No. _____

In The
Supreme Court of the United States

WILLOWOOD, LLC, WILLOWOOD USA, LLC, WILLOWOOD AZOXYSTROBIN, LLC, WILLOWOOD LIMITED,
Petitioners,

v.

SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, LLC,
Respondent.

On Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit

APPENDIX
VOLUME II OF II

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Counsel for Petitioners *Dated: March 17, 2020*

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H.R. Conf. Rep. No. 576, 100TH Cong., 2ND Sess. 1988, 1988 U.S.C.C.A.N. 1547, 1988 WL 170253, H.R. CONF. REP. 100-576 (Leg.Hist.)

P.L. 100–418, OMNIBUS TRADE AND COMPETITIVENESS ACT OF 1988

DATES OF CONSIDERATION AND PASSAGE

House July 13, 1988

Senate August 3, 1988 Cong. Record Vol. 134 (1988)

RELATED REPORTS

House Report (Ways and Means Committee) No. 100–40(I), Apr. 6, 1987 [To accompany H.R. 3]

House Report (Energy and Commerce Committee) No. 100–40(II), Apr. 6, 1987 [To accompany H.R. 3]

House Report (Foreign Affairs Committee) No. 100–40(III), Apr. 6, 1987 [To accompany H.R. 3]

House Report (Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee) No. 100–40(IV), Apr. 6, 1987 [To accompany H.R. 3]

House Report (Education and Labor Committee) No. 100–40(V), Apr. 6, 1987 [To accompany H.R. 3]

House Report (Agriculture Committee) No. 100–40(VI), Apr. 7, 1987 [To accompany H.R. 3]

No Senate or House Report was submitted with this legislation. A related report is set out.

Much of Public Law 100–418 is derived from H.R. 3, the predecessor bill vetoed by President Reagan on May 24, 1988, primarily because of the inclusion of a subtitle requiring employers to provide employees with notice of plant closings and mass layoffs; that subtitle has been separated from Public Law 100– 418 (see Pub.L. 100–379). The conference report to accompany H.R. 3 is to be

treated as the legislative history to accompany Public Law 100–418 (see section 2 of Public Law 100–418 for applicability and exceptions). The conference report to accompany H.R. 3 (H.R. Rep. No. 100–576, Apr. 20, 1988) is set out.

(CONSULT NOTE FOLLOWING TEXT FOR INFORMATION ABOUT OMITTED MATERIAL. EACH COMMITTEE REPORT IS A SEPARATE DOCUMENT ON WESTLAW.)

HOUSE CONFERENCE REPORT NO. 100–576

April 20, 1988

* * * * *

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The managers on the part of the House and the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3) to enhance the competitiveness of American industry, and for other purposes, submit the following joint statement to the House and the Senate in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

> The Senate amendment struck out all of the House bill after the enacting clause and inserted a substitute text.

The House recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate with an amendment which is a substitute for the House bill and the Senate amendment. The differences between the House bill, the Senate amendment, and the substitute agreed to

in conference are noted below, except for clerical corrections, conforming changes made necessary by agreements reached by the conferees, and minor drafting and clarifying changes.

The conferees agreed to the House and Senate provisions.

2. INFRINGEMENT LIABILITY (SEC. 1403 OF HOUSE BILL; SEC. 3302 OF SENATE AMENDMENT)

Present law

No provision.

House bill

Provides that using, selling or importing a product made in violation of a U.S. process patent is an act of patent-infringement. Limits remedies against mere users or retailers by requiring exhaustion of remedies against importers and non-retailer sellers. Liability is further limited by excluding products which have been materially changed by subsequent processes or if the product is a minor or nonessential component of another product.

Senate bill

Similar to House bill in that it provides that using, selling or importing a product made in violation of a U.S. process patent is an act of patent-infringement. Limits remedies against mere users (for non-commercial use) or retailers by requiring exhaustion of remedies against importers and non-retailer sellers. Liability is further limited by excluding products which have been materially

changed by subsequent processes or if the product is a trivial and nonessential component of another product.

Conference agreement

House recedes to the Senate on both "non-commercial use" and "trivial and" amendments.

As to the former, the House recession implies that exhaustion of other remedies must occur before recourse is made against a non-commercial user.

It should be noted that many of the "products" produced by patented processes are themselves "used" in the manufacture of another product which is introduced into commerce. Consider a process patent held on a method for preparing a plasmid or other vector. The use of the plasmid or vector to insert a new gene into a living cell, instructing the cell to produce an important human protein (such as insulin or interferon) which will then be separated from the fermentation mash, purified, and packaged into single dosage forms, is a commercial use and is ineligible for the limited protection granted to non-commercial uses. The field of biotechnology is particularly susceptible to commercial "users" without sales. For example, a patent may cover a process for producing a microorganism using recombinant DNA technology. The microganism is then used to produce a particular commercial end-product of great value. The bill's provisions limiting remedies against users are not intended to apply to such commercial uses. The Committee believes that without expeditious remedies against use-based infringement, merely stopping non-retail sale of the

microorganism after its entry into the country fails to prevent commercial use of the microorganism.

In the biotechnology field it is well known that all living organisms contain within them particular genetic sequences composed of unique structural characteristics. The patented process may be for the process of preparing a DNA molecule comprising a specific genetic sequence. A foreign manufacturer uses the patented process to prepare the DNA molecule which is the product of the patented process. The foreign manufacturer inserts the DNA molecule into a plasmid or other vector and the plasmid or other vector containing the DNA molecule is, in turn, inserted into a host organism; for example, a bacterium. The plasmid-containing host organism still containing the specific genetic sequence expresses that sequence to produce the desired polypeptide. Even if a different organism was created by this biotech procedure, if it would not have been possible or Requires the Secretary of Transportation to solicit the views of the Department of Commerce and the United States Trade Representative in addition to the Department of State before taking action on a complaint.

Senate amendment

Identical to House bill.

Conference agreement

House bill

4. Present law

Does not require reports to Congressional Committees on actions taken on a complaint.

House bill

Requires the Secretary of Transportation to report within 30 days of taking action on a complaint to the House Committee on Public Works and Transportation and the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation on what actions have been taken.

Senate amendment

Requires the same reports as the House bill, except that the Secretary does not have to report if the complaint is withdrawn before the 30th day.

Conference agreement

House bill

From the Committee on Ways and Means, for consideration of titles I, II, VIII, and XV and sections 704 and 906 of the House bill, and titles I, II, III (except sections 308 and 310), IV (except sections 412 through 415), V through VIII, IX (except sections 963, 967 through 972, 974, 975, and 977) of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

DAN ROSTENKOWSKI,
SAM M. GIBBONS,
THOMAS J. DOWNEY,
DON J. PEASE,
MARTY RUSSO,
FRANK GUARINI,
ROBERT T. MATSUI,
JOHN J. DUNCAN,

BILL ARCHER,
GUY VANDER JAGT,

From the Committee on Ways and Means, for consideration of sections 321, 323, 363, 907 through 909 of the House bill, and title XXXVII and sections 308, 310, 412, 977, 2002, and 3871 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

DAN ROSTENKOWSKI,
SAM M. GIBBONS,
THOMAS J. DOWNEY,
DON J. PEASE,
MARTY RUSSO,
RICHARD T. SCHULZE,

From the Committee on Ways and Means, for consideration of sections 613, 626, 627, 671 through 675, 681, 682, 691, and 692 of the House bill, and sections 974, 975, 2112, 2128, 2171, 2173 through 2175, 2191, 2193, and 2194 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to the conference:

DAN ROSTENKOWSKI,
SAM M. GIBBONS,
DON J. PEASE,
MARTY RUSSO,
ROBERT T. MATSUI,
WM. THOMAS,

From the Committee on Ways and Means, for consideration of sections 605 through 607, 611, and 663 of the House bill, and sections 2113, 2114, and

2136 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

DAN ROSTENKOWSKI,
SAM M. GIBBONS,
ROBERT T. MATSUI,
WM. THOMAS,

From the Committee on Ways and Means, for consideration of title X of the House bill, and section 3911 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

SAM M. GIBBONS,
FRANK GUARINI,

From the Committee on Ways and Means, for consideration of sections 351, 901, and 902 of the House bill, and sections 968 through 972, 1030 through 1033, and 3811 through 3824 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

DAN ROSTENKOWSKI,
SAM M. GIBBONS,
THOMAS J. DOWNEY,
BILL ARCHER,
RICHARD T. SCHULZE,

From the Committee on Agriculture, for consideration of title VI and sections 318 through 321 of the House bill, and title XXI (except sections 2178 through 2180A and 2185 through 2187) and sections 601, 602, 604, 605, 974, 975, and 4706 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

E DE LA GARZA,
GEORGE E. BROWN, Jr.,
LEON E. PANETTA,
DAN GLICKMAN,
CHARLIE STENHOLM,
HAROLD L. VOLKMER,
PAT ROBERTS,
SID MORRISON,
STEVE GUNDERSON,
FRED GRANDY,

From the Committee on Agriculture, for consideration of section 308 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

E DE LA GARZA,
GEORGE E. BROWN, Jr.,
DAN GLICKMAN,
PAT ROBERTS,
SID MORRISON,

From the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, for consideration of section 126 (insofar as it would add new sections 311(g)(1) and (2) to the Trade Act of 1974), sections 401 through 427, and 431 through 452 of the House bill, and titles XIII and XVII and sections 108, 2008, 2012, and 2178 through 2180A of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN,
WALTER E. FAUNTROY,

ROBERT GARCIA,
JOHN J. LAFALCE
CHARLES E. SCHUMER,
BRUCE A. MORRISON,
DOUG BEREUTER,

From the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, for consideration of section 322 of the House bill, and section 1106 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN,
MARY ROSE OAKAR,
ROBERT GARICA,
BRUCE VENTO,
CHARLES E. SCHUMER,
BRUCE A. MORRISON,
DOUG BEREUTER,

From the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, from consideration of sections 341 and 344 of the House bill, and modifications committed to conference:

WALTER E. FAUNTROY,
MARY ROSE OAKAR,
ROBERT GARCIA,
JOHN J. LAFALCE,
CHARLES E. SCHUMER,
BRUCE A. MORRISON
DOUG BEREUTER,

From the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, for consideration of section 428 of the House bill, and section 1506 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN,
MARY ROSE OAKAR,
BRUCE VENTO,
DOUG BARNARD, Jr.,
CHARLES E. SCHUMER,
BRUCE A. MORRISON,
DOUG BEREUTER,

From the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, for consideration of sections 461 through 471 of the House bill, and sections 3801 through 3809 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN,
WALTER E. FAUNTROY,
ROBERT GARCIA,
MARY ROSE OAKAR,
JOHN J. LAFALCE,
BRUCE F. VENTO,

From the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, for consideration of sections 476 and 477 of the House bill, and sections 1101 through 1103 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN,
WALTER E. FAUNTROY,

MARY ROSE OAKAR,
ROBERT GARCIA,
JOHN J. LAFALCE,
BRUCE VENTO,
DOUG BEREUTER,
TOBY ROTH,

From the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, for consideration of sections 907 of the House bill, and modifications committed to conference:

FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN,
WALTER E. FAUNTROY,
MARY ROSE OAKAR,
ROBERT GARCIA,
BRUCE VENTO,
CHARLES E. SCHUMER,
DOUG BEREUTER,

From the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, for consideration of section 911 of the House bill, and modifications committed to conference:

FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN,
MARY ROSE OAKAR,
JOHN J. LAFALCE,
BRUCE VENTO,
CHARLES E. SCHUMER,
BRUCE A. MORRISON,
DOUG BEREUTER,

From the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, for consideration of section 959 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN,
WALTER E. FAUNTROY,
MARY ROSE OAKAR,
ROBERT GARCIA,
JOHN J. LAFALCE,
CHARLES E. SCHUMER,
DOUG BEREUTER,

From the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, for consideration of sections 1026 and 1027 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN,
MARY ROSE OAKAR,
JOHN J. LAFALCE,
BRUCE VENTO,
CHARLES E. SCHUMER,
BRUCE A. MORRISON,
DOUG BEREUTER,
TOBY ROTH,

From the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, for consideration of sections 1501 through 1504 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN,
MARY ROSE OAKAR,

BRUCE VENTO,
DOUG BARNARD, Jr.,
CHARLES E. SCHUMER,
BRUCE A. MORRISON,
DOUG BEREUTER,

From the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, for consideration of section 1805 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN,
WALTER E. FAUNTROY,
ROBERT GARCIA,
BRUCE VENTO,
CHARLES E. SCHUMER,
BRUCE A. MORRISON,
DOUG BEREUTER,

From the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, for consideration of title XIX and section 2001 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN,
WALTER E. FAUNTROY,
ROBERT GARCIA,
JOHN J. LAFALCE,
BRUCE VENTO,
CHARLES E. SCHUMER,
DOUG BEREUTER,

From the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, for consideration of section 313 of the House bill, and sections 1201 and 1203 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

WALTER E. FAUNTROY,
ROBERT GARCIA,
BRUCE A. MORRISON,
DOUG BEREUTER,

From the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, for consideration of section 326 of the House bill, and modifications committed to conference:

FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN,
MARY ROSE OAKAR,
ROBERT GARCIA,

From the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, for consideration of section 345 of the House bill, and modifications committed to conference:

MARY ROSE OAKAR,
JOHN J. LAFALCE,
BRUCE VENTO,
DOUG BEREUTER,

From the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, for consideration of section 664 of the House bill, and sections 1801, 3903, and 3906 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN,
WALTER E. FAUNTROY,
ROBERT GARCIA,
DOUG BEREUTER,

From the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, for consideration of section 702 of the House bill, and modifications committed to conference:

FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN,
WALTER E. FAUNTROY,
MARY ROSE OAKAR,

From the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, for consideration of sections 902, 905, and 912 of the House bill, and title XIV and sections 3811 through 3824, 3861 through 3867, and 4501 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

MARY ROSE OAKAR,
JOHN J. LAFALCE,
BRUCE VENTO,
J. ALEX MCMILLAN,
TOBY ROTH,

From the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, for consideration of section 1303 of the House bill, and modifications committed to conference:

MARY ROSE OAKAR,
WALTER E. FAUNTROY,
ROBERT GARCIA,

From the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, for consideration of section 1105 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN,
MARY ROSE OAKAR,
ROBERT GARCIA,
DOUG BEREUTER,

From the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, for consideration of section 1505 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN,
MARY ROSE OAKAR,
BRUCE F. VENTO,

From the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, for consideration of section 3854 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN,
MARY ROSE OAKAR,
BRUCE F. VENTO,

From the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for consideration of title III (except sections 322, 326, and 351) and sections 451, 601 through 612, 621 through 623, 625, 631 through 637, 641 through 651, 653, 663, 701, 903, 907, and 912 of the House bill, and titles X (except sections 1030 through 1033), XII, XVI, XVIII (except section 1801), XX (except sections 2001 and 2008), and XLVII and sections 311, 413 through 415,

958, 963 through 972, 977, 1104, 1304, 1504, 2111, 2113 through 2127, 2129, 2132 through 2136, 2138, 2139A through 2166, 2180B through 2182, 2184, 2192, 3851, 3871, 4501, and 4901 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

DANTE B. FASCELL,

DON BONKER,

DAN MICA,

HOWARD L. BERMAN (except for section 331 of the House bill, and section 1020 of the Senate amendment),

MEL LEVINE (except for sections 301 through 321, 323 through 325, 345, 601 through 612, 621 through 623, 625, 631 through 637, 641 through 651, 653, 663, and 912 of the House bill, and sections 311, 958, 968 through 972, 1802 through 1805, 1807 through 1809, 2002 through 2007, 2009 through 2012, 2111, 2113 through 2127, 2129, 2132 through 2136, 2138, 2139A through 2166, 2180B through 2182, 2192, 4501, and 4901, and titles XII and XLVII of the Senate amendment),

JAMES H. BILBRAY (except for section 331 of the House bill, and section 1020 of the Senate amendment),

TOBY ROTH,

DOUGLAS BEREUTER,

JOHN MILLER (except for section 331 of the House bill, and section 1020 and title XLVII of the Senate amendment),

From the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for consideration of section 331 of the House bill, and section 1020 of the Senate amendment:

HOWARD WOLPE,

From the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for consideration of section 325 of the House bill, and title XLVII and sections 311, 958, 968 through 972, 2002 through 2007, 2009 through 2012, and 4901 of the Senate amendment:

STEPHEN J. SOLARZ,

From the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for consideration of sections 318 through 321, 345, 601 through 612, 621 through 623, 625, 631 through 637, 641 through 651, 653, 663, and 912 of the House bill, and sections 2111, 2113 through 2127, 2129, 2132 through 2136, 2138, 2139A through 2166, 2180B through 2182, 2192, and 4501 of the Senate amendment:

SAM GEJDENSON,

From the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for consideration of title XLVII of the Senate amendment:

BENJAMIN A. GILMAN,

From the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for consideration of sections 322, 326, 351, 461 through 471, 664, 702, 703, 901, 902, 905, 1303 through 1306, and 1310 of the House bill, and title XIV and sections 308, 412, 1105, 1505, 1801, 3801 through 3824, 3854, 3902 through 3907, 3910, and 3912 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

