OSO® 5%SC Fungicide

For Control of Fungal Diseases of Listed Vegetable and Fruit Crops

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
Polyoxin D zinc salt ................................................................. 5.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: ........................................................... 95.0%

TOTAL: .................................................................................. 100.0%

Contains 7.03 ounces of active ingredient per gallon.

HOT LINE NUMBER: 1-800-255-3924

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See attached booklet for additional Precautionary Statements,
First Aid Statements, Directions for Use, and Storage and Disposal Statements.

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS
Caution. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Wear thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

FIRST AID

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:
• Take off contaminated clothing.
• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF IN EYES:
• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.
• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF SWALLOWED:
• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.
• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.
• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

HOTLINE NUMBER: 1-800-255-3924

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

All mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:
• Long-sleeved shirt and long pants;
• Socks;
• Shoes; and
• Chemical-resistant gloves.

Follow manufacturer’s instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no instructions are available, use detergent and hot water for washables. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides, the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:
• Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticides get 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

For terrestrial use. This pesticide is moderately toxic to aquatic invertebrates and fish. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate. Do not allow runoff into lakes, streams, ponds or public waterways. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Observe the most restrictive labeling limitations and precautions of all products used in mixtures.

GENERAL INFORMATION

OSO® 5%SC can be applied as a preventative or curative treatment in conjunction with good management practices.

Preharvest Interval (PHI) = 0 days. OSO® 5%SC is exempt from the requirement for residue tolerance and therefore can be applied up to and including the day of harvest.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

This product contains a Group 19 fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to this product and other Group 19 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 should be followed. To delay fungicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:
• Rotate the use of this product or other Group 19 fungicides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens. Avoid application of more than the specified maximum number of applications and 2 consecutive sprays of this product or other fungicides in the same group in a season.
• 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 pest or field symptoms and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.
• For further information or to report suspected resistance contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE
IT IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW TO USE THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER INCONSISTENT WITH ITS LABELING.

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Overwintered handlers may be in the area during application.

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 greenhouse growers and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions permitted to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted entry intervals. 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 unless wearing appropriate PPE.

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, socks, shoes, and chemical-resistant gloves.

MIXING AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
OSO® 5%SC may be applied by ground spray equipment, as a soil drench, or by chemigation through sprinklers or drip irrigation. See the table below for information on application methods and timing for specific crops and diseases.

For spray application, mix OSO® 5%SC in water and apply as a spray to foliage, fruit, or other parts of the plant as ground thorough. For optimum control ofL. maculans and L. oryzae, apply in sufficient volume of water to provide thorough coverage with minimal run-off.

See “Chemigation Instructions” below for information about applying OSO® 5%SC through irrigation systems.

Rates for banded (in-furrow) application: Find desired application rate in the left column. Read across the line to the correct row spacing indicated at the top to find the number of fluid ounces per 1000 row feet that will provide the desired application rate per acre.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fluid oz. per acre</th>
<th>Fluid ounces per 1000 row feet</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.50</td>
<td>0.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.00</td>
<td>0.30</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS
GENERAL INFORMATION
• Apply this product only through pressurized irrigation systems such as sprinkler irrigation including center pivot, lateral move, end low, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move; or drip (trickle) irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
• Crop injury or lack of effectiveness can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
• If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.
• Do not connect any water system including center pivot systems used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
• A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
• 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 residents at least 60 days of the year.
• Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, back flow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, 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.
• The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection.
• The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
• The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
• 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.
• The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the 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.

DRIP (TRICKLE) AND MICRO-IRRIGATION CHEMIGATION:
• The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back flow.
• The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
• The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the 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.
• Dilute the product in water following the label mixing directions. It may be premixed in a supply tank with water, fertilizer or other appropriate tank-mixed agricultural chemicals. Agitation is necessary. Apply to moderately moist soils. Use volumes that thoroughly wet the soil but that do not cause significant runoff or excessive drip from pots. Application should be continuous in sufficient water to apply the recommended rate evenly to the entire treated area.
• Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
## CROPS, DISEASES AND APPLICATION RATES

