek	2
<i>Setaria</i> spp.	Ribbon Grass	2, 3
<i>Spathiphyllum floribundum</i>	Peace Lily	2, 7
<i>Spiraea bumalda</i>	Spirea	3
<i>Spiraea japonica</i>	Spirea	3
<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Queen Palm	2
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Spreading Yew	7
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western Red Cedar	4
<i>Thujopsis</i> spp.	Arborvitae	2
<i>Thymus serpyllum</i>	Creeping Thyme	2
<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Western Hemlock	4
<i>Tsuga</i> spp.	Hemlock	4
<i>Verbena</i> spp.	Verbena, Vervain	3
<i>Viburnum</i> spp.	Viburnum	2, 3, 4
<i>Vinca</i> spp.	Periwinkle	2, 6a
<i>Viola</i> spp.1	Viola, Pansy1	2
<i>Weigela Florida</i>	Pink Weigela	2
<i>Yucca</i> spp.	Yucca	7
<i>Zinnia</i> spp.	Zinnia	2a, 3
<i>Tagetes</i> spp.	Marigold	2a

<sup>1</sup>DO NOT exceed 3.85 fl. oz./100 gallons on these species.

**TABLE 3 – Tolerant Plants Listed by Common Name**

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Abelia	<i>Abelia</i> spp.
Andromeda Japanese	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
Arborvitae	<i>Thujopsis</i> spp.
Aspen Trees	<i>Populus</i> spp.
Aster	<i>Aster</i> spp.
Aucuba, Japanese	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Azalea, Glacier	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Azaleas	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Balsam	<i>Impatiens</i> spp.
Barberry	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
Begonia (Except Rieger Begonia)	<i>Begonia</i> spp.
Birch, River	<i>Betula nigra</i>
Black-Eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>
Blanket Flower	<i>Gaillardia</i> spp.
Bougainvillea	<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.
Boxwood	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
Buddleia	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>
Bugle	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Bugleweed	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Burning Bush	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>
Butterfly Bush	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>
Cactus, Holiday	<i>Schlumbergera</i>
Caladium	<i>Caladium</i> spp.
Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i>
Carnation	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>

Ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Cedar, Atlas	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>
Cedar, Red	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Cedar, Western Red	<i>Thuja plicata</i>
Cedar, White	<i>Cedrus</i> spp.
Cherry	<i>Prunus pumila</i>
Christmas Tree	See Fraser fir, Scotch pine, and Douglas fir
Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.
Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla</i> spp.
Clethra	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>
Coleus	<i>Plectranthus</i> spp.
Cotoneaster, Creeping	<i>Cotoneaster adpressus</i>
Cotoneaster, Variegated Rockspray	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>
Crabapple (See <b>TABLE 4</b> For Variety List)	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Cranesbill	<i>Geranium</i> spp.
Crapemyrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Cyclamen	<i>Cyclamen</i> spp.
Cyperus	<i>Cyperus</i> spp.
Cypress, Sawara	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>
Daisy, Transvaal	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>
Dogwood	<i>Cornus</i> spp.
Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Dogwood, Pink	<i>Cornus</i> spp.
Dumb-Cane	<i>Dieffenbachia</i> spp.
Euonymus, Dwarf Winged	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>
Euonymus, Evergreen	<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>
Evergreen, Chinese	<i>Aglaonema</i> spp.
Fatsia, Japanese	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>
Fig	<i>Ficus</i> spp.
Fir, Douglas	<i>Pseudotsuga</i> spp.
Fir, Fraser	<i>Abies fraseri</i>
Fir, Noble	<i>Abies procera</i>
Floss-Flower	<i>Ageratum</i> spp.
Forsythia	<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis</i> spp.
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
Geranium	<i>Pelargonium</i> spp.
Grass	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>
Grass, Dwarf Pampas	<i>Phalaris</i> spp.
Grass, Pampas	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
Hawthorn, Indian	<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>
Heather	<i>Erica darleyensis</i>
Hemlock	<i>Tsuga</i> spp.
Hemlock, Western	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex</i> spp.
Hosta	<i>Hosta</i> spp.
House-Leek	<i>Sempervivum</i> spp.
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea</i> spp.
Hydrangea, French	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>
Impatiens <sup>1</sup>	<i>Impatiens</i> spp. <sup>1</sup>
Iris (Bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	<i>Iris xiphium</i>
Iris, African	<i>Dietes iridioides</i>
Iris, Butterfly	<i>Dietes iridioides</i>
Ivy, Algerian	<i>Hedera algeriensis</i>
Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Ivy, Swedish	<i>Plectranthus</i> spp.
Juniper	<i>Juniperus procumbens</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.
Larkspur	<i>Delphinium</i> spp.
Laurel	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>
Laurel, Australian	<i>Pittosporum</i> spp.
Laurel, Japanese	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>