DON BONKER,

DAN MICA (except for sections 1303 through 1306 and 1310 of the House bill, and sections 3902 through 3907, 3910, and 3912 of the Senate amendment),

HOWARD L. BERMAN (except for section 664 of the House bill, and sections 308 and 2178 through 2180A of the Senate amendment),

DOUG BEREUTER (except for sections 1303 through 1306 and 1310 of the House bill, and sections 3902 through 3907, 3910, and 3912 of the Senate amendment),

From the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for consideration of section 664 of the House bill, and sections 308 and 2178 through 2180A of the Senate amendment:

SAM GEJDENSON,

From the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for consideration of sections 1303 through 1306 and 1310 of the House bill, and sections 3902 through 3907, 3910, and 3912 of the Senate amendment:

JAMES H. BILBRAY,

BILL BROOMFIELD,

From the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for consideration of sections 1030 through 1033 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

DANTE B. FASCELL,

DON BONKER,

DAN MICA,
WM. BROOMFIELD,
TOBY ROTH,

From the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for consideration of title II and section 703 of the House bill, and sections 901 through 913 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

JOHN D. DINGELL,
JAMES J. FLORIO,
EDWARD J. MARKEY,
PHILIP R. SHARP,
AL SWIFT,
MIKE SYNAR,
D.E. ECKART,
JIM SLATTERY,
NORMAN F. LENT,
CARLOS J. MOORHEAD,
MATT RINALDO,
DON RITTER,

From the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for consideration of sections 104, 181, 183, 324, 701, 903, 904, 906, and 909 of the House bill, and title XVI and sections 1503, 1802, and 3851 through 3853 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference; for consideration of sections 121 and 124 of the House bill, and sections 306 and 307 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference, except for those matters relating to suspension, withdrawal, or prevention of

trade agreement concessions or to imposition of duties or other import restrictions on goods; and for consideration of section 201 of the Senate amendment (insofar as it would add new sections 204(d)(1)(B)(ii) and 204(d) (2)(B) through (E) to the Trade Act of 1974), and modifications committed to conference:

JOHN D. DINGELL,
JAMES J. FLORIO,
EDWARD J. MARKEY,
PHILIP R. SHARP,
AL SWIFT,
JOHN BRYANT,
NORMAN F. LENT,
CARLOS J. MOORHEAD,
MATT RINALDO,

From the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for the consideration of section 198 of the House bill, and sections 2185 through 2188 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

JOHN D. DINGELL,
JAMES J. FLORIO,
EDWARD J. MARKEY,
PHILIP R. SHARP,
AL SWIFT,
JOHN BRYANT,
NORMAN F. LENT,
CARLOS J. MOORHEAD,
DAN COATS,

From the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for the consideration of sections 908, 910, and 911 of the House bill, and section 310 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

JOHN D. DINGELL,
JAMES J. FLORIO,
EDWARD J. MARKEY,
PHILIP R. SHARP,
AL SWIFT,
JOHN BRYANT,
NORMAN F. LENT,
MATT RINALDO,
DON RITTER,

From the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for consideration of sections 311 through 316, 345, 461 through 471, 901, 902, 905, 907, and 912 of the House bill, and titles XII (except section 1207) and XIV and sections 968 through 972, 1801, 1802, 3801 through 3824, and 4501 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

JOHN D. DINGELL,
JAMES J. FLORIO,
EDWARD J. MARKEY,
NORMAN F. LENT, (except for sections 461–471 of the House bill and sections 3801–3809 of the Senate amendment),

From the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for consideration of section 331 of the

House bill, and modifications committed to conference:

JOHN D. DINGELL,
JAMES J. FLORIO,
NORMAN F. LENT,

From the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for consideration of section 702 of the House bill, and sections 1505 and 3854 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

JOHN D. DINGELL,
JAMES J. FLORIO,
EDWARD J. MARKEY,
NORMAN F. LENT,
MATT RINALDO,

From the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for consideration of sections 3861 through 3867 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

JOHN D. DINGELL,
JAMES J. FLORIO,
EDWARD J. MARKEY,
NORMAN F. LENT,
DON RITTER,

From the Committee on Education and Labor, for consideration of title V (except subtitle B) of the House bill, and titles XXIII through XXXII of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS,
WILLIAM D. FORD,
DALE E. KILDEE,
PAT WILLIAMS,
JIM JEFFORDS,
BILL GOODLING,
TOM COLEMAN,

From the Committee on Education and Labor, for consideration of subtitle B of title V of the House bill, and title XXII of the Senate amendment (except the portion of section 2202 that would add new part B to title III of the Job Training Partnership Act), and modifications committed to conference:

AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS,
WILLIAM D. FORD,
JOSEPH M. GAYDOS,
W.L. CLAY,
MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ,
JIM JEFFORDS,
MARGE ROUKEMA,
STEVE GUNDERSON,

From the Committee on Education and Labor, for consideration of section 2202 of the Senate amendment (insofar as it would add new part B to title III of the Job Training Partnership Act), and modifications committed to conference:

AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS,
WILLIAM D. FORD,
JOSEPH M. GAYDOS,

W.L. CLAY,
MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ,
AUSTIN J. MURPHY,
JIM JEFFORDS,

From the Committee on Education and Labor, for consideration of section 904 of the House bill, and modifications committed to conference:

AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS,
WILLIAM D. FORD,
JOSEPH M. GAYDOS,
JIM JEFFORDS,
BILL GOODLING,

From the Committee on the Judiciary, for consideration of title XIV and sections 166, and 171 through 173 of the House bill, and titles XXXIII through XXXVI and sections 201 (insofar as it would add new section 203(f) to the Trade Act of 1974), 401, 415, 416, 1107, 1806, 1908, and 1910 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

PETER W. RODINO, Jr.,
BOB KASTENMEIER,
DON EDWARDS,
WILLIAM J. HUGHES,
PAT SCHROEDER,
GEO. W. CROCKETT, Jr.,
BILL McCOLLUM,
DANIEL E. LUNGREN,
HAMILTON FISH, Jr.,

CARLOS J. MOORHEAD,
HENRY J. HYDE,
DANIEL E. LUNGREN,

From the Committee on the Judiciary, for consideration of sections 872 and 873 of the House bill, and modifications committed to conference:

PETER W. RODINO, JR.,
BOB KASTENMEIER,
DON EDWARDS,
WILLIAM J. HUGHES,
PAT SCHROEDER,
GEO. W. CROCKETT, JR.,
BILL MCCOLLUM,
DANIEL E. LUNGREN,
HAMILTON FISH, JR.,
CARLOS J. MOORHEAD,

From the Committee on the Judiciary, for consideration of sections 326, 905, and 912 of the House bill, and titles XIV and XLVIII, and sections 1105 and 3861 through 3867 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

PETER W. RODINO, Jr.,
DON EDWARDS,
WILLIAM J. HUGHES,
HAMILTON FISH, Jr.,
CARLOS J. MOORHEAD,

From the Committee on the Judiciary, for consideration of section 351 of the House bill, and modifications committed to conference:

BOB KASTENMEIER,
PAT SCHROEDER,
HAMILTON FISH, Jr.,
CARLOS J. MOORHEAD,

From the Committee on the Judiciary, for consideration of section 701 of the House bill, and sections 1603 through 1605 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

PETER W. RODINO, Jr.,
WILLIAM J. HUGHES,
GEO. W. CROCKETT, Jr.,
BILL MCCOLLUM,

From the Committee on the Judiciary, for consideration of section 703(h) of the House bill, and modifications committed to conference:

PETER W. RODINO, Jr.,
WILLIAM J. HUGHES,
GEO. W. CROCKETT, Jr.,
HAMILTON FISH, Jr.,
CARLOS J. MOORHEAD,

From the Committee on Government Operations, for consideration of titles X and XVI of the House bill, and title XLVIII of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

JACK BROOKS,

JOHN CONYERS, Jr.,

STEVE NEAL,

BARNEY FRANK,

BOB WISE,

FRANK HORTON,

ROBERT WALKER (except for title XVI of the House bill, title XLVIII of the Senate amendment, and sections 5301 through 5303 of the Conference report,

WILLIAM F. CLINGER (except for title XVI of the House bill, title XLVIII of the Senate amendment, and section 5301 through 5303 of the conference report),

From the Committee on Government Operations, for consideration of sections 461 through 471 of the House bill, and sections 1030 through 1033 and 3801 through 3809 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

JACK BROOKS (except for the Competitiveness Policy Council provided for in sections 461 through 471 of the House bill, sections 3801 through 3809 of the Senate amendment, and sections 5201 through 5210 of the Conference Report), TR#JOHN CONYERS, Jr.,

STEVE NEAL,

FRANK HORTON (except for the Competitiveness Policy Council provided for in sections 461 through 471 of the House bill, sections 3801 through

3809 of the Senate amendment, and sections 5201 through 5210 of the conference report),

From the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, for consideration of title XI of the House bill, and title XLVI and section 2011 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

WALTER B. JONES,
GLENN M. ANDERSON,
GERRY STUDDS,
DON BONKER,
WILLIAM J. HUGHES,
BOB DAVIS,
NORMAN F. LENT,
DON YOUNG,
NORMAN D. SHUMWAY,

From the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, for consideration of title XII of the House bill, and section 4502 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

NORMAN Y. MINETA,
JAMES L. OBERSTAR,
HENRY J. NOWAK,
NICK RAHALL,
DOUGLAS APPLEGATE,
RON DE LUGO,
JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT,

ARLAN STANGELAND,
NEWT GINGRICH,
WILLIAM F. CLINGER,

From the Committee on Small Business, for consideration of title XIII and section 186 of the House bill, and titles XXXVII and XXXIX and section 1804 (insofar as it would add new section 661(d)(2)(B) to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961) of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

JOHN J. LAFALCE,
NEAL SMITH,
IKE SKELTON,
NICK MAVROULES,
JAMES H. BILBRAY,
JOSEPH M. McDADE,
ANDY IRELAND,
SILVIO O. CONTE,

From the Committee on Small Business, for consideration of section 314 of the House bill (insofar as it would add new section 203(c) to the Export Administration Amendments Act of 1985), and modifications committed to conference:

JOHN J. LAFALCE,
NEAL SMITH,
IKE SKELTON,
JOSEPH M. McDADE,
ANDY IRELAND,

From the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for consideration of section 911 of the House bill, and modifications committed to conference:

ROBERT A. ROE,
DOUG WALGREN,
BUDDY MACKAY,
TIM VALENTINE,
GEORGE E. BROWN, Jr.,
JIM SCHEUER,
MANUEL LUJAN, Jr.,
SHERWOOD BOEHLERT,
DON RITTER,
RON PACKARD,

From the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for consideration of sections 3852 and 3853 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

ROBERT A. ROE,
DOUG WALGREN,
BUDDY MACKAY,
GEORGE E. BROWN, Jr.,
JIM SCHEUER,
MARILYN LLOYD,
MANUEL LUJAN, Jr.,
SID MORRISON,
DON RITTER,
CONSTANCE MORELLA,

From the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for consideration of section 3871 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

ROBERT A. ROE,
DOUG WALGREN,
BUDDY MACKAY,
GEORGE E. BROWN, Jr.,
JIM SCHEUER,
MARILYN LLOYD,
MANUEL LUJAN, Jr.,
SHERWOOD, BOEHLERT,

From the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for consideration of sections 3881 through 3884 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

ROBERT A. ROE,
DAVE MCCURDY,
DAN GLICKMAN,
BILL NELSON,
TOM MCMILLEN,
JIMMY HAYES,
MANUEL LUJAN, Jr.,
TOM LEWIS,
DON RITTER,

From the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for consideration of titles XL through XLIV, and sections 4503 through 4505 of the Senate

amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

ROBERT A. ROE,
DOUG WALGREN,
GEORGE E. BROWN, Jr.,
JIM SCHEUER,
MARILYN LLOYD,
DAN GLICKMAN,
MANUEL LUJAN, Jr.,
SHERWOOD BOEHLERT,
CLAUDINE SCHNEIDER,
DON RITTER,

From the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for consideration of section 4902 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

ROBERT A. ROE,
DOUG WALGREN,
GEORGE E. BROWN, Jr.,
JIM SCHEUER,
MARILYN LLOYD,
DAN GLICKMAN,
Manuel Lujan, Jr.,
Tom Lewis,
RON PACKARD,
JACK BUECHNER,

From the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for consideration of sections 461 through 471 and 904 of the House bill, and sections 2305, 3801

through 3809, and 3909 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

ROBERT A. ROE,

DOUG WALGREN,

GEORGE E. BROWN, Jr. (except for sections 461 through 471 of the House bill, and sections 3801 through 3809 of the Senate amendment),

MANUEL LUJAN, Jr.,

SHERWOOD BOEHLERT (except for sections 461 to 471 of the House bill and sections 3801 to 3809 of the Senate amendment),

From the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for consideration of section 412 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

ROBERT A. ROE,

RALPH M. HALL,

ROBERT TORRICELLI,

MANUEL LUJAN, Jr.,

From the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for consideration of sections 3861 through 3867 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

ROBERT A. ROE,

DOUG WALGREN,

TIM VALENTINE,

MANUEL LUJAN, Jr.,

DON RITTER,

From the Committee on Rules, for consideration of title XVI and sections 114(d) and (e) of the House bill, and sections 104, 107, 110, and 2131 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

CLAUDE PEPPER,
JOE MOAKLEY,
BUTLER DERRICK,
TONY P. HALL,
ALAN WHEAT,
TRENT LOTT,
GENE TAYLOR,

From the Committee on Armed Services, for consideration of sections 1030 through 1034, and 4901 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

LES ASPIN,
SAMUEL S. STRATTON,
NICK MAVROULES,

From the Committee on Armed Services, for consideration of section 1021 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

LES ASPIN,
NICK MAVROULES,
DUNCAN HUNTER,
Managers on the Part of the House.

From the Committee on Finance:

LLOYD BENTSEN,

SPARK M. MATSUNAGA,
DANIEL P. MOYNIHAN,
MAX BAUCUS,
DAVID BOREN,
BOB PACKWOOD,
JOHN H. CHAFEE,
BILL ROTH,
JOHN DANFORTH,

From the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

PAUL SARBANES,
ALAN J. DIXON,
JOHN HEINZ,

From the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

ERNEST F. HOLLINGS,
DANIEL K. INOUYE,
J.J. EXON,
DAN RIEGLE,
JOHN C. DANFORTH,
BOB PACKWOOD,

From the Committee on Labor and Human Resources:

EDWARD M. KENNEDY,
CLAIBORNE PELL,
HOWARD M. METZENBAUM,
BARBARA MIKULSKI,

BROCK ADAMS,

From the Committee on Small Business:

DALE BUMPERS,
JIM SASSER,
LOWELL P. WEICKER, Jr.,

From the Committee on the Judiciary:

DENNIS DECONCINI,
PATRICK LEAHY,

From the Committee on Foreign Relations:

CLAIBORNE PELL,
PAUL SARBANES,
CHRISTOPHER J. DODD,

From the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry:

PAT LEAHY,
JOHN MELCHER,
DAVID PRYOR,

From the Committee on Governmental Affairs:

JOHN GLENN,
LAWTON CHILES,
JEFF BINGAMAN,
TED STEVENS (I object to the anti-Alaskan provisions and several non-trade provisions),

Solely for the consideration of sections 1029 through 1036 of title X:

ALAN CRANSTON,

Solely for the consideration of title XIV:

J.J. EXON,

JOHN C. DANFORTH,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

(Note: 1. PORTIONS OF THE SENATE, HOUSE AND CONFERENCE REPORTS, WHICH ARE DUPLICATIVE OR ARE DEEMED TO BE UNNECESSARY TO THE INTERPRETATION OF THE LAWS, ARE OMITTED. OMITTED MATERIAL IS INDICATED BY FIVE ASTERISKS: *****. 2. TO RETRIEVE REPORTS ON A PUBLIC LAW, RUN A TOPIC FIELD SEARCH USING THE PUBLIC LAW NUMBER, e.g., TO(99-495))

H.R. Conf. Rep. No. 576, 100TH Cong., 2ND Sess. 1988, 1988 U.S.C.C.A.N. 1547, 1988 WL 170253, H.R. CONF. REP. 100-576 (Leg.Hist.)

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

AUG 3 2005

Mr. Warren Stickle, President

Chemical Producers & Distributors Association

P.O. Box 25793

Alexandria, VA 22313

Dear Mr. Stickle:

Thank you for your letter of July 11, expressing your concern about the potential impacts of the court's recent decision in *FMC Corp. v. Control Solutions, Inc.* I share your concern about the potential impacts on EPA's Pesticide Program for the following program policy reasons.