### CROP GROUP 1: ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLES:

#### Carrots and Parsnips

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISEASES/PATHOGENS</th>
<th>RATES</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Alternaria</em> leaf blight (Alternaria dauci)</td>
<td>6.5-13.0 fl. oz./acre (0.36-0.72 oz. a.i./acre)</td>
<td>Begin applications soon after plant emergence and repeat on 7-14 day interval as long as conditions favor disease development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cercospora</em> leaf blight (Cercospora carotaefaciens)</td>
<td>Do not apply more than 4.3 oz a.i./acre/season (6 appl. at max. rate).</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Botrytis</em> blight (Botrytis cinerea)</td>
<td>6.5-13.0 fl. oz./acre (0.36-0.72 oz. a.i./acre)</td>
<td>Apply as foliar spray every 7-10 days beginning within 2 weeks after plant emergence, prior to disease development (consult local extension service for advice on timing against these diseases). Continue throughout the season as needed to maintain control.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A rate of 6.5 fl. oz./acre may be used for preventative applications before onset of visible disease, in periods of low disease pressure, or in a tank mix with other fungicides for resistance management. Otherwise, use a rate of 13.0 fl. oz./acre.

### CROP GROUP 1: ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLES:

#### Ginseng

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<tr>
<td><em>Alternaria</em> leaf blight and Purple blotch (Alternaria spp.)</td>
<td>6.5-13.0 fl. oz./acre (0.36-0.72 oz. a.i./acre)</td>
<td>Apply as foliar preventive spray (ground, or through overhead sprinklers) before disease onset and continue at 7-14 day intervals as needed to maintain control. Coverage may be enhanced by use of a spray adjuvant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Botrytis</em> leaf blight / Leaf spot / Neck rot (Botrytis spp.)</td>
<td>Do not apply more than 4.3 oz a.i./acre/season (6 appl. at max. rate).</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Downy mildew</em> (Peronospora spp.)*</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Rust</em> (Puccinia ali or Puccinia porphyria)</td>
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A rate of 6.5 fl. oz./acre may be used for preventative applications before onset of visible disease, in periods of low disease pressure, or in a tank mix with other fungicides for resistance management. Otherwise, use a rate of 13.0 fl. oz./acre.

### CROP GROUP 1: ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLES:

#### Potatoes

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<tr>
<td><em>Black scurf</em> (Rhizoctonia solani)</td>
<td>6.5-13.0 fl. oz./acre (0.36-0.72 oz. a.i./acre)</td>
<td>Apply as banded spray in-furrow at planting, either just before placement of seed pieces or over seed pieces before covering with soil. See additional instructions under <strong>BANDED (IN-FURROW) APPLICATION</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Early blight</em> (Alternaria solani)</td>
<td>Do not apply more than 4.3 oz a.i./acre/season (6 appl. at max. rate).</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Late blight</em> (Phytophthora infestans)*</td>
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### CROP GROUP 2: BULB VEGETABLES:

#### Chive, Daylily, Elegans hosta, Fritillaria, Garlic, Kurat, Lady's leek, Leek, Lily, Onion, Shallot, Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

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<tr>
<td><em>Alternaria</em> leaf spot (Alternaria spp.)</td>
<td>6.5-13.0 fl. oz./acre (0.36-0.72 oz. a.i./acre)</td>
<td>Apply as foliar preventive spray (ground, or through overhead sprinklers) before disease onset and continue at 7-14 day intervals as needed to maintain control. Coverage may be enhanced by use of a spray adjuvant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Downy mildew</em> (Peronospora spp.)*</td>
<td>Do not apply more than 4.3 oz a.i./acre/season (6 appl. at max. rate).</td>
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<td><em>Rust</em> (Puccinia ali or Puccinia porhyria)</td>
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### CROP GROUP 4: LEAFY VEGETABLES (EXCEPT BRASSICA VEGETABLES):

#### Amaranth, Arugula (garden rocket), Asparagus chicory, Beet greens (spinach beet), Borage, Catalogna, Celery, Chard, Chaya, Chicory, Colocasia, Corn salad (mâche), Dandelion, Endive, Escarole, Fenugreek, Garden cress, Ground-elder, Kailan, Lettuce (Head, Leaf, Iceberg, Romaine), Mizuna, Purslane, Radichetta, Radicchio, Sorrel, Spinach, Spinach beet (beet greens), Swing greens (Spring mix), Stinging nettle, Tatsoi, Tropaeolum, Turnip greens, Watercress (Nasturtium), Water spinach (ong choi), Yarrow

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<tr>
<td><em>Alternaria</em> leaf spot (Alternaria spp.)</td>
<td>6.5-13.0 fl. oz./acre (0.36-0.72 oz. a.i./acre)</td>
<td>Begin applications soon after plant emergence or transplanting and repeat on 7-14 day interval as long as conditions favor disease development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Downy mildew</em> (Golovinomyces (Erysiphe) cichoracearum)</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>White rust</em> (Albugo occidentalis)</td>
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A rate of 6.5 fl. oz./acre may be used for preventative applications before onset of visible disease, in periods of low disease pressure, or in a tank mix with other fungicides for resistance management. Otherwise, use a rate of 13.0 fl. oz./acre.