Lilac, California	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Lilac, Wild	<i>Ceanothus sanguineus</i>
Lily, Asiatic	<i>Lilium</i> spp.
Lily, Peace	<i>Spathiphyllum floribundum</i>
Lily-Turf	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Live-Forever	<i>Sempervivum</i> spp.
Magnolia	<i>Magnolia</i> spp.
Magnolia, Saucer	<i>Magnolia soulangeana</i>
Magnolia, Southern	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Maple, Japanese	<i>Acer palmatum</i>
Maple Sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
Marigold	<i>Tagetes</i> spp.
Mock-Orange	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Mugwort	<i>Artemisia</i> spp.
Oak, Red	<i>Quercus falcata</i>
Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Orpine	<i>Sedum</i> spp.
Palm, Date	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>
Palm, Parlor	<i>Chamaedorea elegans</i>
Palm, Queen	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>
Palm, Roebelin's	<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>
Palm, Sago	<i>Caryota urens</i>
Pansy <sup>1</sup>	<i>Viola</i> spp. <sup>1</sup>
Paper Plant	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>
Pear Bradford's	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>
Periwinkle	<i>Vinca</i> spp.
Petunia	<i>Petunia</i> spp.
Philodendron	<i>Philodendron</i> spp.
Phlox	<i>Phlox</i> spp.
Photinia, Red-Tip	<i>Photinia glabra</i>
Pine	<i>Pinus</i> spp.
Pine, Black	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
Pine, Eastern White	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Pine, Muhgo	<i>Pinus muhgo</i>
Pine Scotch	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Pink	<i>Dianthus</i> spp.
Plum, Flowering	<i>Prunus</i> spp.
Plum, Purple-Leaf	<i>Prunus</i> spp.
Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.
Poplar	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>
Pothos	<i>Epipremnum</i> spp.
Primrose	<i>Primula</i> spp.
Pussy's-Foot	<i>Ageratum</i> spp.
Redbud, Western	<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Ribbon-Grass	<i>Setaria</i> spp.
Rose Of Sharon	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>
Rose	<i>Rosa</i> spp.
Rose-Bay	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Rosemary (Prostrate)	<i>Rosmarinus</i> spp.
Rubber-Plant, Baby	<i>Peperomia</i> spp.
Rubber Tree	<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>
Sage	<i>Salvia</i> spp.
Sagebrush	<i>Artemisia</i> spp.
Snap-Dragon	<i>Antirrhinum</i> spp.
Snowball	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Spirea	<i>Spiraea bumalda</i>
Spirea	<i>Spiraea japonica</i>
Spruce, Blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>
Spruce, Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>
Spruce, White	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Starwort	<i>Aster</i> spp.
Stoncrop	<i>Sedum</i> spp.
Sweet Alyssum	<i>Lobularia maritima</i>
Thymes Creeping	<i>Thymus serpyllum</i>

Umbrella-Tree	<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>
Verbena	<i>Verbena</i> spp.
Vervain	<i>Verbena</i> spp.
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum</i> spp.
Vinca	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>
White Alder	<i>Clethra</i> spp.
Weigela, Pink	<i>Weigela Florida</i>
Willow, Virginia	<i>Itea virginica</i>
Winterberry	<i>Ilex</i> spp.
Yew, Spreading	<i>Taxus baccata</i>
Yucca	<i>Yucca</i> spp.
Zebra-Plant	<i>Aphelandra</i> spp.
Zinnia	<i>Zinnia</i> spp.