First, it must be stressed that the pesticide label is an important part of the federally approved registration that provides necessary information and directions to users regarding the pesticide and how the pesticide must be used. The label also is an important element in EPA's analysis of whether a pesticide can be used without causing unreasonable adverse effects to human health and the environment. Accordingly, it is important for the protection of the environment and public health that products that are similar and ill tended for similar uses have clear and

consistent labeling. It has been the practice of the Office of Pesticide Programs since the enactment of FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(A) in 1978 to strongly encourage "me-too" product labels to be identical or substantially similar to the labels of the products on which their registrations are based. When they are not, OPP may be unable to conclude that products meet the FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(A) standard for issuing "me-too" registrations. Thus, this is not merely a matter of convenience for OPP. Similar products need to communicate use instructions and warnings in a clear and consistent fashion to ensure that the products are used appropriately.

Conveying application instructions and safety messages for similar products in different ways increases the likelihood that the product will be misused. It also diminishes the Agency's ability to enforce pesticide labeling in a consistent manner and thus defeats the primary purpose of the labeling. For example, precautionary language on mosquito control products, which is intended to manage risks to aquatic life, has varied considerably from product to product, causing confusion' among users and enforcement personnel. The Agency recently issued a Pesticide Registration Notice (PR Notice 2005-1), which recommends consistent environmental hazard label statements. The recommended language will help achieve the objective of effective mosquito control while protecting water and aquatic life.

Second, if the FMC v. CSI decision stands, EPA's Pesticide Program would likely be inundated with applications to amend thousands of "me-too" labels as their registrants endeavor to avoid potential copyright infringement claims. It is difficult to

imagine how many different ways companies might come up with to convey the same information, and it is equally hard to imagine the amount of staff time that would be required to conduct a detailed review of each label. For example, there are over 650 2,4-D products, the majority of which are "me-toos". It is simply not reasonable to expect that each label could be sufficiently different from all others to avoid copyright infringement and yet ensure that users will not be confused. Users are bound to be confused if all of the these products' labels convey their instructions for use in different ways. And, as you have pointed out, amendments to "me-too" labels are not subject to the payment of fees under the Pesticide Registration Improvement Act, but we are required by law to complete those reviews within 90 days. These applications would require us to devote significant resources to activities that are essentially administrative and do not enhance environmental protection. The result would be a major diversion of resources that would undermine our ability to protect human health and the environment.

We are continuing to analyze the FMC decision as we keep abreast of pending litigation on this issue. We are grateful that you have shared your own analysis with us.

Sincerely,

/s/

Susan B. Hazen

Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA

BASF AGROCHEMICAL PRODUCTS B.V. *et al.* Plaintiffs, v. MAKHTESHIM AGAN OF NORTH AMERICA, INC., *et al.* Defendants.	Civil Action No. 06-CV-536

DECLARATION OF LOIS ROSSI

I, Lois Rossi, am over 18 years of age, and I am competent to be a witness in this proceeding. I give this Declaration based on my own personal knowledge or on a review of information contained in the records of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA" or" Agency") or supplied by current EPA employees under my supervision.

1. I currently serve as Director of the Registration Division in the Office of Pesticide Programs ("OPP") at the EPA, a position I have held since December 2003. My office is located at One Potomac Yard, 2777 S. Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, 22202.

2. Before serving in my current role, I held numerous staff and managerial positions in OPP beginning in 1978, including serving as a Product Manager in the Registration Division. In both my role as Registration Division Director and as a Product Manager, I have overseen and been involved in the

process of approving pesticide product labeling pursuant to section 3 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act ("FIFRA"). Also, in my role as a Branch Chief in and Director of the Special Review and Reregistration Division, I was involved in generating and reviewing proposed label language for registered pesticides to mitigate risks identified in the FIFRA section 4 reregistration process.

3. A pesticide registration is an EPA permit that allows registrants to sell and distribute pesticides in the United States. The requirements for registering pesticides under FIFRA are found in section 3 of that Act. Section 3(c)(5) requires the Agency to determine, among other things, that the pesticide, when used in accordance with widespread and commonly recognized practices, will not cause unreasonable adverse effects to human health and the environment and that pesticide product labeling complies with the provisions of FIFRA.

4. In evaluating pesticide applications, the Agency requires all registrants to submit, or offer compensation for, a significant body of toxicity and exposure data and to submit proposed labeling for pesticides for which they are seeking registration. EPA reviews the submitted data and conducts a risk assessment for each pesticide. EPA then uses that risk assessment, together with consideration of the benefits of the pesticide, to determine, consistent with the FIFRA standard, the appropriate terms and conditions for registration of that pesticide.

5. The EPA-approved labeling is an integral part of the federally approved registration. It is the primary means through which EPA establishes and enforces the terms of the registration and

regulates the use of the pesticide. Indeed, it is a violation of FIFRA to use a registered pesticide in a manner inconsistent with the EPA-approved labeling. A pesticide label sets forth the lawful conditions of use for a pesticide in order to ensure that the pesticide will not cause unreasonable adverse effects to human health and the environment. EPA must, therefore, carefully review product labeling to ensure that the directions are clear, capable of being followed and enforceable, and that, when followed, product use will be consistent with the FIFRA standard.

6. Many components of the label are circumscribed by EPA regulations and policy; however, the majority of conditions for use of a pesticide are determined by EPA on a pesticide-by-pesticide basis. This is because of the enormous variety in the nature of pesticides, their use sites, and the pests they are designed to control. As part of this process, EPA reviews the considerable toxicity and exposure data that are required to be submitted to EPA by all pesticide registrants. Evaluating these data and determining the appropriate conditions of use to ensure the pesticide meets the FIFRA standard requires extensive EPA review and involvement and results, in most cases, in significant revisions to the initial proposed label submitted by an applicant for registration.

7. Indeed, it is the development of the pesticide database. the review of that data, the risk assessment, and the subsequent establishment of the conditions for use of the pesticide that involve the most significant use of registrant and Agency resources. The labeling instructions are simply the mechanism through which the EPA-approved conditions of use are expressed. For example, if it is

necessary to ensure that a pesticide does not get into water because it may kill fish and other aquatic organisms, the Agency might require that a no-use buffer zone around lakes, rivers, and streams be imposed before approving a registration for the pesticide. It is the determination that a buffer is needed-and the size of that buffer- that will involve significant time and effort. Although it is critical that the label language putting that registration condition in place be as clear and understandable to users as possible, crafting the actual language is largely a mechanistic process of modifying similar language already found on hundreds of existing pesticide labels to fit the particular conditions of use for the pesticide.

8. Under FIFRA, an applicant may seek what is known as a "me-too" registration for pesticides where "the pesticide and proposed use are identical or substantially similar or differ only in ways that would not significantly increase the risk ofID1reasonable adverse effects on the environment." FIFRA § 3(c)(7)(A). This standard is different from the standard for registration of an original pesticide in that it only requires EPA to compare an applicant's product to existing pesticides" and determine that the product is, in fact, a "me-too" version of an existing product and will not increase the risk of unreasonable adverse effects to human health and the environment. The Agency determines that the pesticide meets this standard by verifying that the composition of the pesticide product is identical or substantially similar to the original product or differs only in ways that would not significantly increase the risk of unreasonable adverse effects to human health and the environment. Since the label is the means by which the Agency regulates the use of the pesticide,

the Agency determines that the proposed use of the pesticide meets the 3(c)(7)(A) standard by evaluating the me-too's proposed label to ensure that it is identical or substantially similar to the original product label or differs only in ways that would not significantly increase the risk of unreasonable adverse effects to human health and the environment. Congress passed this provision in 1978 to permit follow-on registrants to share e market with existing registrants under the same conditions that are imposed on existing registrants, based primarily on the similarity in composition and use of these pesticides and the assumption that such products generally would not increase the risk of unreasonable adverse effects on the environment

9. In addition, under section 3(c)(3) of FIFRA, the Agency is required to act expeditiously (i.e., within 90 days) on an application for a me-too pesticide that, as proposed, would be identical or substantially similar in composition and labeling to a currently registered pesticide identified in the application, or that would differ only in ways that would not significantly increase the risk of unreasonable adverse effects on the environment.

10. EPA has read sections 3(c)(7)(A) and 3(c)(3) as a congressional endorsement of the use and approval of labeling that is identical or substantially similar to labeling found on currently registered pesticides, and EPA has generally encouraged me-too applicants to use labeling that is either identical or substantially similar to the already-EPA-reviewed and approved use instructions and label warnings found on currently registered products. Indeed, given the statutory language in both of these sections. EPA

has generally considered that the FIFRA "me-too" provisions envision that "me-too" labels will generally be identical or substantially similar labels and therefore not require considerable agency resources to review. If however, me-too applicants are forced to find alternative means to express the EPA-approved conditions of use, it would require extensive EPA resources and time to discern whether the new language is in fact conveying the same necessary information to allow for the protection of human health and the environment. If the label does not convey the same necessary information. the product cannot be approved as-a me-too because FIFRA prohibits the Agency from approving products under section 3(c)(7)(A) that do not meet the "me-too" standard found in that section.

11. Most of the many thousands of me-too product labels on the market are in large respect either identical or substantially similar to the labels used by the original registrants of the pesticide. Thus, if this court rules that Makhteshim Agan's label is a violation of copyright, virtually any me-too label could be considered a copyright violation. To the extent me-too registrants are prohibited from using language that is substantially similar to labeling for the original pesticide, the practical result may be that the Agency will not be in a position to approve many products as me-toos because they will not meet the section 3(c)(7)(A) standard.

12. I am familiar with the federal court decision issued last year, entitled *FMC Corp. v. Control Solutions, Inc.,* and I believe that it ignores serious. potential impacts on EPA's pesticide program. For example, if that decision were followed

by this Court and others, EPA's pesticide program likely would be inundated with applications to amend several hundreds of me-too labels as their registrants endeavor to avoid potential copyright infringement claims. In fact, since the *FMC* decision was issued last year, my staff has informed me that it has received several dozen requests to amend labels to avoid potential copyright infringement actions. These applications have required. and will continue to require, the Agency to devote significant resources to activities that are essentially administrative and do not enhance environmental protection. EPA is in essence simply determining whether products that it has already approved as me-toos can continue to be registered as me-toos with altered labeling use instructions. The result is, and will continue to be, a major diversion of resources away from other important activities that would protect human health and the environment.

13. Moreover, it is difficult to imagine how many different ways companies might devise to convey the same information without violating copyright. When EPA establishes a particular condition of use for a pesticide to prevent unreasonable adverse effects to human health and the environment, there are a very limited number of ways – if there is more than one - to express this condition on the label. It is hard to imagine that any of those alternatives ways would not be at least "substantially similar" to the original label and thus still potentially subject to copyright infringement actions. For example, there are over 650 2,4-D products, the majority of which are me-toos. It is simply not reasonable to expect that each label would be significantly different from all others to

avoid copyright infringement and yet ensure that users will not be confused.

14. There is a real concern that these copyright infringement actions complicate the Agency's ability to ensure protection of human health and the environment. It is important for pesticides that are similar and are intended to be used similarly to have clear and consistent labeling. The label is essential in ensuring that me- too products are used in the same manner as the original product. Conveying application instructions and safety messages for similar products in different ways increases the likelihood that the product will be misused. For example, my staff has informed me that some companies who have sought amendments of their labels to avoid copyright infringement claims have submitted labels in which language that was mandatory on the original label is paraphrased as discretionary. While the Agency would not be able to approve such a change in language under section 3(c)(7)(A), this example highlights the difficulty and confusion of registrants in trying to meet the FIFRA me-too standard and avoid potential copyright infringement actions. Differences in labeling similar products also diminish the Agency's ability to enforce pesticide labeling in a consistent manner and thus defeats one of the primary purposes of labeling.

I hereby declare and affirm, subject to the penalties of perjury, that the foregoing statement is true and correct.

/s/
Lois Rossi

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

GOWAN CO., LLC and CANYON GROUP, LLC Plaintiffs, v. ACETO AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS CORPORATION Defendant.	Civil Action No. 09-1124

DECLARATION OF DEBRA EDWARDS

I, Debra Edwards, give this Declaration based on my own personal knowledge or on a review of information contained in the records of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA" or "Agency") or supplied by current EPA employees under my supervision.

1. I currently serve as Director of the Office of Pesticide Programs ("OPP") at the EPA, a position I have held since April 2007. My office is located at One Potomac Yard, 2777 S. Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, 22202. In my position as Director of OPP, I am responsible for all the activities of that Office.

2. I confirm that Lois Rossi is currently still the Director of the Registration Division in OPP, as she was when she developed her declaration filed in *BASF Agrichemical Products, B.V. et al. v. Makhteshim Agan of North America Inc., et al.,* in the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina (Civil Action No. 06-CV-536). I also confirm that the views expressed in that declaration continue

to be the views of the Agency. A copy of that declaration is attached

I hereby declare and affirm, subject to the penalties of perjury, that the foregoing statement is true and correct.

June 17, 2009 /s/
Date Debra Edwards

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA

BASF AGROCHEMICAL PRODUCTS B.V. *et al.* Plaintiffs, v. MAKHTESHIM AGAN OF NORTH AMERICA, INC., *et al.* Defendants.	Civil Action No. 06-CV-536

DECLARATION OF LOIS ROSSI

I, Lois Rossi, am over 18 years of age, and I am competent to be a witness in this proceeding. I give this Declaration based on my own personal knowledge or on a review of information contained in the records of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA" or" Agency") or supplied by current EPA employees under my supervision.

1. I currently serve as Director of the Registration Division in the Office of Pesticide Programs ("OPP") at the EPA, a position I have held since December 2003. My office is located at One Potomac Yard, 2777 S. Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, 22202.

2. Before serving in my current role, I held numerous staff and managerial positions in OPP beginning in 1978, including serving as a Product Manager in the Registration Division. In both my role as Registration Division Director and as a Product Manager, I have overseen and been involved in the

process of approving pesticide product labeling pursuant to section 3 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act ("FIFRA"). Also, in my role as a Branch Chief in and Director of the Special Review and Reregistration Division, I was involved in generating and reviewing proposed label language for registered pesticides to mitigate risks identified in the FIFRA section 4 reregistration process.

3. A pesticide registration is an EPA permit that allows registrants to sell and distribute pesticides in the United States. The requirements for registering pesticides under FIFRA are found in section 3 of that Act. Section 3(c)(5) requires the Agency to determine, among other things, that the pesticide, when used in accordance with widespread and commonly recognized practices, will not cause unreasonable adverse effects to human health and the environment and that pesticide product labeling complies with the provisions of FIFRA.

4. In evaluating pesticide applications, the Agency requires all registrants to submit, or offer compensation for, a significant body of toxicity and exposure data and to submit proposed labeling for pesticides for which they are seeking registration. EPA reviews the submitted data and conducts a risk assessment for each pesticide. EPA then uses that risk assessment, together with consideration of the benefits of the pesticide, to determine, consistent with the FIFRA standard, the appropriate terms and conditions for registration of that pesticide.

5. The EPA-approved labeling is an integral part of the federally approved registration. It is the primary means through which EPA establishes and enforces the terms of the registration and

regulates the use of the pesticide. Indeed, it is a violation of FIFRA to use a registered pesticide in a manner inconsistent with the EPA-approved labeling. A pesticide label sets forth the lawful conditions of use for a pesticide in order to ensure that the pesticide will not cause unreasonable adverse effects to human health and the environment. EPA must, therefore, carefully review product labeling to ensure that the directions are clear, capable of being followed and enforceable, and that, when followed, product use will be consistent with the FIFRA standard.

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7. Indeed, it is the development of the pesticide database. the review of that data, the risk assessment, and the subsequent establishment of the conditions for use of the pesticide that involve the most significant use of registrant and Agency resources. The labeling instructions are simply the mechanism through which the EPA-approved conditions of use are expressed. For example, if it is

necessary to ensure that a pesticide does not get into water because it may kill fish and other aquatic organisms, the Agency might require that a no-use buffer zone around lakes, rivers, and streams be imposed before approving a registration for the pesticide. It is the determination that a buffer is needed-and the size of that buffer- that will involve significant time and effort. Although it is critical that the label language putting that registration condition in place be as clear and understandable to users as possible, crafting the actual language is largely a mechanistic process of modifying similar language already found on hundreds of existing pesticide labels to fit the particular conditions of use for the pesticide.

8. Under FIFRA, an applicant may seek what is known as a "me-too" registration for pesticides where "the pesticide and proposed use are identical or substantially similar or differ only in ways that would not significantly increase the risk ofID1reasonable adverse effects on the environment." FIFRA § 3(c)(7)(A). This standard is different from the standard for registration of an original pesticide in that it only requires EPA to compare an applicant's product to existing pesticides" and determine that the product is, in fact, a "me-too" version of an existing product and will not increase the risk of unreasonable adverse effects to human health and the environment. The Agency determines that the pesticide meets this standard by verifying that the composition of the pesticide product is identical or substantially similar to the original product or differs only in ways that would not significantly increase the risk of unreasonable adverse effects to human health and the environment. Since the label is the means by which the Agency regulates the use of the pesticide,

the Agency determines that the proposed use of the pesticide meets the 3(c)(7)(A) standard by evaluating the me-too's proposed label to ensure that it is identical or substantially similar to the original product label or differs only in ways that would not significantly increase the risk of unreasonable adverse effects to human health and the environment. Congress passed this provision in 1978 to permit follow-on registrants to share e market with existing registrants under the same conditions that are imposed on existing registrants, based primarily on the similarity in composition and use of these pesticides and the assumption that such products generally would not increase the risk of unreasonable adverse effects on the environment

9. In addition, under section 3(c)(3) of FIFRA, the Agency is required to act expeditiously (i.e., within 90 days) on an application for a me-too pesticide that, as proposed, would be identical or substantially similar in composition and labeling to a currently registered pesticide identified in the application, or that would differ only in ways that would not significantly increase the risk of unreasonable adverse effects on the environment.