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- Do not apply more than 4.3 oz a.i./acre/season (6 appl. at max. rate).
- Apply as foliar spray in sufficient water to achieve thorough coverage of all above-ground plant parts.
- May be applied through overhead sprinkler irrigation. See "Chemigation Instructions" for additional information.
- A rate of 6.5 fl. oz./acre may be used for preventative applications before onset of visible disease, in periods of low disease pressure, or in a tank mix with other fungicides for resistance management. Otherwise, use a rate of 13.0 fl. oz./acre.
- May also be applied through overhead sprinkler irrigation. See "Chemigation Instructions" for additional information.
- A rate of 6.5 fl. oz./acre may be used for preventative applications before onset of visible disease, in periods of low disease pressure, or in a tank mix with other fungicides for resistance management. Otherwise, use a rate of 13.0 fl. oz./acre.
### CROP GROUP 5: BRASSICA (COLE) LEAFY VEGETABLES:

Broccoli, Broccoli raab, Brussels sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese broccoli, Chinese cabbage (Bok choi, Napa, Gai choy), Cauliflower, Cavalo branco, Collards, Kale, Kohlrabi, Mizuna, Mustard greens, Mustard spinach, Rape greens

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<tr>
<td>Alternaria leaf spot (Alternaria spp.)</td>
<td>6.5-13.0 fl. oz./acre (0.36-0.72 oz. a.i./acre)</td>
<td>Do not apply more than 4.3 oz a.i./season (6 appl. at max. rate). Apply as a foliar spray in sufficient water to attain thorough coverage. Use of an adjuvant may enhance spray coverage, especially of waxy leaves. Begin preventive sprays when conditions favor disease development, and continue on a 7-14 day spray interval as needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bottom rot (Rhizoctonia solani)</td>
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A rate of 6.5 fl. oz./acre may be used for preventative applications before onset of visible disease, in periods of low disease pressure, or in a tank mix with other fungicides for resistance management. Otherwise, use a rate of 13.0 fl. oz./acre.

### CROP GROUP 6: LEGUME VEGETABLES (SUCCULENT OR DRIED):

Bean (Lupinus spp.), 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, Catjang, Chinese longbean, Cowpea, Crowder pea, Moth bean, Mung bean, Southern pea, Urd bean, Yardlong bean, Broad bean (Fava bean), Chickpea (Garbanzo bean), Guaj, Jackbean, Lablab bean (hyacinth bean), Lentil, Pea (Pisum spp., including Dwarf pea, Edible pod pea, English pea, Field pea, Garden pea, Green pea, Snow pea, Sugar snap pea), Pigeon pea, Soybean, Sward bean

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asian Soybean Rust (Phakopsora pachyrhizi)</td>
<td>6.5-13.0 fl. oz./acre (0.36-0.72 oz. a.i./acre)</td>
<td>Do not apply more than 4.3 oz a.i./season (6 appl. at max. rate). Begin applications at first sign of disease symptoms and repeat on 7-14 day interval as long as conditions favor disease development. Apply as a foliar spray in sufficient water to achieve thorough coverage of all above-ground plant parts. May also be applied through overhead sprinkler irrigation. See “Chemigation Instructions” for additional information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Powdery mildew (Erysiphe pisi)</td>
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### CROP GROUP 8: FRUITING VEGETABLES:

Eggplant, Groundcherry, Peppers (all types), Tomatillo, Tomatoes (all types)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anthracnose (Colletotrichum spp.)*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Early blight (Alternaria solani)</td>
<td>6.5-13.0 fl. oz./acre (0.36-0.72 oz. a.i./acre)</td>
<td>Do not apply more than 4.3 oz a.i./season (6 appl. at max. rate). Apply as a preventative foliar spray when conditions favor disease development. Repeat application at 7-14 day intervals as needed during infection periods. Mix in sufficient water to attain thorough coverage of foliage and fruit (if present). See additional instructions under BANDED (IN-FURROW) APPLICATION. Can also be applied through surface (not buried) drip or overhead sprinkler irrigation. See “Chemigation Instructions” for additional information. Make subsequent applications at 7-14 day intervals either through surface drip or overhead sprinkler irrigation, or as a spray/drench directed at the base of each plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray mold/Botrytis rot (Botrytis cinerea)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Late blight* (Phytophthora infestans)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leaf mold (Fulvia (Cladosporum) fulvum, also known as Passalora fulva)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Powdery mildew (Leveillula, Oidopsis, Erysiphe, and Sphaerotheca spp.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Target spot (Corynespora cassiicola)*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southern blight (Sclerotium rotisii)*</td>
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</tbody>
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* Suppression only.

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**DISEASES/PATHOGENS** | **RATES** | **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**
--- | --- | ---
**CROP GROUP 9: CUCURBIT VEGETABLES:**
- **Anthracnose** (Colletotrichum orbiculare)  
  (Alternaria alternata)
- **Gray mold** (Botrytis cinerea)  
  (Phytophthora citrophthora, Phomopsis spp.)
- **Gummy stem blight** (Corynespora cassiicola)  
  (Target leaf spot / Corynespora blight)
- **Southern blight** (Sclerotium rolfsii)  
  (Sclerotium rolfsii)

**DISEASES/PATHOGENS** | **RATES** | **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**
--- | --- | ---
- **Botrytis rot** (Botrytis cinerea)  
  (Botrytis cinerea)
- **Septoria spot** (Septoria citri)  
  (Septoria citri)

A rate of 6.5 fl. oz./acre may be used for preventative applications before onset of visible disease, in periods of low disease pressure, or in a tank mix with other fungicides for resistance management. Otherwise, use a rate of 13.0 fl. oz./acre.

**CROP GROUP 10: CITRUS FRUITS:**
- **Calamondin, Citron, Citrus hybrids (Chironja, Tangelo, Tangor), Clementine, Grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Mandarin (tangerine), Orange, Pummelo, Sutsuma mandarin**

**DISEASES/PATHOGENS** | **RATES** | **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**
--- | --- | ---
- **Alternaria leaf spot** (Alternaria alternata)  
  (Alternaria alternata)
- **Powdery mildew** (Botrytis cinerea, Phyllosticta malorum)
- **Scab** (Venturia spp.)*  
  (Venturia spp.)*

A rate of 6.5 fl. oz./acre may be used for preventative applications before onset of visible disease, in periods of low disease pressure, or in a tank mix with other fungicides for resistance management. Otherwise, use a rate of 13.0 fl. oz./acre.

**CROP GROUP 11: POME FRUITS:**
- **Apple, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Pear, Quince**

**DISEASES/PATHOGENS** | **RATES** | **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**
--- | --- | ---
- **Alternaria leaf spot** (Alternaria alternata)  
  (Alternaria alternata)
- **Powdery mildew** (Botrytis cinerea, Phyllosticta malorum)
- **Scab** (Venturia spp.)*  
  (Venturia spp.)*

A rate of 6.5 fl. oz./acre may be used for preventative applications before onset of visible disease, in periods of low disease pressure, or in a tank mix with other fungicides for resistance management. Otherwise, use a rate of 13.0 fl. oz./acre.
### CROP GROUP 12: STONE FRUITS:

**Apricot (including Japanese), Capulin, Cherry (including Black, Nanking, Sweet, Tart), Jujube (Chinese), Nectarine, Peach, Plum (including American, Beach, Canada, Cherry, Chickasaw, Damson, Japanese, Klamath, Prune), Plumcot, Sloe, Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.**