<sup>1</sup>**DO NOT** Exceed 3.85 fl. oz./100 gallons on these species.

**TABLE 4 – Tolerant Varieties of Crabapple Species (Genus *Malus*) Tolerant Varieties of *Malus***

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

**TABLE 5 – Intolerant Plants (DO NOT apply A-Zox 25SC to these species or varieties)**

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>
Crabapple - Flame variety	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Crabapple - Brandywine variety	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Crabapple - Novamac variety	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Cherry, Flowering - Yoshino variety	<i>Prunus yedoensis</i>
Leatherleaf Fern and Other Ferns for cut foliage	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i> and other species for cut foliage
Privet	<i>Ligustrum</i> spp.

#### CONIFERS AND COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION ROSES

**A-Zox 25SC** controls certain diseases on conifers in production (indoor and outdoor) and landscape situations. Please see the Ornamental Section above for more detailed directions for use in landscape situations.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate	Application Instructions
Conifers	Diplodia tip blight ( <i>Diplodia pinea</i> )  Lophodermium Needlecast ( <i>Lophodermium pinastri</i> )  Swiss Needlecast ( <i>Phaeocryptopus gaeumannii</i> )	6.1 – 15.3 fl. oz./A (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A)	<b>Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:</b> Integrate <b>A-Zox 25SC</b> into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance and removal of plant debris in which inoculum may overwinter.  <b>Resistance Management:</b> <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than four sequential applications of <b>A-Zox 25SC</b> before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. <b>DO NOT</b> make more than eight applications of <b>A-Zox 25SC</b> per acre per year.  <b>Application Directions:</b> Begin <b>A-Zox 25SC</b> applications prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at 7- to 21-day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Make applications by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.

Roses (Commercial Rose Production)	Downy Mildew ( <i>Peronospora sparsa</i> )	3.0 – 15.3 fl. oz./A (0.05 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A)	<p><b>Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:</b> Integrate <b>A-Zox 25SC</b> into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management and proper timing and placement of irrigation.</p> <p><b>Resistance Management:</b> <b>DO NOT</b> make more than four sequential applications of <b>A-Zox 25SC</b> before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. <b>DO NOT</b> make more than eight applications per acre per year.</p>
	Powdery Mildew ( <i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i> )		
	Rust ( <i>Phragmidium mucronatum</i> , <i>P. tuberculatum</i> , and other <i>Phragmidium</i> spp.)		
	Septoria Leaf Spot ( <i>Septoria rosea</i> )		<p><b>Application Directions:</b> Begin <b>A-Zox 25SC</b> application prior to disease development and continue throughout the year on 7- to 21-day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Make applications by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p> <p><b>Plant Safety:</b> <b>A-Zox 25SC</b> is safe when applied to roses. However, all varieties of roses have not been evaluated for safety. Small scale variety safety testing must be conducted to ensure plant safety prior to large scale application, in addition, <b>DO NOT</b> tank mix <b>A-Zox 25SC</b> with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizer, etc. unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to roses.</p>
	Alternaria Leaf Spot ( <i>Alternaria alternata</i> )		
<p><b>Specific Use Restriction:</b> <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 123 fluid ounces of product per acre per year (2.0 lbs. a.i./A).</p>			

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

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

### Container Handling:

**[Nonrefillable Container (five gallons or less):]** Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

**[Nonrefillable Container (greater than five gallons):]** Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. 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.

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

## CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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