10. EPA has read sections 3(c)(7)(A) and 3(c)(3) as a congressional endorsement of the use and approval of labeling that is identical or substantially similar to labeling found on currently registered pesticides, and EPA has generally encouraged me-too applicants to use labeling that is either identical or substantially similar to the already-EPA-reviewed and approved use instructions and label warnings found on currently registered products. Indeed, given the statutory language in both of these sections. EPA

has generally considered that the FIFRA "me-too" provisions envision that "me-too" labels will generally be identical or substantially similar labels and therefore not require considerable agency resources to review. If however, me-too applicants are forced to find alternative means to express the EPA-approved conditions of use, it would require extensive EPA resources and time to discern whether the new language is in fact conveying the same necessary information to allow for the protection of human health and the environment. If the label does not convey the same necessary information. the product cannot be approved as-a me-too because FIFRA prohibits the Agency from approving products under section 3(c)(7)(A) that do not meet the "me-too" standard found in that section.

11. Most of the many thousands of me-too product labels on the market are in large respect either identical or substantially similar to the labels used by the original registrants of the pesticide. Thus, if this court rules that Makhteshim Agan's label is a violation of copyright, virtually any me-too label could be considered a copyright violation. To the extent me-too registrants are prohibited from using language that is substantially similar to labeling for the original pesticide, the practical result may be that the Agency will not be in a position to approve many products as me-toos because they will not meet the section 3(c)(7)(A) standard.

12. I am familiar with the federal court decision issued last year, entitled *FMC Corp. v. Control Solutions, Inc.,* and I believe that it ignores serious. potential impacts on EPA's pesticide program. For example, if that decision were followed

by this Court and others, EPA's pesticide program likely would be inundated with applications to amend several hundreds of me-too labels as their registrants endeavor to avoid potential copyright infringement claims. In fact, since the *FMC* decision was issued last year, my staff has informed me that it has received several dozen requests to amend labels to avoid potential copyright infringement actions. These applications have required. and will continue to require, the Agency to devote significant resources to activities that are essentially administrative and do not enhance environmental protection. EPA is in essence simply determining whether products that it has already approved as me-toos can continue to be registered as me-toos with altered labeling use instructions. The result is, and will continue to be, a major diversion of resources away from other important activities that would protect human health and the environment.

13. Moreover, it is difficult to imagine how many different ways companies might devise to convey the same information without violating copyright. When EPA establishes a particular condition of use for a pesticide to prevent unreasonable adverse effects to human health and the environment, there are a very limited number of ways – if there is more than one - to express this condition on the label. It is hard to imagine that any of those alternatives ways would not be at least "substantially similar" to the original label and thus still potentially subject to copyright infringement actions. For example, there are over 650 2,4-D products, the majority of which are me-toos. It is simply not reasonable to expect that each label would be significantly different from all others to

avoid copyright infringement and yet ensure that users will not be confused.

14. There is a real concern that these copyright infringement actions complicate the Agency's ability to ensure protection of human health and the environment. It is important for pesticides that are similar and are intended to be used similarly to have clear and consistent labeling. The label is essential in ensuring that me- too products are used in the same manner as the original product. Conveying application instructions and safety messages for similar products in different ways increases the likelihood that the product will be misused. For example, my staff has informed me that some companies who have sought amendments of their labels to avoid copyright infringement claims have submitted labels in which language that was mandatory on the original label is paraphrased as discretionary. While the Agency would not be able to approve such a change in language under section 3(c)(7)(A), this example highlights the difficulty and confusion of registrants in trying to meet the FIFRA me-too standard and avoid potential copyright infringement actions. Differences in labeling similar products also diminish the Agency's ability to enforce pesticide labeling in a consistent manner and thus defeats one of the primary purposes of labeling.

I hereby declare and affirm, subject to the penalties of perjury, that the foregoing statement is true and correct.

/s/
Lois Rossi

GROUP 11 FUNGICIDE

Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC

Broad spectrum fungicide for control of plant diseases and for control of listed post-harvest diseases in banana and citrus and control of listed diseases on labeled turf sites.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

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

Contains 2.08 lb. a.i. of active ingredient per gallon.

*IUPAC

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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

If skin or clothing:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at 1-800-858-7378 seven days a week, 6:30am to 4:30pm Pacific Time or your poison control center at 1-800-222-1222.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND
DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

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

EPA Reg. No. 87290-xx

Manufactured for:
Willowood, LLC **EPA Est. No.**
1600 NW Garden Valley Blvd. #120
Roseburg, OR 97471

Net Contents:

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemically resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

- 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

The active ingredient, azoxystrobin, in this product can be persistent for several months or longer. Azoxystrobin has degradation products which have properties similar to chemicals which are known to leach through soil to ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow may result in ground water contamination.

This pesticide is toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water except as specified on this label. 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 watermark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Notify State and/or Federal authorities and Willowood, LLC immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to use of this product.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Failure to follow the use directions and precautions on this label may result in plant injury or poor disease control.

Use of this product through airblast application equipment on grapes is prohibited in the following townships and boroughs of Erie County, Pennsylvania:

> North East, Harborcreek, Lawrence Park, Erie, Presque Isle, Millcreek, Fairview, Girard and Springfield

This prohibition is intended to help eliminate phytotoxicity problems with apples observed in this geographic location.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE USE DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN PLANT INJURY OR POOR DISEASE CONTROL.

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.

AGRICULTURAL USES

Commercial turf farm use (Not for use in California).

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR

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

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

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
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

Golf Courses (Not for use in California).

For use to control diseased on turf on golf courses, lawns and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas and athletic fields.

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 used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons. ·

Do not treat areas while unprotected humans or domestic animals are present in the treatment areas. Because certain states may require more restrictive reentry intervals, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Do not allow entry into treatment area until area that was treated with this product is dry.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC is a broad spectrum, preventative fungicide with systemic and curative properties recommended for the control of many important plant diseases. Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC may be applied as a foliar spray in alternating spray programs or in tank mixes with other registered crop protection products. All applications must be made according to the use directions that follow.

RESTRICTIONS

Do not graze or feed clippings from treated turf areas to animals.

Do not use for disease control in food crops grown in greenhouses. Use for disease control in greenhouses for non-agricultural uses on grass, turf or ornamental plants (listed on this label) are permitted.

DO NOT spray Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC where spray drift may reach apple trees.

DO NOT spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application. Conditions which may contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, sprayer nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, etc. Contact your State extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area.

DO NOT use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties.

PRECAUTIONS

Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties.

AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees (and apple fruit).

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC may demonstrate some phytotoxic effects when mixed with products that are formulated as EC's. These effects are enhanced if applications are made under cool, cloudy conditions and these conditions remain for several days following application. In addition, adjuvants that contain some form of silicone have also contributed to phytotoxicity.

USE INSTRUCTIONS

Application: Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good disease control. Make no more spray solution than is needed for application. Avoid spray overlap, as crop injury may occur.

Adjuvants: When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, the use of an adjuvant that meets the standards of the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) adjuvant certification is recommended.

Efficacy: Under certain conditions conducive to extended infection periods, use another registered fungicide for additional applications if maximum amount of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC has been used. If resistant isolates to Group 11 fungicides are present, efficacy can be reduced for certain diseases. The higher rates in the rate range and/or shorter spray intervals may be required under certain conditions of heavy infection pressure, with highly susceptible varieties, or when environmental conditions are conducive to disease.

INTEGRATED PEST (DISEASE) MANAGEMENT

Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC should be integrated into an overall disease and pest management strategy whenever the use of a fungicide is required. Cultural practices known to reduce disease development should be followed. This should include selection of varieties with disease tolerance, removal of plant debris in which inoculums overwinters, and proper timing and placement of irrigation. Consult your local agricultural authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area. Willowood

Azoxystrobin 2.08SC may be used in State Agricultural Extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs which recommend application timing based on environmental factors favorable for disease development.

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

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

GROUP 11 FUNGICIDE

Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC (azoxystrobin) is a Group 11 fungicide. The mode of action for Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC is the inhibition of the Qol (quinone outside) site within the electron transport system [Group 11]. Fungal pathogens can develop resistance to products with the same mode of action when used repeatedly. Because resistance develop cannot be predicted, use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for the crop and use area. Consult your local or State agricultural authorities for resistance management strategies that are complementary to those in this label. Resistance management strategies may include alternating and/or tank-mixing with products having different modes of action or limiting the total number of applications per season. Syngenta encourages responsible resistance management to

ensure effective long-term control of the fungal diseases on this label.

Follow the crop specific resistance management recommendations in the directions for use. If no resistance recommendation on number of applications is specified in the directions for use, follow the recommendations in the table below.

If planned total number of fungicide applications per crop is:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Recommended Solo Qol fungicide sprays	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4
Recommended Qol fungicide sprays in mixture (tank-mix formulation)	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6

In situations requiring multiple sprays, develop season long spray programs for Group 11 (Qol) fungicides. In crops where two sequential Group 11 fungicide applications are made, they should be alternated with two or more applications of a fungicide that is not in Group 11. If more than 12 applications are made, observe the following guidelines:

- When using Qol fungicide as a solo product, the number of applications must be no more than 1/3 (33%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.
- For Qol mixes in programs in which tank mixes or pre mixes of Qol with mixing partners of a

different mode of action are utilized, the number of Qol containing applications must be no more than *Y.* (50%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.

- In programs in which applications of Qol are made with both solo products and mixtures, the number of Qol containing applications must be no more than *Y.* (50%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.

If Group 11 fungicide is applied to the seed or soil, do not make another application with a Group 11 fungicide for at least 3 weeks.

Rotational Crop Restrictions

The following crops may be planted at the specified interval following application of this product.

Crop Rotational Interval

	Plant Back Interval
Buckwheat, millet	12 months
All other crops with Azoxystrobin registered uses	0 days

SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL

For those crops that have specific use directions for soilborne disease control: Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC can provide control of many soilborne diseases if applied early in the growing season. Specific applications for soilborne diseases include in-furrow applications and banded applications applied over the row, either shortly after plant emergence or during herbicide applications or cultivation. These applications will provide control of pre- or

postemergence damping off and diseases that infect plants at the soil-plant interface.

The use of either type of application depends on the cultural practices in the region. In some locations, one type of application may provide better disease control that the other, depending on the timing of the disease epidemic. Seedling diseases are generally controlled by in-furrow applications while banded applications are more effective against soilborne diseases that develop later in the season. Consult your local expert to get some guidance regarding application type.

Under cool, wet conditions, crop injury from soil directed applications can occur.

BANDED

- Apply Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC prior to infection as a directed spray to the soil, using single or multiple nozzles, adjusted to provide thorough coverage of the lower stems and the soil surface surrounding the plants.
- Band width should be limited to 7 inches or less.
- Apply Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC at a rate of 0.40-0.80 fl. oz. product (0.10-0.20 oz. a.i.)/1000 row feet. For banded applications on 22-inch rows, the maximum application rate is 0. 70 fl. oz./1000 row feet.
- These applications come into contact with the foliage and are counted as foliar applications when considering resistance management.
- They may be applied during cultivation or hilling operations to provide soil incorporation.

IN-FURROW

- Apply Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC as an in-furrow spray in 3-15 gallons of water at planting.
- Mount the spray nozzle so the spray is directed into the furrow just before the seeds are covered.
- Use the higher rate when the weather conditions are expected to be conducive for disease development, if the field has a history of Pythium problems, or if minimum/low till programs are in place.

IN-FURROW APPLICATION RATES

RATE PER 1000 ROW FEET		**PRODUCT PER ACRE (fl. oz.)**						
Fl. oz. product	**Oz. a.i.**	**22" Rows**	**30" Rows**	**32" Rows**	**34" Rows**	**36" Rows**	**38" Rows**	**40" Rows**
0.40	0.10	9.5	7.0	6.5	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.2
0.60	0.15	14.3	10.5	9.8	9.2	8.7	8.3	7.8
0.80	0.20	19.0	14.0	13.0	12.2	11.6	11.0	10.4

22" = 23,760 row ft., 30" = 17,424 row ft., 32" = 16,315 row ft., 34" = 15,374 row ft., 36" = 4,520 row ft., 38" = 13,754 row ft., and 40" = 13,068 row ft./Acre

DRIP

Refer to the **Application Instructions Through Irrigation System** section.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

To avoid spray drift, do not apply when conditions favor drift beyond the target area. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR AND THE GROWER.

ATTENTION

Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties.

AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees (and apple fruit).

DO NOT spray Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC where spray drift may reach apple trees.

DO NOT spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application. Conditions which may contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, sprayer nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, etc. Contact your State extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area.

DO NOT use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPICATOR.

Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitat.

MIXING AND APPLICATION METHODS

Spray Equipment

Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC may be applied with all types of spray equipment commonly used for making ground and aerial applications. Proper adjustments and calibration of spraying equipment to give good canopy penetration and coverage is essential for good disease control.

Nozzles

- Equip sprayers with nozzles that provide accurate and uniform application.
- Nozzles should be the same size and uniformly spaced across the boom.
- Calibrate sprayer before use.
- It is suggested that screens be used to protect the pump and to prevent nozzles from clogging.
- Screens placed on the suction side of the pump should be 16-mesh or coarser.
- Do not place a screen in the recirculation line.
- Use 50-mesh or coarser screens between the pump and boom, and where required, at the nozzles.
- Check nozzle manufacturer's recommendations.

Pump

- Use a pump with capacity to:

  (1) Maintain 35-40 psi at nozzles

(2) Provide sufficient agitation in tank to keep mixture in suspension – this requires recirculation of 10% of tank volume per minute.

- Use a jet agitator or liquid sparge tube for agitation.
- Do not air sparge.

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

Mixing Instructions

- Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC is a suspension concentrate (SC) formulation.
- Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate operation.
- Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product.
- Agitate the spray solution before and during application.
- Rinse spray tank thoroughly with clean water after each day's use and dispose of pesticide rinsate by application to an already treated area.

Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC Alone (No Tank Mix)

- Add 1/2-2/3 of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank.
- With the agitator running, add Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC to the tank.

- Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water.
- Begin application of the spray solution after Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC has completely dispersed into the mix water.
- Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been sprayed.

Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC + Tank Mixtures: Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC is usually compatible with all tank-mix partners listed on this label. To determine the physical compatibility of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC with other products, use a jar test. Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to 1 qt. of water. Add wettable powders and water dispersible granular products first, then liquid flowables, and emulsifiable concentrates last. After thoroughly mixing, let stand for at least 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be remixed readily, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for adding required ingredients to the spray tank.

Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC has demonstrated some phytotoxic effects when mixed with products that are formulated as emulsifiable concentrates (EC). These effects are enhanced if applications are made under cool, cloudy conditions and these conditions remain for several days following application. In addition, adjuvants that contain some form of silicone have also contributed to phytotoxicity.

Mixing in the Spray Tank

- Add 1/2- 2/3 of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank.

- With the agitator running, add the tank-mix partner(s) into the tank in the same order as described above.
- Allow the material to completely dissolve and disperse into the mix water. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water and Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC to the spray tank.
- Allow Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC to completely disperse.
- Spray the mixture with the agitator running.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS (CHEMIGATION)

Application Through Irrigation Systems (Chemigation)

- Use only on crops for which chemigation is specified on this label.
- Apply this product only through center pivot, solid set, hand move, or moving wheel irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water.
- Apply in 0.1-0.25 inches/acre. Excessive water may reduce efficacy.
- If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.

- Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system, unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Spray Preparation: Chemical tank and injector system should be thoroughly cleaned. Flush system with clean water.

Drip Irrigation: Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC may be applied through drip irrigation systems for soilborne disease control. The soil should 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) should be delayed for at least 24 hours following drip application.

Sprinkler Irrigation

- Apply this product through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side [wheel] roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems.
- Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system except as specified on this label.

- Apply with center pivot or continuous-move equipment distributing *Y,* acre-inch or less during treatment.
- In general, use the least amount of water required for proper distribution and coverage.
- If stationary systems (solid set, handlines or wheel lines other than continuous-move) are used, this product should be injected into no more than the last 20-30 minutes of the set.
- Do not apply when winds are greater than 10-15 mph to avoid drift or wind skips.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
- Plant injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform treated water.
- Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control.
- Good agitation should be maintained during the entire application period.

If you have questions about calibration you should contact State Extension Service specialist, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Operating Instructions

1) Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
2) 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.

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 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.

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

6) 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.

7) 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.

8) Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. 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.

9) 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.

Center Pivot Irrigation Equipment

Notes: (1) Use only with drive systems which provide uniform water distribution. (2) Do not use end guns when chemigating Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC through center pivot systems because of nonuniform application.