#### DISEASES/PATHOGENS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease/Pathogen</th>
<th>Rates</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Botrytis blossom blight</strong>&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt; (Botrytis cinerea)</td>
<td><strong>6.5-13.0 fl. oz./acre</strong> <em>(0.36-0.72 oz. a.i./acre)</em></td>
<td>Apply as foliar spray in sufficient water to attain thorough coverage of foliage and fruit. For Botrytis blossom blight control, apply at full bloom if wet weather occurs during bloom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Leaf curl</strong> (Taphrina deformans)*</td>
<td><strong>6.5-13.0 fl. oz./acre</strong> <em>(0.36-0.72 oz. a.i./acre)</em></td>
<td>For Leaf curl suppression, apply preventatively at bud swell. Repeat on 14-28 day intervals as needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monilinia brown rot blossom blight</strong>&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt; (Monilinia sp.)</td>
<td><strong>6.5-13.0 fl. oz./acre</strong> <em>(0.36-0.72 oz. a.i./acre)</em></td>
<td>Do not apply more than 4.3 oz a.i./acre/season <em>(6 appl. at max. rate).</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Powdery mildew</strong>&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt; (Podosphaera sp., Sphaerotheca pannosa)</td>
<td><strong>6.5-13.0 fl. oz./acre</strong> <em>(0.36-0.72 oz. a.i./acre)</em></td>
<td>Scab (Cladosporium carpophilum)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yellow rust</strong> (Phragmidium rubi-idaei)*</td>
<td><strong>6.5-13.0 fl. oz./acre</strong> <em>(0.36-0.72 oz. a.i./acre)</em></td>
<td>Do not apply more than 4.3 oz a.i./acre/season <em>(6 appl. at max. rate).</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>1</sup> Suppression only.

A rate of 6.5 fl. oz./acre may be used for preventative applications before onset of visible disease, in periods of low disease pressure, or in a tank mix with other fungicides for resistance management. Otherwise, use a rate of 13.0 fl. oz./acre.

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### CROP GROUP 13-07: BERRIES AND SMALL FRUITS:

**Excluding Blueberry (highbush and lowbush), Cranberry, Grape, and Strawberry**

Amur river grape, Aronia berry, Bayberry, Bearberry, Bilberry, Blackberry (including Andean blackberry, arctic blackberry, bingleberry, black satin berry, boysenberry, brombeere, California blackberry, Chesterberry, Cherokee blackberry, Cheyenne blackberry, common blackberry, coryberry, darrowberry, dewberry, Dirksen thornless berry, evergreen blackberry, Himalayaberry, hubberry, lavacaberry, legaberry, lawberry, Lucretiaberry, mammoth blackberry, marionberry, mora, mures deronce, nectarberry, Northern dewberry, Orgeon evergreen berry, phenominalberry, rangeberry, ravenberry, rosberry, Shawnee blackberry, Southern dewberry, tayberry, youngberry, zarramora, and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these); Buffalo currant, Buffaloberry, Che, Chilean guava, Chokecherry, Cloudberry (black), Cottonball (black), Cottonball (red), Elderberry, European barberry, Gooseberry, Honeysuckle (edible), Huckleberry, Jostaberry, Juneberry (Saskatoon berry), Kiwifruit (tuzzy), Kiwirruit (hardy), Lingonberry, Maypop, Mountain pepper berries, Mulberry, Muntries, Native currant, Partridgeberry, Phalsa, Pincherry, Raspberry (black and red), Riberry, Salal, Schisandra berry, Sea buckthorn, Serviceberry, Wild raspberry, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

**SEE SEPARATE TABLES FOR BLUEBERRIES, CRANBERRIES, GRAPES, AND STRAWBERRIES.**

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### CROP GROUP 13-07: BERRIES AND SMALL FRUITS:

**Blueberries, highbush and lowbush**

**Cranberries**

**Cottonball** (Monilia oxyccoi)<sup>1</sup>

**Cranberry Fruit Rot Complex** (Alantaphomopsis sp., Botrytis cinerea, Colletotrichum acutatum, Colletotrichum gloeosporioides, Coloplosma empetri, Fusiformium putresciens, Glomerella cingulata*, Phomopsis vaccini,* Physalospora vaccini, Phylosticta vaccini)<sup>1</sup>

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A rate of 6.5 fl. oz./acre may be used for preventative applications before onset of visible disease, in periods of low disease pressure, or in a tank mix with other fungicides for resistance management. Otherwise, use a rate of 13.0 fl. oz./acre.
### CROP GROUP 13-07: BERRIES AND SMALL FRUITS:

####GRAPESES:
- For pre-harvest use on all grapes:

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<tr>
<td>Phomopsis fruit rot (Phomopsis viticola)</td>
<td>6.5-13.0 fl. oz./acre (0.36-0.72 oz. a.i./acre)</td>
<td>Do not apply more than 4.3 oz a.i./acre/season (6 appl. at max. rate). For <strong>Black rot</strong> suppression, begin as a preventative spray when shoots are 3-5 inches long. Repeat every 7-14 days as needed to maintain control. For <strong>Downy mildew and Phomopsis fruit rot</strong>, begin as a preventative spray when shoots are 3-5 inches long. Repeat every 7-14 days as needed to maintain control. For <strong>Gray mold/Bunch rot</strong>, begin application at early bloom. Apply a maximum of 6 applications per season at a minimum of 7-day intervals. For optimal control, include application at vernalization as one of the 6 applications. For <strong>Powdery mildew</strong>, begin as a preventative spray and repeat every 14 days as needed to maintain control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powdery mildew (Erysiphe (Uncinula necator)</td>
<td>6.5-13.0 fl. oz./acre (0.36-0.72 oz. a.i./acre)</td>
<td>Do not apply more than 4.3 oz a.i./acre/season (6 appl. at max. rate). For <strong>Black rot</strong> suppression, begin as a preventative spray when shoots are 3-5 inches long. Repeat every 7-14 days as needed to maintain control. For <strong>Downy mildew and Phomopsis fruit rot</strong>, begin as a preventative spray when shoots are 3-5 inches long. Repeat every 7-14 days as needed to maintain control. For <strong>Gray mold/Bunch rot</strong>, begin application at early bloom. Apply a maximum of 6 applications per season at a minimum of 7-day intervals. For optimal control, include application at vernalization as one of the 6 applications. For <strong>Powdery mildew</strong>, begin as a preventative spray and repeat every 14 days as needed to maintain control.</td>
</tr>
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**A rate of 0.36-0.72 fl. oz./acre may be used for preventative applications before onset of visible disease, in periods of low disease pressure, or in a tank mix with other fungicides for resistance management. Otherwise, use a rate of 13.0 fl. oz./acre.**

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<tr>
<td>Alternaria leaf spot and fruit rot (Alternaria spp.)</td>
<td>6.5-13.0 fl. oz./acre (0.36-0.72 oz. a.i./acre)</td>
<td>Do not apply more than 4.3 oz a.i./acre/season (6 appl. at max. rate). For <strong>Alternaria, Anthracnose fruit rot, Common leaf spot, Gray mold, Leather rot, Powdery mildew, Rhizopus soft rot</strong>, begin as a preventative application and continue on a 7-14 day interval as needed to maintain control. For <strong>control of fruit diseases</strong>, begin applications at flowering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antirrhinum leaf spot (Colletotrichum acutatum, C. dematium)</td>
<td>6.5-13.0 fl. oz./acre (0.36-0.72 oz. a.i./acre)</td>
<td>Do not apply more than 4.3 oz a.i./acre/season (6 appl. at max. rate). For <strong>Alternaria, Anthracnose fruit rot, Common leaf spot, Gray mold, Leather rot, Powdery mildew, Rhizopus soft rot</strong>, begin as a preventative application and continue on a 7-14 day interval as needed to maintain control. For <strong>control of fruit diseases</strong>, begin applications at flowering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common leaf spot (Mycosphaerella fragariae)</td>
<td>6.5-13.0 fl. oz./acre (0.36-0.72 oz. a.i./acre)</td>
<td>Do not apply more than 4.3 oz a.i./acre/season (6 appl. at max. rate). For <strong>Alternaria, Anthracnose fruit rot, Common leaf spot, Gray mold, Leather rot, Powdery mildew, Rhizopus soft rot</strong>, begin as a preventative application and continue on a 7-14 day interval as needed to maintain control. For <strong>control of fruit diseases</strong>, begin applications at flowering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray mold / Fruit rot / Botrytis blight (Botrytis cinerea)</td>
<td>6.5-13.0 fl. oz./acre (0.36-0.72 oz. a.i./acre)</td>
<td>Do not apply more than 4.3 oz a.i./acre/season (6 appl. at max. rate). For <strong>Alternaria, Anthracnose fruit rot, Common leaf spot, Gray mold, Leather rot, Powdery mildew, Rhizopus soft rot</strong>, begin as a preventative application and continue on a 7-14 day interval as needed to maintain control. For <strong>control of fruit diseases</strong>, begin applications at flowering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather rot (Phytophthora cactorum)</td>
<td>6.5-13.0 fl. oz./acre (0.36-0.72 oz. a.i./acre)</td>
<td>Do not apply more than 4.3 oz a.i./acre/season (6 appl. at max. rate). For <strong>Alternaria, Anthracnose fruit rot, Common leaf spot, Gray mold, Leather rot, Powdery mildew, Rhizopus soft rot</strong>, begin as a preventative application and continue on a 7-14 day interval as needed to maintain control. For <strong>control of fruit diseases</strong>, begin applications at flowering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erysiphe spp.)</td>
<td>6.5-13.0 fl. oz./acre (0.36-0.72 oz. a.i./acre)</td>
<td>Do not apply more than 4.3 oz a.i./acre/season (6 appl. at max. rate). For <strong>Alternaria, Anthracnose fruit rot, Common leaf spot, Gray mold, Leather rot, Powdery mildew, Rhizopus soft rot</strong>, begin as a preventative application and continue on a 7-14 day interval as needed to maintain control. For <strong>control of fruit diseases</strong>, begin applications at flowering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhizopus soft rot (Rhizopus sp. and Mucor sp.)</td>
<td>6.5-13.0 fl. oz./acre (0.36-0.72 oz. a.i./acre)</td>
<td>Do not apply more than 4.3 oz a.i./acre/season (6 appl. at max. rate). For <strong>Alternaria, Anthracnose fruit rot, Common leaf spot, Gray mold, Leather rot, Powdery mildew, Rhizopus soft rot</strong>, begin as a preventative application and continue on a 7-14 day interval as needed to maintain control. For <strong>control of fruit diseases</strong>, begin applications at flowering.</td>
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**A rate of 6.5 fl. oz./acre may be used for preventative applications before onset of visible disease, in periods of low disease pressure, or in a tank mix with other fungicides for resistance management. Otherwise, use a rate of 13.0 fl. oz./acre.**