- Determine the size of the area to be treated.
- Determine the time required to apply 1/8-1/2 inch of water over the area to be treated when the system and injection equipment are operated at normal pressures as specified by the equipment manufacturer. When applying Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC through irrigation equipment, use the lowest obtainable water volume while maintaining uniform distribution. Run the system at 80-95% of the manufacturer's rated capacity.
- Using water, determine the injection pump output when operated at normal line pressure.
- Determine the amount of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system.

- Add the required amount of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC and sufficient water to meet the injection time requirements to the solution tank.
- Make sure the system is fully charged with water before starting injection of the Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC solution. Time the injection to last at least as long as it takes to bring the system to full pressure.
- Maintain constant solution tank agitation during the injection period.
- Continue to operate the system until the Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC solution has cleared the sprinkler head.

Solid Set, Hand Move, and Moving Wheel Irrigation Equipment

- Determine the acreage covered by the sprinklers.
- Fill injector solution tank with water and adjust flow rate to use the contents over a 20 to 30-minute interval. When applying Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC through irrigation equipment use the lowest obtainable water volume while maintaining uniform distribution.
- Determine the amount ofWillowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system.
- Add the required amount of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC into the same quantity of water used to calibrate the injection period.

- Operate the system at the same pressure and time interval established during the calibration.
- Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed. Continue to operate the system until the Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC solution has cleared the last sprinkler head.

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 on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

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

USE INSTRUCTIONS

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Alfalfa (See Nongrass Animal Feeds Forage,			

Fodder, Straw and Hay)			
Almonds	Alternaria Leaf and Fruit Spot (*Alternaria alternata*) Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum acutatum*) Leaf Blight (*Seimatosporium lichenicola*) Leaf Rust (*Tranzschelia discolor*) Scab *Cladosporium carpophilum*) Shot Hole (*Wilsonomyces carpophilus*)	6.0-15.5 (0.10-0.25)	Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC applications should begin prior to disease and continue throughout the season following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. For aerial applications apply in a minimum of 15 GPA. Thorough and uniform coverage is essential for disease control. Reduced efficacy has
	Brown Rot Blossom Blight (*Monilinia laxa, M fructicola*)	12.0-15.5 (0.20-0.25)	

			been observed when uniform coverage cannot be obtained. Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC may be applied by air only at growth stages prior to and including 5 weeks after petal fall. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Anthracnose, scab and shot hole: Begin applications prior to disease development and continue at 7- to 14-day intervals

			throughout the season. Blossom blight: Begin applications at early bloom and continue through petal fall. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./Aiseason of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not apply within 28 days of harvest (28-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Artichoke, Globe	Ramularia Leaf Spot (*Ramularia cynarae*)	11.0-15.5 (0.18-0.25)	Begin applications prior to or in the early stages of disease development and continue as needed throughout the season at a 2-3 week interval, up to and including the day of harvest. Do not apply at less than 7-day intervals. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. For ground applications, apply in 50-200 gallons of water per acre to obtain coverage without excessive runoff. For aerial applications,

			apply in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than one application of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product! A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a. i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).			

Crop	**Target Diseases**	**Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)**	**Remarks**
Asparagus	Stemphyllium Purple Spot *(Stemphyllium vesicarium)*	6.0-15.5 (0.1 0-0.25)	Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC applications should begin

			prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7- to 14-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre by air. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than one

			application of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a. i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not apply within 100 days of harvest (100-day PHI).			

Crop	**Target Diseases**	**Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)**	**Remarks**
Bananas Plantains	Black Sigatoka *(Mycosphaerella fijiensis)* Yellow Sigatoka *(Mycosphaerella musicola)*	5.5-8.5 (0.09-0.135)	Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season

			every 12-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternations with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

Specific Use Restrictions:

1) Do not apply more than 66.4 fl. oz. of product/A/season.
2) Do not apply more than 1.08 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
3) Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Cereals Barley Oats Rye	Kernel Blight *(Alternaria* spp.) Leaf Rust *(Puccinia hordel)*	6.0-12.0 (0.10-0.20)	Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC should be applied prior to disease development. Protecting the flag leaf is important for maximizing disease control. For best results, sufficient water volume must be used to provide thorough coverage. Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC can be applied by ground, air or
	Barley Stripe *(Drechslera graminea = Pyrenophora graminea)* Net Blotch *(Pyrenophora teres)*	9.0-12.0 (0.15-0.20)	
	Powdery Mildew *(Erysiphe graminis f. sp. Hordei)* Stagonospora Blotch (*Stagonospora nodorum)*	12.0 (0.20)	

			chemigation. A crop oil concentrate adjuvant may be added at 1% v/v to optimize efficacy. For chemigation, apply in 0.1-0.25 inches/A of water. Chemigation with excessive water may lead to a decrease in efficacy. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than two (2) applications of Willowood Azoxystrob·m

			2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicide per season.

Specific Use Restrictions:

1) Do not apply after Feekes 10.54.
2) Do not apply more than 0.40 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
3) Do not apply within 7 days of grazing or harvest (7-day PHI) for forage and hay.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Berries Bushberry Subgroup 13-07B Aronia Berry Blueberry, Highbush Blueberry, Lowbush Buffalo Currant Chilean Guava Cranberry, Highbush Current, Black Currant, Red	Alternaria Fruit Rot *(Alternaria* spp.) Anthracnose Fruit Rot (*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides)* Botryosphaeria Canker *(Botryosphaeria* spp.) Mummyberry *(Monilinia vaccinii-corymbost)* Phomopsis Stem Canker *(Phomopsis vaccinii)*	6.0-15.5 (0.1 0-0.25)	Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7- to 14-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be

Elderberry European Barberry Gooseberry Honeysuckle, Edible Huckleberry Jostaberry Juneberry (Saskatoon Berry) Lingonberry Native Currant Salal Sea Buckthorn Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these.	Powdery Mildew *(Sphaerotheca* spp.) Septoria Blight *(Septaria* spp.)		made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 46 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 0.751b. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Willowood Azoxvstrobin 2.08SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Berries, Caneberry Subgroup 13-07A Blackberry Bingleberry Boysenberry Dewberry Lowberry Marionberry Olallieberry Youngberry Loganberry Red and Black Raspberry Wild Raspberry Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these	Anthracnose *(Spaceloma necator) (Eisinoe veneta)* Botryosphaeria Canker *(Botryosphaeria dothidea)* Colletotrichum Rot (*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides)* Leaf Spot *(Septaria rubi) (Sphaerulina rubi)* Powdery Mildew (*Sphaerotheca macularis)* Rosette or Double Blossom of Blackberries (*Cercosporella rubi)* Spur Blight *(Didymella applanate)*	6.0-15.5 (0.10-0.25)	Begin applications at onset of disease and continue until harvest. Make applications on a 7- to 14-day schedule. Use a minimum water volume of 10 gallons per acre by ground and a minimum of 3 gallons by air. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group
	Blackberry Rust	10-15.5 (0.16-0.25)	

	(Phragmidium spp.)		11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).			

Crop	**Target Diseases**	**Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)**	**Remarks**
Berry, Low Growing Subgroup 13-07G (except Cranberry) Strawberry See additional crops below.	Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum fragariae)* Leather Rot *(Phytophthora cactorum)* Powdery Mildew (*Sphaerotheca macularis)* Suppression of Botrytis on the Foliage	6.0-15.5 (0.10-0.25)	Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7- to 10-day schedule, following the resistance management

	(Botrytis cinerea)		guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. For leather rot control apply 2 applications on a 7-day schedule from late bloom through harvest. **For dip applications at transplanting for commercial berry production:** For suppression of root and crown rot caused by *Colletotrichum* spp., mix 5-8 fl. oz. of Willowood Azoxystrobin

			2.08SC per 1 00 gallons of water. Dip plants for 2-5 minutes. Plant treated plants as quickly as possible. It is recommended that transplants be washed to remove excess soil prior to dipping. For continued anthracnose control, follow with foliar applications beginning 2-3 weeks after transplant. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a

			fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Soilborne Diseases Seedling Root Rot, Basal Stem Rot *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.40-0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/ seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the **SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL** section.
Additional Low Growing Berries: Bearberry, Bilberry, Cloud berry, Muntries, Partridgeberry including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these.			
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 61.5 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 1.0 lb. a. i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not use in plant propagation nurseries. 4) Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).			

Crop	**Target Diseases**	**Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)**	**Remarks**
Brassica Head and Stem Subgroup	Alternaria Leaf Spot *(Alternaria* spp.)	6.0-15.5 (0.10-0.25)	Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC applications

Broccoli Chinese Broccoli (gai lon) Brussels Sprouts Cabbage Chinese Cabbage (napa) Chinese Mustard Cabbage (gai choy) Cauliflower Cavalo Broccolo Kohlrabi Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these	Downy Mildew *(Peronospora parasilica)* Pin Rot *(Alternaria* spp.)		should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7- to 14-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre by ground, and minimum of 3 gallons per acre by air. Do not apply more than two applications of Willowood

			Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

Specific Use Restrictions:

1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season.
2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a. i./A/season azoxystrobin-containing products.
3) Willowood Azoxvstrobin 2.08SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

Crop	**Target Diseases**	**Use Rate fl. oz. product/ A (lb. a.i./A)**	**Remarks**
Brassica Leafy Greens Sub-group Broccoli Raab Cabbage, Chinese Collards	Black Spot *(Alternaria* spp.) Cercospora Leaf Spot *(Cercospora* spp.) White Rust *(Albugo candida)*	6.0-15.5 (0.1 0-0.25)	Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7- to 14-day schedule,

Kale Mizuna Mustard Greens Mustard Spinach Rape Greens Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these			following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than one application of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Soilborne Diseases Seedling Root Rot, Basal Stem Rot *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.40-0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the **SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL** section.

Specific Use Restrictions:

1) Do not apply more than 46 fl. oz. of product/A/season.
2) Do not apply more than 0.75 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
3) Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
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	**Foliar Diseases** Cladosporium Leaf Blotch *(Cladosporium allii)* Purple Blotch *(Alternaria porri)* Rust *(Puccinia allii)*	6.0-12.0 (0.10-0.20)	For downy mildew, make preventative applications on a 5- to 7 -day schedule. For all other diseases, Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance
	Botrytis Leaf Blight *(Botrytis aclada)* Downy Mildew *(Peronospora destructor)*	9.0-15.5 (0.15-0.25)	

Onion, pearl Onion, potato, bulb Shallot, bulb Onion, green Chive, fresh leaves Chive, Chinese, fresh leaves Elegans, hosta			management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. If applications are made by air, the higher rates should be used for adequate control. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than one application of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Mixtures of Willowood Azoxystrobin

			2.08SC with insecticides and silicone adjuvants must be tested for crop safety before application to the crop.
Fritillaria, leaves Kurrat Lady's leek Leek Leek, wild Onion, Beltsville bunching Onion, fresh Onion, green Onion, macrostem Onion, tree, tops Onion, Welsh, tops Shallot, fresh leaves Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these	**Soilborne Diseases** Rhizoctonia Damping-Off *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.40-0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions under the row feet **SOILBORNE / SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL** section. If the application is an in-furrow application, the spray should be made just prior to seed placement so that the majority of the chemical is under the seed. This will reduce the

			potential for phytotoxicity, especially if fertilizer is added to the application.

Specific Use Restrictions:

1) Do not apply more than 92.3 ft. oz. of product/A/season.
2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
3) Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Canola (see Oilseed Crops for additional information)	Alternaria Blackspot *(Alternaria* spp.) Blackleg *(Leptosphaeria maculans)* Sclerotinia Stem Rot (*Sclerotinia scterotiorum)*	6.0-15.5 (0.1 0-0.25)	In general, apply 7.0 fl. oz. of Willowood Azoxystrobi n 2.08SC at early bud followed by 14.0 fl. oz. at about 45 days before harvest. A third application of 7.0 fl. oz. may be made 30

			days before harvest. Specifically for blackleg, Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC applications should be made at the 2- to 4-leaf stage. For Alternaria or Sclerotinia, 9.0-15.5 fl. oz. product/A should be applied at 10-25% flowering (3-7 days following first flower). Use the higher rate under heavy disease pressure or when conditions are favorable for disease. For

			control of Alternaria alone, 8.0 fl. oz. product/A may be applied at pod stage (approximately 95% petal fall). Do not apply more than one application of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in the Group 11. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. Use a

			minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre for ground applications.

Specific Use Restrictions:

1) Do not apply more than 27.6 fl. oz. of product/A/season.
2) Do not apply more than 0.45 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
3) Do not apply within 30 days of harvest (30-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Carrots	Early Blight (*Cercospora carotae)* Late Blight *(Alternaria dauci)* White Mold (*Sclerotium rolfsii*) For additional diseases, see Vegetables, Root, Subgroup.	9.0-20.0 (0.15-0.33)	Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or

			chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than one application of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root Rot *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.40-0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/ seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the **SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL** section.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 123 fi. oz. product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 2.0 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Celery	Early Blight *(Cercospora apii*) Late Blight (*Septoria apicola*) For additional diseases, see Leafy Vegatables	9.0-15.5 (0.15-0.25)	Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than one application of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

	Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root Rot *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.40-0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/ seedling disease control, see directions and rates row feet under the **SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL** section.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).			

Crop	**Target Diseases**	**Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)**	**Remarks**
Christmas Trees	Diplodia Tip Blight *(Diplodia pinea)* Lophodermium Needlecast *(Lophodermium pinastn)* Swiss Needlecast *(Phaeocrytopus gaumannii)*	6.0-15.5 (0.1 0-0.25)	Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at 7- to 21-

			day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

Specific Use Restrictions:

1) Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz. product/A/season.
2) Do not apply more than 2.0 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/ A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Citrus Fruit Crop Group 10-10 Calamondin Citron Grapefruit Kumquat Lemon Lime Mandarin Orange (sour and sweet) Pummelo Satsuma Mandarin Tangerine Including all	Albinism *(Alternaria alternate pv citri)* Alternaria Leaf and Fruit Spot *(Alternaria citri)* Cercospora Leaf Spot *(Cercospora* spp.) Diplodia Stem-End Rot *(Diplodia natalensis)* Greasy Spot *(Mycosphaerella citri)* Melanose *(Diaporthe citri)* Penicillium Decays	12.0-15.5 (0.20-0.25)	Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on 7- to 21-day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Under conditions that favor severe disease epidemics,

cultivars and/or hybrids of these. See complete list of citrus fruit crops below.	Green Mold, Whisker Mold, Suppression of Blue Mold *(Penicillium* spp.) Phomopsis Stem-End Rot *(Phomopsis citrii)* Post Bloom Fruit Drop (PFD) *(Colletotrichum acutatum)* Powdery Mildew *(Erysiphe* spp.) Scab *(Elsinoe fawcettii)* Sweet Orange Scab *(Eisinoe australis)*		the higher application rates should be used. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. A horticultural spray oil should be used to improve control of greasy spot. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicides before
	Black Spot *(Guidnardia citricarpa)*	9.0-15.5 (0.15-0.25)	

			alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than four (4) applications of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicide per season.
Pummelo Citrus Hybrid (Uniq fruit only)	**Soilborne Diseases** Seedling Root Rot, Basal Stem Rot *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.40-0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/ seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the **SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL** section.
Complete List of Citrus Fruit Crops: 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 reticulate);* Tanger *(Citrus nobilis);* Trifoliate Orange *(Poncirus trifoliate);* Uniq Fruit *(Citrus aurantium* Tangelo group); cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not use Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC in citrus plant propagation nurseries. 4) Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

Crop	**Target Diseases**	**Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)**	**Remarks**
Clover (and	Rust	6.0-9.0 (0.10-0.15)	For gray leaf spot, apply

stands containing Clover) (See Nongrass Animal Feeds Forage, Fodder, Straw and Hay)	*(Puccinia sorghi)*		Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC at the onset of disease. A second application may be required 14 days later if disease pressure persists.
Corn Field Pop Sweet (Includes Seed Production)	Anthracnose Leaf Blight (*Colletotrichum graminicola*) Eye Spot (*Aureobasidlum zeae*) Gray Leaf Spot (*Cercospora sorghi*) North Corn Leaf Blight (*Setosphaeria turcica*) North Corn Leaf Spot (*Cochliobolus carbonum*) Southern Corn Leaf Blight (*Cochliobolus heterostrophus*)	6.0-15.5 (0.10-0.15)	For all other diseases, Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC applications should begin prior to disease development and may continue throughout the season *every* 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air

			or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. For filed corn and field corn grown for seed, do not make more than two (2) applications per season.
	Early Application (V4-V8)	6.0 (0.10)	Apply Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC early (V4-V8) for early season disease control

			and beneficial physiological benefits. If mixing with herbicides, other than solo glyphosate products, Callisto®, Callisto® Xtra, or Halex® GT, consult your local Willowood, LLC representative.
	Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root and Stalk Rot *(Rhizoctonia solani*)	0.40-0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/ seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the **SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL** section.

Specific Use Restrictions:

1) Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz. of product/A/season.
2) Do not apply more than 2.0 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
3) Do not apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Cotton	Anthracnose *(Glomerella gossypii*) Ascochyta Blight (*A. gossypii)* Boll Rot (*A. gossypii)* Cotton Rust *(Puccinia schedonnardt)* Hardlock *(Fusarium verticillioides)* Southwestern Cotton Rust *(Puccinia cacabata)*	6.0-9.0 (0.1-0.15)	For optimum disease control, Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC applications should begin prior to or in the early stages of disease development. Applications may be made by ground, air, or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Minimum application volumes for air and ground are 5 and 10 gallons per acre, respectively. The first Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC application should be targeted approximately at

			pinhead square to first bloom to protect the plant from diseases. Subsequent application(s) are specified on a 14-21-day schedule. An additional application may be made depending on environmental conditions and the health of the cotton plant. Under poor environmental conditions conducive to seedling disease and poor cotton growth, Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC may be applied to early season cotton to suppress damping off and other diseases which result in plant stand loss. Do not apply more than two

			foliar applications of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not make more than three (3) foliar applications of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group **11** fungicides per crop per acre per year.
	Pythium Seedling Blight *(Pythium aphanid ermatum)* Rhizoctonia Seedling Blight *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	**In-Furrow** 0.40-0.80 fl. oz. product per 1000 row feet (0.10-0.20 oz. a.i. per 1000 row feet)	**Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC Application Directions:** Apply Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC as an in-furrow spray in 3-7 gallons of water at planting. Mount the spray nozzle so the spray is directed into the furrow

			just before the seed are covered. Use the higher rate when the weather conditions are expected to be conducive for disease development, if the field has a history of Pythium problems, or if minimum/low till programs are in place. See the **SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL** section for table illustrating total fluid ounces per acre with various row spacings.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 27 fl. oz. of product/crop/season as a foliar spray. 2) Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC may be applied up to 45 days before harvest (45-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Cranberry Subgroup 13-07H (except Straw-berry) Bearberry Bilberry Blueberry, Lowbush Cloud berry Lingonberry Muntries Partridge-berry Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these	Cottonball *(Monilinia oxycocci)* Fruit Rots *(Physalospora vaccinii)* *(Glomerella cingulata)* *(Coleophoma empetri)* Lophodermium Twig Blight *(Lophodermium* spp.)	6.0-15.5 (0.10-0.25)	Begin applications at 5-10% bloom for fruit rot, cotton ball, and twig blight. Continue applications on a 7- to 14-day schedule if conditions are favorable for disease development. Applications may be made by ground, chemigation or air. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or

			other Group 11 fungicides before alternations with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Fairy Ring (suppression) *(Psilocybe* spp.)	15.5 (0.25)	Make the first application at bud break. Measure the ring diameter and add 10 feet to that diameter. Apply Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC at a rate equivalent to 15.5 fl. oz./A in 30-100 gallons of water to the affected area. Irrigation (1-2 hours) following

			application is advisable to ensure penetration to the base of the plant. If necessary make another application 2-4 weeks later. For ground application ensure adequate water volume for thorough canopy penetration.

Specific Use Restrictions:

1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season.
2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs. a. i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
3) Do not treat cranberry fields used for aquaculture of fish and crustacean.
4) Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitat. Applicators should use care in making applications near non-target aquatic habitats.
5) Do not apply to flooded crop.

6) Do not allow release of irrigation or flood water to non-target aquatic habitat for at least 14 days after the last application. 7) Do not apply within 3 days of harvest (3-day PHI).

Crop	**Target Diseases**	**Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)**	**Remarks**
Cucurbits Cantaloupe Chayote Chinese-Waxgourd Cucumber Gourds Honeydew Melons *Momordica* spp. (bitter melon, balsam apple) Muskmelon Watermelon Pumpkin Squash Zucchini Including cultivars and/or	Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum lagenarium)* Belly Rot *(Rhizoctonia solani)* Downy Mildew *(Pseudoperonospora cubensis)* Gummy Stem Blight *(Didymella bryoniae)* Leaf Spots *(Alternaria* spp., *Cercospora* spp.) Myrothecium Canker *(Myrothecium roridum)*	6.0-15.5 (0.10-0.25)	For both downy and powdery mildew, make preventative applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule. For belly rot control, the first application should be made at the 1-3 leaf crop stage with a second application just prior to vine tip over or 10-14 days later whichever occurs first. For all other

hybrids of these.	Plectosporium Blight *(Piectosporium tabacinum)* Powdery Mildew (*Sphaerotheca fuliginea, Erysiphe cichoracearum)* Ulocladium Leaf Spot (*Ulocladium cucurbitae)*		diseases, Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not tank mix Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC with crop oil concentrates (COC), methylated

			spray oil (MSO) or silicon adjuvants. Do not tank mix Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC with Malathion, Kelthane® Thiodan®, Phaser®, Lannate®, Lorsban®, M-Pede® or Botran®. Do not apply more than one application of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than four (4) foliar applications of

			Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicides per crop per acre per year.
	Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root Rot *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.40-0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/ seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the **SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL** section.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not apply within 1 day of harvest (1-day PHI).			

Crop	**Target Diseases**	**Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)**	**Remarks**
Fruiting Vegetables Crop	Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp.)	6.0-15.5 (0.10-0.25)	Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC

Group 8-10 **Pepper** Bell Pepper Non-Bell Pepper Sweet Non-Bell Pepper **Eggplant** **Okra** **Pepino** Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these. **See specific directions for use for Tomatoes.** See complete list of fruiting vegetables below.	Powdery Mildew (*Sphaerotheca* spp.)		applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7- to 14-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than one application of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that

			is not in Group 11.
	Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Seedling Rot *(Rhizoctonia solani*)	0.40-0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/ seedling disease control, *see* directions and rates under the **SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL** section.
Complete List of Fruiting Vegetables: African Eggplant; Bell Pepper; Eggplant; Martynia; Nonbell Pepper; Okra; Pea Eggplant; Pepino; Roselle; Scarlet Eggplant; cultivars, varieties; and/or hybrids of these.			
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 61.5 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply *more* than 1.0 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).			

Crop	**Target Diseases**	**Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)**	**Remarks**
Grapes and Other Small Fruit	Black Rot (*Guignardia bidwellii)* Downy	10.0-15.5 (0.16-0.25)	Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC applications

Vine Climbing Subgroup 13-07F (except fuzzy kiwifruit) Amur River Grape Kiwifruit, Hardy Maypop Muscadines Schisandra Berry Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these.	Mildew *(Plasmopara viticola)* Phomopsis Cane and Leaf Spot *(Phomopsis viticola)* Powdery Mildew (*Uncinula necator)* **Suppression Only:** Botrytis Bunch Rot (*Botrytis cinereal*)		should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 10-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential foliar applications of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

			ATTENTION Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties. AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees (and apple fruit). DO NOT spray Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC where spray drift may reach apple trees. DO NOT use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC to spray apple trees. Even

			trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSI-BILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

Specific Use Restrictions:

1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season.
2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
3) Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (14-dayPHI).

Crop	**Target Diseases**	**Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)**	**Remarks**
Grasses (grown for seed)	Ergot Stem Diseases Powdery Mildew *(Erysiphe graminis)* Rust	6.0-15.5 (0.10-0.25)	Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the

	(Puccinia spp.)		season on a 10- to 14-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

Specific Use Restrictions:

1) Do not apply more than 49 fl. oz. of product/A/season.
2) Do not apply more than 0.8 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
3) Do not feed treated straw, seed or screenings to livestock.
4) Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC may be applied up to 8 days prior to harvest (swathing)(8-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
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;	Corynespora Blight *(Corynespora cassiicola)* Dill Blight (*Cercosporidium punctum)* Phoma Blight *(Passalora puncta)*	6.0-15.5 (0.10-0.25)	Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC applications should begin at the onset of disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground only. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Use a minimum of 30 gallons of water per acre.

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;			Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

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; Thvme; Vanilla; Winter-green; Woodruff; Wormwood			
Wasabi	Fusarium Rhizome and Root Rot (*Pythium* spp.)	6.2-15.4 (0.10-0.25)	Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC applications should begin at the onset of disease

			development and continue throughout the season on a 7-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground or through the irrigation system (chemigation). An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. **Use** a minimum of 30 gallons of water per acre. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group

			11 fungicides before alternation with fungicide that is not in Group 11.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Willowood Azoxvstrobin 2.08SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).			

Crop	**Target Diseases**	**Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)**	**Remarks**
Leafy Vegetables (except brassica) Amaranth Arugula Cardoon Celery Celtuce Chervil Chrysanthe-mum, Edible	**Foliar Diseases** Alternaria Leaf Spot *(Alternaria sonchi, A.* spp.) Anthracnose *(Microdochium panattonianum, Colletotrichum dematium)* Cercospora Leaf Spot *(Cercospora* spp.)	6.0-15.5 (0.10-0.25)	For both downy and powdery mildew, make preventative applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule. For all other diseases, Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC applications

Coriander, Leaves (Cilantro) Corn Salad Cress Dandelion Dock Endive Fennel Lettuce, Head and Leaf Orach Parsley Purslane Radicchio Rhubarb Spinach Swiss Chard Including cultivars and/or hybrids of these	Septaria Leaf Spot *(Septaria petroselini)* White Rust *(Albugo occidentalis)*		should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than one application of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Downy Mildew *(Bremia lactucae)* Powdery Mildew *(Eyrisiphe cichoracearum*)	12.0-15.5 (0.20-0.25)	

			ATTENTION: Applications of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC to leafy vegetable foliage have contributed to phytotoxicity under certain circumstances. Proceed with caution with regard to tank mixes and adjuvants when treating all leafy vegetables with Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC. Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC must not be tank mixed on leaf lettuce with Ambush® WP, Pounce® WP, Aliette®, Warrior with Zeon Technology®,

			or another product that may increase the penetration of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC into the leaf surface, such as, but not limited to silicone welters.
	Soilborne Diseases Webb Blight, Bottom Rot, Crater Rot, Root Rot. *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.40-0.80 fl oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/ seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the **SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL** section.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Willowood Azoxvstrobin 2.08SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/ A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Legume Vegetables, Dry and Succulent and Legume Vegetables, Foliage of any Cultivar of Bean *(Phaseolus* spp.) and Field Pea *(Pisum* spp.) Bean *(Lupinus* spp.) (includes grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin) Bean *(Phaseolus* spp.) (includes field bean,	Bean Rust (*Uromyces appendiculatus)*	6.0 (0.10)	Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Use the higher rates under severe disease pressure. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at
	Alternaria Blight *(Alternaria* spp.) Alternaria Leaf Spot *(Alternaria alternata)* Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum lindemuthianum)* Ascochyta Blight (*Mycosphaerella pinodes)* Ascochyta Leaf and Pod Spot *(Ascochyta* spp.) Ascochyta Leaf Spot *(Ascochyta phaseolorum)*	6.0-15.5 (0.10-0.25)	

kidney bean, lima bean, navy bean, pinto bean, runner bean, snap bean, tepary bean, wax bean) Bean *(Vigna* spp.) (includes 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)	Rust *(Phakopsora* spp.) Southern Blight (*Sclerotium rolfsii)* Web Blight *(Rhizoctonia solani*)		specified rates. For rust, use of a non-ionic surfactant is recommended. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Soilborne Disease Rhizoctonia Root Rot *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.40-0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/ seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the **SOILBORNE / SEEDLING DISEASE**

Broad bean (lava 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.) (Includes dwarf pea, edible-pod pea, English pea, garden pea, green pea, field pea, snow pea, sugar snap pea) Pigeon Pea			**CONTROL** section. Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC can be applied to the furrow and covering soil at plant time in a 7-inch band. Avoid a concentrated stream directly on the seed or delayed emergence may occur. If using a narrow spray as an infurrow spray, adjust the spray stream to hit the soil next to the seed but not hit the seed. NOTE: Conduct a seed safety test with your crop before making

(Cajanus cajan) Sword Bean *(Canavalia gladiate)*			infurrow applications.

Specific Use Restrictions:

1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season.
2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
3) Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI) of dry legume vegetables (dry bean and dry pea seeds).
4) Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI) for succulent beans and peas.
5) For use on soybeans, please refer to the soybean crop directions for use.

Crop	**Target Diseases**	**Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)**	**Remarks**
Mint (Fresh or for processing into mint oil)	Powdery Mildew (*Erysiphe* spp.) Rust *(Puccinia menthae)*	6.0-15.5 (0.10-0.25)	Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7- to 10-day schedule,

			following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Soilborne Diseases Seedling Root Rot, Basal Stem Rot *(Rhizoctonia solani*)	0.40-0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/ seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the **SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL** section.

Specific Use Restrictions:

1) Do not apply more than 46 fl. oz. of product/A/season.
2) Do not apply more than 0.75 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
3) For processed mint, do not apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI).
4) For fresh mint, Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

Crop	**Target Diseases**	**Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)**	**Remarks**
Nongrass Animal Feeds Forage, Fodder, Straw and Hay For pure/mixed stands of the following or stands mixed with grasses: Alfalfa *(Medicago saliva* subsp. *saliva)*	Alternaria Leaf Spot *(Alternaria* spp.) Cercospora Leaf Spot (*Cercospora* spp.) Powdery Mildew *(Oidium* spp., *Erysiphe* spp.) Rust *(Phakopsora* spp.)	6.0-15.5 (0.10-0.25)	Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season. Use the higher rates under severe disease pressure. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation.

Bean, Velvet (*Mucuna pruriens* var. *utilis)* Clover *(Trifolium* spp., *Melilotus* spp.) Kudzu *(Pueraria lobata)* Lespedeza *(Lespedeza* spp.) Lupin *(Lupinus* spp.) Sainfoin (*Onobrychis viciifofia)* Trefoil *(Lotus* spp.) Vetch *(Vicia* spp.) Vetch, Crown *(Coronilla varia)* Vetch, Milk *(Aslragalus* spp.)			Use of an additive such as crop oil concentrate or non-ionic surfactant is recommended. For management of outbreaks of Asian soybean rust and other Puccinia species on alternate hose species such as kudzu, lespedeza, trefoil and vetch, apply Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC to forages grown in the vicinity of soybeans and other legume crops (beans and peas) as a part of an Asian rust disease management strategy. Consult with

			local experts and
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 0.25 lb. a.i./A per cutting. 2) Do not apply more than 0.75 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not apply within 14 days **of** grazing or harvest (14-day **PHI)** for forage and hay. 4) Not for use on rangeland.			

Crop	**Target Diseases**	**Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)**	**Remarks**
Oilseed Crops Crop Group 20 Crambe Flax Mustard, Indian Mustard, Field Mustard, Black Rapeseed Rapeseed, Indian Safflower Sunflower Including all	Alternaria Leaf Spot *(Atternaria* spp.) Downy Mildew *(Pfasmopora halstedii, Pfasmopora helianthi)* Pasmo (*Septoria linicola garass)* Sunflower Rust *(Puccinia helianthi)*	6.0-15.5 (0.1-0.25)	Apply 6.0 fl. oz. of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC at early bud followed by 14.0 fl. oz. at about 45 days before harvest. A third application of 7.0 fl. oz. may be made 30 days before harvest. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. Use a

cultivars and/or hybrids of these See complete list of oilseed crops below.			minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre for ground applications. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
Complete List of Oilseed Crops: Borage; Calendula; Castor Oil Plant; Chinese Tallowtree; Cottonseed; Crambe; Cuphea; Echium; Euphorbia; Evening Primrose; Flax Seed; Gold of Pleasure; Hare's Ear Mustard; Jojoba; Lesquerella; Lunaria; Meadowfoam; Milkweed; Mustard Seed; Niger Seed; Oil Radish; Poppy Seed; Rapeseed; Rose Hip; Safflower; Sesame; Stokes Aster; Sunflower; Sweet Rocket; Tallowwood; Tea Oil Plant; Vernonia; cultivars varieties, and/or hybrids of these.			
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 27 fl. oz. of product/A/season.			

2) Do not apply more than 0.45 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not apply within 30 days of harvest (30-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Peanuts	**Soilborne Diseases - early season (in-furrow application)** Aspergillus Crown Rot *(Aspergillus niger)* Pythium Damping Off *(Pythium* spp.) Stem Rot/White Mold Sunnression *(Sclerotium rolfsii)*	0.40-0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	Apply Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC in-furrow at planting for control of various seed/seedling diseases including early season suppression of stem rot. See directions and rates under **PRODUCT INFORMA-TION** section.
	Soilborne Diseases - mid-late season Rhizoctonia Peg and Pod Rot *(Rhizoctonia*	12.0-24.5 (0.20-0.40)	Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC should be applied at approximately 60 and 90 days after planting

	solani) Stem Rot/White Mold (*Sclerotium rolfsii)* **Suppression Only:** Cylindrocladium Black Rot (*Cylindoctadium crotatariae)* Pythium Pod Rot *(Pythium myriotylum)*		as a foliar application. This application regime may be applied earlier in the season if environmental conditions favor disease development. These two applications of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC will provide protection against the soil borne diseases and will also provide control of the foliar diseases listed for a 10- to 14-day period after each spray. Under heavy disease pressure and/or where there is a high rainfall and/or irrigation, use 18.5-24.5 fl.

			oz./A. For light disease pressure and dry environmental conditions (non-irrigated, low rainfall), use 12.0-24.5 fl. oz./A. For control of Pythium, a rate of 24.5 fl. oz./A is required. Additional applications of other fungicides on a leaf spot application schedule will be required to provide season-long disease control of the leaf spot diseases. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.