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<tr>
<td>Strawberry (fragaria)</td>
<td>6.5-13.0 fl. oz./acre (0.36-0.72 oz. a.i./acre)</td>
<td>Do not apply more than 4.3 oz a.i./acre/season (6 appl. at max. rate). For <strong>Alternaria, Anthracnose fruit rot, Common leaf spot, Gray mold, Leather rot, Powdery mildew, Rhizopus soft rot</strong>, begin as a preventative application and continue on a 7-14 day interval as needed to maintain control. For <strong>control of fruit diseases</strong>, begin applications at flowering.</td>
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**A rate of 6.5 fl. oz./acre may be used for preventative applications before onset of visible disease, in periods of low disease pressure, or in a tank mix with other fungicides for resistance management. Otherwise, use a rate of 13.0 fl. oz./acre.**

### CROP GROUP 19: HERBS AND SPICES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISEASES/PATHOGENS</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allspice, angelica, anise, anise (star), anatto (seed), balm, basil, borage, burnet, chamomile, caper buds, caraway, caraway (black), Chive, chives (Chinese), cinnamon, clary, clove buds, coriander leaf (cilantro or Chinese parsley), coriander seed (cilantro), costmary, cilantro (leaf), culantro (seed), cumin, curry (leaf), dill (dillweed), dill (seed), fennel (common), fennel, Florence (seed), fenugreek, grains of paradise, horehound, hyssop, juniper berry, lavender, lemongrass, lovage (leaf), lovage (seed), mace, marigold, marjoram, mustard (seed), nasturtium, nutmeg, parsley (dried), pennyroyal, pepper (Black), pepper (White), poppy (seed), rosemary, rue, saffron, sage, Savory (summer and winter), sweet bay, tansy, tarragon, thyme, vanilla, wintergreen, woodruff, and wormwood.</td>
<td>6.5-13.0 fl. oz./acre (0.36-0.72 oz. a.i./acre)</td>
<td>Do not apply more than 4.3 oz a.i./acre/season (6 appl. at max. rate). Begin preventive sprays when conditions favor disease development, and continue on a 7-10 day spray interval as needed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**† Not for use in California.**

- Product may harm herbs and spices, especially new leaves. Do not apply to herbs and spices without prior testing on a small number of plants.
- A rate of 6.5 fl. oz./acre may be used for preventative applications before onset of visible disease, in periods of low disease pressure, or in a tank mix with other fungicides for resistance management. Otherwise, use a rate of 13.0 fl. oz./acre.

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store in dry place away from food or feed.

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

**CONTAINER HANDLING:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty container into application equipment. 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 or reconditioning (if available), or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, if allowed by State and local authorities. If burned, stay out of smoke.

**WARRANTY**

Certis USA LLC warrants that the material contained herein conforms to the description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purpose referred to in the directions for use. Timing and method of application, weather, watering practices, nature of soil, the disease problem, condition of the crop, incompatibility with other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the seller. Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage, or handling of this material not in strict accordance with directions given herein. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, NO OTHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF THE FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY IS MADE.

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