	Foliar Diseases Early Leaf Spot (*Cercospora arachidicola)* Late Leaf Spot *(Cercosporidium personalum)* Rust *(Puccinia arachidis)* Web Blotch *(Phoma arachidicola)*	6.0-18.5 (0.10-0.30)	For foliar disease control only, a lower rate of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC may be applied on a 10- to 14-day interval. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 49 ft. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 0.8 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Pecans	Anthracnose *(Glomerella cingulata)* Scab (*Cladosporium caryigenum)*	6.0-12.0 (0.10-0.20)	Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on 7- to 21-day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicides before

			alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 73.8 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 1.2 lbs. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not apply within 45 days of harvest (45-day PHI).			

Crop	**Target Diseases**	**Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)**	**Remarks**
Pistachios	Alternaria Late Blight *(Alternaria alternata)* Botryosphaeria Panicle and Shoot Blight *(Botryosphaeria dothidea)* Septoria Leaf Spot (*Septoria pistaciarum)*	6.0-15.5 (0.10-0.25)	Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on 7- to 21-day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Applications

			may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Potatoes	Black Dot (*Colletotrichum coccodes)* Early Blight *(Alternaria solani*) Late Blight *(Phytophthora infestans)* Powdery Mildew *(Erysiphe cichoracearum)*	6.0-20.0 (0.10-0.33)	**Early Blight** - For a 7-day application schedule, use Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.0BSC at 6.0 fl. oz. product/A. For a 14-day application schedule, use a 12.0 fl. oz. product/A rate. **Late Blight** - Apply Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.0BSC at 12.0 fl. oz. product/A on a 7-day schedule. Initiate late blight applications in a preventative schedule prior to disease development according to local practices.

			If late blight symptoms develop or conditions favor disease, switch immediately to a non-Group 11 fungicide, using a 5-day schedule. Addition of a spreader/sticker may improve coverage. For all other diseases, Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.0BSC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Use the high rate and the shorter interval if disease

			epidemics are severe. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. Do not apply more than one application of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.0BSC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Soilborne Diseases Black Dot (*Colletotrichum coccodes)* Black Scurf *(Rhizoctonia solani*) Silver Scurf *(Helminthosporium solani*)	0.40-0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/ seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the **SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL** section.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 2.0 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.			

3) Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Rice	**Sheath/Stem Diseases** Sheath Bliqht *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	6.0-18.5 (0.10-0.30)	Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC should be applied prior to disease development. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. For aerial application, volumes should be 5-10 GPA. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. For sheath blight control, application rates may vary from 9.0 to 12.0 fl. oz./A depending on the growth stage of the rice and the
	Aggregate Sheath Spot (*Ceratobasidium oryzae-sativae* = *Rhizoctonia oryzae-sativae)* Black Sheath Rot (*Gaeumannomyces graminis var. graminis)* Sheath Spot *(Rhizoctonia* oryzae) Stem Rot (*Magnaporthe salvinii* = *Sclerotium oryzae* = *Nakateae sigmoidea)*	9.0-18.5 (0.15-0.30)	
	Foliar Diseases Brown Leaf Spot *(Cochliobolus miyabeanus)* Leaf Smut *(Entyloma* oryzae) Narrow Brown Leaf Spot		

	(*Cercospora janseana* = *Cercospora* oryzae)		severity of the disease. Consult with your local extension personnel or Willowood, LLC representative for information in sheath blight control.
	Panicle Diseases Kernel Smut *(Tilletia barclayana* = *Neovossia barclayana)* Panicle Blast *(Pyricularia grisea)*		For other stem/sheath diseases including stem rot, black sheath rot, aggregate sheath spot and sheath spot, apply when disease is less than 4 inches above water line usually between panicle differentiation (PD) +5 days to PD +10 days or at initial sign of disease. Under heavy disease pressure and

			conditions favorable for disease development, a second application may be applied. For foliar and panicle diseases, apply Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC prior to disease development. Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC must be applied as a preventative treatment for blast control and applied prior to favorable conditions for blast development. For panicle blast, an application should be applied at mid-boot to boot-split but prior

			to full head emergence. A second application should be applied when panicles are approximately 60-90% emerged from the boot (7-14 days later). When Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC is being applied for panicle blast on continuous rice acreage (no rotation to other crops}, no more than two sequential foliar applications of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicides should be made over multiple years before alternating

			with a fungicide with a different mode of action. Do not make more than two foliar applications of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicides per acre per season.

Specific Use Restrictions:

1) Do not treat rice fields used for aquaculture of fish and crustaceans.
2) Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitat. Applicators should use care in making applications near non-target aquatic habitats.
3) Do not apply more than 0.70 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
4) Do not allow release of irrigation or flood water for at least 14 days after the last application.
5) Do not apply within 28 days of harvest (28-day PHI).

Crop	**Target Diseases**	**Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)**	**Remarks**
Sorghum	Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum graminicola*)	6.0-15.5 (0.10-0.25)	Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC

	Gray Leaf Spot (*Cercospora sorghi*)		applications should begin prior to disease development. Use the high rates under conditions favorable for severe disease pressure, dense plant canopies, or when susceptible varieties are planted. Contact extension personnel for local economic thresholds and timings for specific diseases in your area. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential

			applications of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Soilborne Diseases Damping-Off (*Rhizoctonia solani, Pythium aphanaderma tum*)	0.40-0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/ seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the **SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL** section.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) For grain and stover, do not apply more than 0.75 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 2) For forage, do not apply more than 0.5 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Soybean Soybean, Immature Seed (edamame)	Aerial Blight *(Rhizoctonia solani*) Alternaria Leaf Spot *(Alternaria* spp.) Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum truncatum)* Brown Spot (*Septoria glycines)* Cercospora Blight and Leaf Spot (*Cercospora kickuchii)* Frogeye Leaf Spot (*Cercospora sojina)* Pod and Stem Blight *(Oiaporthe phaseolorum)* Rust *(Phakopsora* spp.)	6.0-15.5 (0.10-0.25)	Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.0BSC applications should begin prior to disease development. Use the high rates under conditions favorable for severe disease pressure, dense plant canopies, or when susceptible varieties are planted. Contact Extension personnel for local economic thresholds and timings for specific diseases in your area. Applications may be made

			by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Use of a crop oil concentrate or non-ionic surfactant with the lower use rate is recommended. Soybean rust: Willowood Azoxystrobin 2. OBSC may be used at 4 fl. oz./A when tank mixed with a triazole registered for use on soybean rust. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.0BSC or other Group 11 fungicides before

			alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia solani *(Rhizoctonia solani)* Southern Blight (*Sclerotium rolfsil)*	0.40-0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/ seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the **SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL** section.

Specific Use Restrictions:

1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season.
2) Do not make more than one application at 15.5 fl. oz. product/acre or 0.25 lb. a.i./A to soybean forage and hay.
3) Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
4) Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI) of soybeans (beans).
5) Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI) to soybean forage and hay.

Crop	**Target Diseases**	**Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)**	**Remarks**

Stone Fruit Apricot Cherry, Sweet Cherry, Tart Nectarine Peach Plum Plumcot Prune	Brown Rot Blossom Blight and Fruit Rot *(Monitinia fructicola, M. laxa*) Scab (*Cladosporium carpophilum)* Alternaria spot and fruit rot *(Alternaria alternata)* Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum prunicola,* C. *gloeosporioides)* Leaf rust (*Tranzschelia discolor)* Powdery Mildew (*Sphaerotheca pannosa, Podosphaera clandestine)* Shot hole *(Wilsonomyces carpophilus)*	12.0-15.5 (0.20-0.25)	For brown rot blossom blight, begin applications at early bloom and continue through petal fall. For brown rot on fruit, Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.0BSC may be applied to fruit up to the day of harvest. For scab, begin applications at petal fall and continue at 7- to 14-day intervals. For all other diseases, begin application at the onset of disease as a protectant fungicide and continue on a

			7- to 14-day schedule. For peaches only, 9.0-15.5 fl. oz. of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.0BSC may be used for scab control. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.0BSC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season.			

2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

Crop	**Target Diseases**	**Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)**	**Remarks**
Sugarcane	Brown Rust *(Puccinia melanocephela)* Orange Rust *(Puccinia kuehnii)*	9.0-12.0 (0.15-0.20)	Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.0BSC applications should begin prior to rust development, and continue throughout the season every 14-28 days following resistance management guidelines. Scout fields and begin applications at the earliest sign of rust. An adjuvant may be used at recommended rates. For

			ground applications, apply Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.0BSC in sufficient water volume for adequate *coverage* and canopy penetration. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.0BSC or other Group 11 fungicide, before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than

			four foliar applications of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicide per acre per year.

Specific Use Restrictions:

1) Do not apply more than 0.80 lb. a.i./A per season azoxystrobin-containing products.
2) Do not apply within 30 days of harvest (30-day PHI).
3) When applying by air, use no less than 5 gallons spray solution per acre

Crop	**Target Diseases**	**Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)**	**Remarks**
Tobacco	Blue Mold (*Peronospora tabacina*) Frogeye Leaf Spot (*Cercospora nicotianae*) Target Spot (*Rhizoctonia solani*)	6.0-12.0 (0.1-0.2)	Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC applications should begin prior to disease development or at first indication that blue mold is in the area. Do not apply Willowood Azoxystrobin

			2.08SC as a curative application. If blue mold is present in the field, initiate applications with Acrobat MZ® prior to an Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.0SSC application. Apply on a 7 - to 14-day interval with shorter intervals under conditions conducive to disease development. For ground applications, apply Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.0SSC 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 Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.0SSC on greenhouse seedlings. Do not tank mix with Thiodan. Tank mixing Willowood Azoxystrobin 2. OSSC with insecticides formulated as emulsifiable concentrates (EC) or containing high amounts of solvents, may cause crop injury. Do not apply more than one application of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.0SSC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. NOTE: Willowood Azoxystrobin

			2.0SSC may enhance weather flecking on the leaves of certain tobacco types. This does not affect yield and quality.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 32 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 0.52 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Willowood Azoxvstrobin 2.08SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).			

Crop	**Target Diseases**	**Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)**	**Remarks**
Tomatoes Tomatillos Subgroup 8-10A Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these. See complete list of	Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum coccodes)* Black Mold *(Alternaria alternata)* Buckeye Rot *(Phytophthora* spp.) Early Blight *(Alternaria solani)* Powdery Mildew	5.0-6.2 (0.08-0.10)	Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season following the resistance management

tomato crops below.	*(Oidiopsis sicula)* Septoria Leaf Spot (*Septoria lycopersici)* Target Spot (*Corynespora cassiicola)*		guidelines. For late blight, Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC should be applied at 5- to 7-day intervals. For all other tomato diseases, Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.0SSC should be applied on 7- to 21-day intervals. Applications may be made by ground air or chemigation. Do not apply more than one application of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that
	Late Blight (*Phytophthora infestans*)	6.2 (0.10)	

			is not in Group 11. Under certain weather conditions (particularly high temperatures) Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC in combination with high rates of silicone-based or oil containing (petroleum or crop) additives or adjuvants may cause injury. Do not exceed 0.125% adjuvant (v/v). Consult a Willowood, LLC representative for more information concerning additives or adjuvants.

			A tank mixture with Dimethoate may cause crop injury.
Complete List of Tomato Crops: Bush Tomato; Cocona; Currant Tomato; Garden Huckleberry; Goji Berry; Groundcherry; Naranjilla; Sun berry; Tomatillo; Tomato; Tree Tomato; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.			
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 37 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 0.6 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).			

Crop	**Target Diseases**	**Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)**	**Remarks**
Tree Nuts Beechnut Brazil Nut Butternut Cashew Chestnut Chinquapin Filbert Hickory Macadamia Pecan Walnut	Alternaria Leaf and Fruit Spot *(Alternaria atternata)* Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum acutatum, Glomerella cingulata)* Eastern Filbert Blight	6.0-12.0 (0.10-0.20)	Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season following the

Almonds, Pistachios (see specific use instructions	*(Anisogramma anomale)* Late Blight *(Alternaria alternata)* Scab (*Cladosporium carpophilum)* Septoria Leaf Spot (*Septoria pistaciarum)* Shot Hole *(Wilsonomyces carpophilus)* Blossom Blight (*Monilinia laxa*, *M. fructicola)*		resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. For all other diseases begin applications prior to disease development and continue at 7- to 21-day intervals throughout the season. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicides

			before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. For blossom blight, begin applications at early bloom and continue through petal fall.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 73.8 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 1.2 lbs. a. i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not apply within 45 days of harvest (45-day PHI).			

Crop	**Target Diseases**	**Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)**	**Remarks**
Tropical Fruit Acerola Atemoya Avocado Biriba Canistel	Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp.) Cercospora Leaf Spot (*Cercospora* spp.) Powdery Mildew	6.0-15.5 (0.10-0.25)	Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC applications should begin prior to disease development

Cherimoya Custard Apple Dragon Fruit Feijoa Guava Ilama 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	(*Erysiphe* spp.) Rust (*Puccinia* spp.)		and continue throughout the season on a 10- to 14-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Follow the resistance management guidelines in the Resistance Management Section. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicides before

			alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Soilborne Diseases Seedling Root Rot, Basal Stem Rot (*Rhizoctonia solani*)	0.40-0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/ seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the **SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL** section
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).			

Crop	**Target Diseases**	**Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)**	**Remarks**
Vegetables, Leaves of Root and Tuber	**Foliar Diseases** Alternaria Leaf Spot	6.0-20.0 (0.10-0.33)	For powdery mildew, make preventative applications on

Group and Root Subgroup Beet, Garden and Sugar[1,2] Burdock[1,2] Carrot[1,2] Cassava, Bitter and Sweet[1] Celeriac (celery root)[1,2] Chervil, Turnip-Rooted[1,2] Chicory[1,2] Dasheen (taro)[1] Ginseng[2] Horse-radish[2] Parsley, Turnip-Rooted[2] Parsnip[1,2] Radish[1,2] Radish, Oriental (daikon)[1,2] Rutabega[1,2] Salsify[2] Salsify, Black[1,2]	*(Alternaria spp., A. alternata)* Ascochyta Leaf Spot *(Ascochyta cynarae)* Rust (*Uromyces betae, Puccinia helianthi)* White Rust *(Albugo tragopogonis)*		a 5- to 7-day schedule. For all other diseases, Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.0BSC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than one application of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.0BSC or
	Cercospora Leaf Spot (*Cercospora betae,* C. *pastinaceae)* Powdery Mildew *(Erysiphe polygoni, Leveillula taurica)*	9.0-15.5 (0.15-0.25)	
	Soilborne Diseases Circular Spot, Southern Blight (*Scterotium rolfsii)* Pythium	0.40-0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	

Salsify, Spanish[2] Skirret[2] Sweet Potato[1] Tanier[1] Turnip[1,2] Yam, True[1]	Root Rot *(Pythium aphanidermatum)* Rhizoctonia Stem Canker, Crown Rot *(Rhizoctonia solani*)		other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. For soilborne/ seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the **SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL** section. **For sugar beets** apply 3-7 inch banded applications in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre at the 2- to 8-leaf stage. Do not apply as a dribble application over the seed row. Tank mixtures of Willowood

			Azoxystrobin 2.08SC with crop oil concentrates (COC) or methylated spray oil (MSO) may result in crop injury. If cool soil conditions are expected after planting which could result in an extended period of plant emergence, Willowood Azoxystrobin 2 .08SC should not be applied in-furrow. If using Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC at the time of planting, do not use a starter fertilizer with it.
[1]=Vegetable leaves of root and tuber subgroup [2]=Root vegetable subgroup			

Specific Use Restrictions:

1) Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz. of product/A/season.
2) Do not apply more than 2.0 lbs. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
3) Apply as an in-furrow spray in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre.
4) Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Vegetables, Tuberous and Corm Subgroup Arracacha Arrowroot Artichoke, Chinese and Jerusalem Canna, Edible Cassava, Edible, Bitter and Sweet Chayote (root) Chula Dasheen (Taro)	**Foliar Diseases** Alternaria Leaf Spot *(Alternaria* spp., *A. Alternata)* Ascochyta Leaf Spot *(Ascochyta cynarae)* Rust (*Uromyces betae, Puccinia helianthi)* White Rust *(Albugo traaoooaonis*)	6.0-20.0 (0.10-0.33)	For powdery mildew, make preventative applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule. For all other diseases, Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every

Ginger Leren Potato Sweet Potato Tanier Turmeric Yam, Bean Yam, True	Cercospora Leaf Spot (*Cercospora betae,* C. *pastinaceae)* Powdery Mildew *(Erysiphe polygoni, Leveillula taurica)*	9.0-15.5 (0.15-0.25)	7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation, An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than one application of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Soilborne Diseases Circular Spot, Southern Blight (*Sclerotium*	0.40-0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/ seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the

	rolfsii) Rhizoctonia Stem Canker, Crown Rot (Rhizoctonia solani) Pythium Root Rot (*Pythium aphanidermatum*)		**SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL** section
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 2.0 lbs. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI).			

Crop	**Target Diseases**	**Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)**	**Remarks**
Watercress	Cercospora Leaf Spot (*Cercospora* spp.)	6.0-15.5 (0.10-0.25)	Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7- to 10-day schedule,

			following resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply more than 93.2 fl. oz. of product/A/season. 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)	Remarks
Cereals **Wheat** **Triticale**	Leaf Rust *(Puccinia triticina* = *Puccinia recondite* f.sp. *tritici)* Septoria Leaf and Glume Blotch (*Septoria tritici, Septoria nodorum)* Stem Rust *(Puccinia graminis)* Stripe Rust *(Puccinia striiformis)* Tan Spot *(Pyrenophora tritici-renentis*)	4.0-12.0 (0.07-0.20)	Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.0BSC should be applied prior to disease development. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. A crop oil concentrate adjuvant may be added at 1.0% v/v to optimize efficacy. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.0BSC or other Group 11 fungicide before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not
	Powdery Mildew *(Erysiphe graminis)*	7.5-11.0 (0.125-0.175)	

			make more than two applications of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.0BSC or other Group 11 fungicide per season.
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not apply after Feekes 10.54. 2) Do not apply more than 0.40 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products. 3) Do not apply within 7 days (7-day PHI) for forage and hay. 4) Do not apply within 14 days of grazing (14-dav PHI).			

Crop	**Target Diseases**	**Use Rate fl. oz. product/A (lb. a.i./A)**	**Remarks**
Wild Rice	Brown Spot (*Bipolaris oryzae* or *Bipolaris sorokiana*) Also known as *Helminthosporium oryzae* and *H. sativum*) Stem Rot (*Nakataea sigmoidea*)	12.5-15.5 (0.20-0.25)	Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC should be applied prior to disease development. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. For aerial application,

			volumes should be 5-10 GPA. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. For foliar diseases, apply Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.0BSC prior to disease development. Apply during tillering, boot, early heading, or at initial sign of disease. Under heavy disease pressure and conditions favorable for disease development, a second application may be applied. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC or other Group 11 fungicide before

			alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than two applications of Willowood Azoxvstrobin 2.0BSC or other Group 11 fungicide per season.

Specific Use Restrictions:

1) Do not treat wild rice fields used for aquaculture of fish and crustaceans.
2) Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitat. Applicators should use care in making applications near non-target aquatic habitats.
3) Do not apply more than 0.70 lb. a.i./A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
4) Do not allow release of irrigation or flood water for at least 14 days after the last application.
5) Do not apply within 28 days of harvest (28-day PHI).

Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC
Rate Conversion Chart

Fl. oz. Product/A	Lb. a.i./A	Treated Acres/Gal. Product
4.0	0.07	32.0
5.0	0.08	25.6
5.5	0.09	23.2

6.0	0.10	21.3
6.2	0.10	21.3
7.0	0.11	18.3
8.5	0.14	15.4
9.0	0.15	14.2
9.2	0.15	14.2
10.0	0.16	13.0
11.0	0.18	11.6
12.0	0.20	10.4
12.3	0.20	10.4
13.0	0.21	9.8
14.0	0.23	9.1
15.4	0.25	8.3
15.5	0.25	8.3
18.3	0.30	6.9
18.5	0.30	6.9
20.0	0.33	6.4
20.3	0.33	6.4
24.5	0.40	5.2

POST HARVEST APPLICATIONS

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate	Remarks
Banana Plantains	Crown Rot/ Crown Mold (*Colletotrichum musae, Fusarium pallidoroseum, Acremonium* spp., *Ceratocystic*	200-400 ppm solution	Apply Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC as a single application of a 200-400 ppm solution to achieve good coverage. The application may be painted onto the cut ends of the bananas. Application of the

<table>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>paradoxa Glomerella cingulate, Penicillium spp.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>200 ppm rate is appropriate for short distance transportation (e.g., within the USA). When a longer time in transport is expected (export), use the 300-400 ppm rate. If alum (1% w/v) is added to the spray solution, stir the suspension frequently as sediment and flocculation may occur. Addition of a non-ionic surfactant (0.10% v/v) may improve the compatibility of this mixture.
Amount of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC to Mix 100 Gallons for Post-Harvest Banana Applications
<table>
<tr><th>Willowood Azoxy-strobin 2.08SC Use Rate</th><th>100.0 gal. Spray Solution</th></tr>
<tr><td>200 ppm</td><td>11 fl. oz.</td></tr>
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			300 ppm	15 fl. oz.
			400 ppm	21 fl. oz.

Specific Use Restrictions:

1) Do not make more than one application to bananas as post-harvest treatment.
2) Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC may be degraded by exposure to direct sunlight. Do not store treated fruit in direct sunlight.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate	Remarks
Citrus Fruit Crop Group 10-10 Calamondin Citron Citrus Hybrids Grapefruit Kumquat Lemon Mandarin Orange (sour and sweet) Pummelo Satsuma Mandarin Tangerine Uniq Fruit Hybrid	Penicillium Decays Green Mold, Whisker Mold, Suppression of Blue Mold (*Penicillium* spp.) Diplodia Stem-End Rot (*Dipiodia natalensis*) Phomopsis Stem-End Rot (*Phomopsis citrii*)	See Remarks	Use Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC as a dip, drench, flood, or spray for the control of certain post-harvest diseases. **For high volume (dilute) applications:** Mix 32-64 fl. oz. of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC in 25-100 gallons of an appropriate water, wax/oil emulsion, or aqueous dilution of a wax/oil emulsion for the crop being treated. Use T-Jet, flooders, or similar application systems.

Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these See complete list of citrus fruit crops below.			**For low volume (concentrate) applications:** Mix 32-64 fl. oz. of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC in 7-25 gallons of water, wax/oil emulsion, or aqueous dilution of wax/oil emulsion for the crop being treated. Apply to 250,000 lbs. of fruit. Use a controlled-droplet type of applicator or similar system. **For dip applications:** Mix 32-64 fl. oz. of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC in 100 gallons of water, wax/oil emulsion, or aqueous dilution of wax/oil emulsion. Dip for approximately 30 seconds and allow fruit to drain. For maximum decay control, treat citrus fruit once before

			storage and once after storage, just prior to marketing.
Complete List of Citrus Fruit Crops: Australian Desert Lime *(Eremocitrus gtauca);* 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., *Fortunel!a* spp., *Microcitrus* spp., and *Poncirus* spp., Grapefruit *(Citrus paradise);* Japanese Summer Grapefruit *(Citrus natsudaidat);* Kumquat *(Fortune!la* 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 (Manadarin) *(Citrus reticulate);* Tanger *(Citrus nobilis);* Trifoliate Orange *(Poncirus trifoliate);* Uniq Fruit *(Citrus aurantium* Tangelo group); cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.			
Specific Use Restrictions: 1) Do not make more than two applications to citrus fruit as post-harvest treatments. 2) Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC may be degraded by exposure to direct sunlight. Do not store treated fruit in direct sunlight.			

Tuberous and Corm Vegetable Subgroup 1C – Post Harvest

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

Use Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC as a post-harvest spray for the control of certain post-harvest rots caused by Silver Scurf *(Helminthosporium solani*), *Fusarium* species, Late Blight *(Phytophthora infestans),* and Pink Rot *(Phytophthora erythroseptica).*

Application Method	Disease	Rate (fl. oz.)	Remarks
In-Line Aqueous Spray Application	Silver Scurf Fusarium Dry Rot Late Blight Pink Rot	0.6 fl. oz./ton of tubers	• Ensure proper coverage of the tubers. Tubers should be tumbling as they are treated. • Mix the fungicide solution in an appropriate amount of water for the crop being treated. • Use T-Jet, CDA, or similar

			application system.
Do not make more than one post-harvest application to the tubers.			
Specific Use Restrictions: • Do not use on seed potatoes or seed pieces. • Ensure the Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC solution remains in suspension by using agitation.			

TURF

Golf course turf (not for use in California).

Commercial turf farms (not for use in California).

Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC is recommended for control of anthracnose, brown patch, cool weather brown patch (yellow patch), Fusarium patch, gray leaf spot, gray snow mold (Typhula blight), leafspot, melting out, necrotic ring spot, pink patch, pink snow mold, Pythium blight, Pythium root rot, red thread, Rhizoctonia large patch, southern blight, spring dead spot, summer patch, take-all patch, and Zoysia patch on golf courses, lawns and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas and athletic fields.

Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: Sound turf management resulting in healthy, vigorous turf is the foundation of a good IPM program. Cultural practices such as proper choice of turf variety, nutrient management, proper cutting height, thatch management, and proper watering, drainage, and moisture stress management should be integrated with the use of fungicides to increase turf vigor and reduce the susceptibility to disease. Immunoassay

detection kits and extension service diagnostic services can assist in the early and accurate identification of causal organisms and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

Resistance Management: Some turf disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to products used repeatedly for their control. Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC should be applied in a tank mix or alternation program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. Do not apply more than two sequential Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC applications for *Pythium* spp. control. For all other diseases when *Pythium* spp. Is not present, do not apply more than three sequential applications of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC.

Application Directions: Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC should be applied prior to disease development. Mix Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC with the required amount of water and apply as a dilute spray application in 2-4 gallons of water per 1000 square feet (87-174 gallons per acre). Repeat applications at specified intervals for as long as required. For spot treatments, use 0.4 fl. oz. Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC per 1 to 2 gallons of water. Do not apply more than 9.6 quarts product/acre/year (7.1 fl. oz. product/1 000 square feet/year). Applications may be made by ground only.

Rate Ranges: Use the shortest specified application interval and/or use the higher specified rate when prolonged favorable disease conditions exist.

Dollar Spot: Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC does not control dollar spot. Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC is compatible in tank mixes with many other

fungicides that control dollar spot. Always tank mix Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC with another fungicide that controls dollar spot when this disease is present. Follow directions under TANK MIXES/COMPATIBILITY above.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION FOR TURF DISEASES

Target Diseases	**Use Rate (fl. oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)**	**Application Interval (day)**	**Remarks***
Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum graminicola*)	0.38-0.77	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Brown Patch (*Rhizoctonia solani*)	0.38-0.77	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Cool weather brown patch Yellow patch (*Rhizoctonia cerealis*)	0.38-0.77	28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for

			disease development.
Fusarium patch (*Microdochium nivale*)	0.38-0.77	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Gray Leaf Spot (*Pyricularia grisea*)	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 (*Typhula incarnata, T. ishikariensis*)	1.35 0.77	Single application 14	Make a single application of 1.35 fl. oz. or two applications of 0.77 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.
Leafspot (*Bipolaris sorokiniana*)	0.38-0.77	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Melting out (*Drechslera poae*)	0.38-0.77	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Necrotic ring spot (*Leptosphaeria roseipellis*)	0.38-0.77	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink patch (*Limonomyses roseipellis*)	0.38-0.77	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.

Pink snow mold (*Microdochium nivale*)	1.35 0.77	Single application 14	Make a single application of 1.35 fl. oz. or two applications of 0.77 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 Plythium root rot (*Pythium aphanidermatum*, *Pythium* 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 (*Laetisaria fuciformis*)	0.38-0.77	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Rhizoctonia large patch (*Rhizoctonia solani*)	0.38-0.77	28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Southern blight (*Sclerotium rolfsii*)	0.38-0.77	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Spring dead spot (*Leptosphaeria korrae)* or *(Gaeumannomyces graminis var.*	0.38-0.77	28	Make one or two applications in fall or when

graminis) or *(Ophiosphaerella herpotricha)*			conditions are favorable for disease development.
Summer patch (*Magnaporthe poae*)	0.38-0.77	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Take-all patch *(Gaeumannomyces graminis var. avenae*)	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 (*Rhizoctonia solani* and/or *(Gaeumannomyces incrustana*)	0.38-0.77	28	Make one or two applications in late fall before snow cover or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Do not apply

			on top of snow.

Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC for control of *Pythium* spp. For all other diseases, do not apply more than four sequential applications of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC.

Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC Rate Conversion Chart for Turf

Fluid Ounces Product Per 1000 Sq. Ft.	Ounces A.I. Per 1000 Sq. Ft.	Fluid Ounces Product Per Acre	Pints of Product Per Acre
0.4	0.104	17.4	1.1
0.5	0.130	21.8	1.4
0.6	0.156	26.1	1.6
0.7	0.182	30.5	1.9
0.77	0.200	33.5	2.1
1.35	0.35	58.8	3.7

Amount of Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC to Mix 100 Gallons for Turf Applications

	Spray Volume (gallons/1000 square feet)		
Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC Use Rate (fl. oz.)	2.0 gals. (fl. oz.)	3.0 gals. (fl. oz.)	4.0 gals. (fl. oz.)
0.4	20	13	10
0.5	25	17	13
0.6	30	20	15
0.7	35	23	18
0.77	38.5	25.7	19.3
1.35	67.5	45	33.75

SEED TREATMENT

USE INFORMATION

Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC is a broad spectrum, preventative fungicide with systemic and curative properties recommended for the control of many important plant diseases. Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC may be applied in alternating programs or in tank mixes with other registered, crop protection products. All applications should be made according to the use directions that follow. Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC may be applied as a seed treatment following the guidelines specified in the SEED TREATMENT TABLE section of this label.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not graze or feed clippings from treated turf areas to animals. Do not plant the following crops for a period of 12 months (unless an azoxystrobin product is registered for use on that crop): sorghum, buckwheat, millet, oats, rye, wild rice, non-grass animal feeds (alfalfa, clover), spices and sugarcane. Azoxystrobin is registered for use on all other rotated crops and all other crops may be planted immediately after the last treatment.

SEED TREATMENT PRECAUTIONS

To meet U.S. Federal Seed Act requirements, all seed treated with Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC should be labeled:

TREATED SEED:

DO NOT USE FOR FOOD, FEED OR OIL PURPOSES.

Treated with methyl (E)-2-{2-[6-(2-cyanophenoxy) pyrimidin-4-yloxy]phenyl}-3-methoxyacrylate (Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC).

USE PRECAUTION

When using formulations that do not contain dye, a dye used to color the treated seed must be an EPA approved dye. Refer to 40 CFR 153.155(c). All seed treated with an economic poison must be colored to distinguish and prevent subsequent inadvertent use as a food for man or feed for animals.

SEED TREATMENT USE INFORMATION

Apply Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC at the recommended rate per 100 pounds of seed, using standard slurry or mist-type seed treatment equipment. Uniform application to seed is necessary to ensure seed safety and best disease protection. Seed should be sound and well cured prior to treatment. Product should be diluted with sufficient water to secure seed coverage. Consult a seed treatment specialist regarding slurry rates recommended for the crop to be treated with Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC.

It is recommended that Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC be combined with a Pythium-active seed treatment product to offer broad spectrum protection against the seed and seedling disease complex *(Rhizoctonia* spp. and *Pythium* spp.)

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl. oz. product/ cwt. seed	Remarks

Canola	Seedborne Diseases Blackleg *(Phoma lingam)* Seedling Rhizoctonia damping-off *(Rhizoctonia solani)* Alternaria seedling blight *(Alternaria* spp.)	1.5	
Cucurbits	Seedling Rhizoctonia damping-off *(Rhizoctonia solani)* General seed decay funqi	0.25-1.5	
Peanut	Seed borne diseases Rhizoctonia damping-off *(Rhizoctonia solani*) ·	0.25-1.5	Suppression only
Potato	Black scurf & stem canker *(Rhizoctonia solani)* Silver scurf *(Helminthosporium solani)*	0.31-1.5	For suppression of black scurf and stem canker and for protection against silver scurf.
Sunflower	Downy Mildew *(Plasmopora halstedii*)	0.25-1.5	Apply Willowood Azoxystrobin 2.08SC at the

			recommended rate using standard slurry or mist-type seed treatment equipment. Uniform application to seed is necessary to ensure seed safety and best disease protection.
Rice	Seed borne fungi and early season diseases Sheath blight *(Rhizoctonia solani*)	0.25-1.5	For protection against seed borne fungi and early season sheath blight.
Tomato	Seed decay and early season Rhizoctonia damping-off *(Rhizoctonia solani*) ·	0.25-1.5	For protection against seed decay and early season Rhizoctonia damp-off.
Wheat	Seed borne diseases Common bunt (Tilletia caries) Dwarf bunt *(Tilletia controversa)*	0.25-1.5	For protection against seed borne diseases, common bunt and partial control of dwarf bunt.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate Fl. oz. product/ cwt. seed	Remarks
Non-Crop Uses			
Flower Tree Seed	Seedborne diseases Rhizoctonia damping-off (*Rhizoctonia solani*)	0.25-1.5	For early season protection against seedborne diseases and Rhizoctonia damping-off
Ornamental Seed	Seedborne diseases Rhizoctonia damping-off (*Rhizoctonia solani*)	0.25-1.5	For early season protection against seedborne diseases and Rhizoctonia damping-off
Turfgrass	Seedborne diseases Rhizoctonia damping-off (*Rhizoctonia solani*)	0.25-1.5	For early season protection against seedborne diseases and Rhizoctonia damping-off

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food for feed. In case of spill on floor or paved surfaces, mop and remove to chemical

waste storage area until proper disposal can be made if product cannot be used according to the label.

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 DISPOSAL:

[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 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

[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 1/4 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.

CONDITION OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Willowood, LLC or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Willowood, LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Willowood, LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to

above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or Willowood, LLC, and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, WILLOWOOD, LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

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