KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

Reformulation is prohibited. See individual container labels for repackaging limitations.

EPA Reg. No. 100-1093

EPA Est. 67545-AZ-1^{YGM}

EPA Est. 100-NE-001^{MHA}

(Superscript is first three letters of batch code on container)

SCP 1093A-L1A 0403
128253

FIRST AID	
If on skin or clothing	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
HOT LINE NUMBER For 24 Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident), Call **1-800-888-8372**	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN. CAUSES MODERATE EYE IRRITATION. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

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 Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing 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 groundwater 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 groundwater 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. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Notify state and/or federal authorities and Syngenta immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to use of this product.

CONDITIONS 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 should be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, INC. or Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold SYNGENTA and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

SYNGENTA 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 SYNGENTA, and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. SYNGENTA MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

In no event shall SYNGENTA or Seller be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SYNGENTA AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SYNGENTA OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

SYNGENTA and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of SYNGENTA.

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.

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

For use to control diseases on turf and ornamentals 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 is 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 Heritage is dry.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PROHIBITIONS: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

Storage

Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill on floor or paved surfaces, sweep 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

Triple rinse (or equivalent); then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or alternatives allowed by State and local authorities.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Heritage is a broad spectrum, preventative fungicide with systemic and curative properties recommended for the control of many important plant diseases. Heritage may be applied as a foliar spray in alternating spray programs or in tankmixes with other registered, turf and ornamental protection products. All applications should be made according to the use directions that follow. See Directions regarding TANKMIXES/COMPATIBILITY.

GENERAL USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not graze or feed clippings from treated turf areas to animals. Crops in this label may be planted immediately after last treatment. Do not plant other crops within 45 days after last application.

ATTENTION

Heritage 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 Heritage 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 Heritage to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties. Please see Table 5 for list of Intolerant Plants.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

INTEGRATED PEST (DISEASE) MANAGEMENT

Heritage 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. The **SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS** section in this label identifies specific IPM recommendations for each crop. Consult your local turf, ornamental or agricultural authority for additional IPM strategies established for your area. Heritage may be used in State Agricultural Extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs which recommend application timing based on environmental factors favorable for disease development.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

A disease management program that includes alternation or tankmixes between Heritage and other labeled fungicides that have a different mode of action is essential to prevent pathogen populations from developing resistance to Heritage. Heritage should not be alternated or tankmixed with fungicides to which resistance has already developed.

Continual use of Heritage may allow less sensitive strains of pathogens to increase in the population and reduce the efficacy of Heritage. Since Heritage is a strobilurin fungicide, avoid alternation with other strobilurins, such as kresoxim-methyl and trifloxystrobin.

Since pathogens differ in their potential to develop resistance to fungicides, the **SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS** section in this label provides resistance management strategies specific for each crop and disease. Consult your local or state turf, ornamental or agricultural authority for resistance management strategies that are complementary to those in this label. Heritage is not cross resistant with other classes of fungicides which have different modes of action.

SPRAYING/MIXING

Heritage may be applied with all types of spray equipment commonly used for making ground and aerial applications. Do not apply Heritage through any type of ultra low volume (ULV) spray system (less than 3 gals./A). Proper adjustments and calibration of spraying equipment to give good canopy penetration and coverage is essential for good disease control. The higher rates in the rate range and/or shorter spray intervals may be required under conditions of heavy infection pressure, highly susceptible varieties, or when disease conducive environmental conditions exist.

For ground applications, apply Heritage in sufficient water volume for adequate coverage and canopy penetration.

To prepare spray solution, partially fill the spray tank with clean water and begin agitation. Add the specified amount of Heritage to the tank, allowing time for good dispersion, then add an adjuvant, if recommended. If tankmixes are required, product should be added to the spray tank in the following order: Heritage, other WG or dry flowable formulations, wettable powders and flowable (aqueous suspensions) products. Finish filling the tank to the desired volume to obtain the proper spray concentration. Maintain agitation throughout the spraying operation. Do not allow spray mixture to stand overnight or for prolonged periods. Make up only the amount of spray required for immediate use. Sprayers should be thoroughly cleaned immediately after application. Do not use silicone based products with Heritage due to possible phytotoxicity.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

ATTENTION

Heritage 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 Heritage 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 Heritage to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties. Please see Table 5 for list of Intolerant Plants.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

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

Directions for Use Through Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation Systems:

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

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply Heritage at rates and timings as described in this label.

Use Precautions for Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation Applications:

Drip Irrigation: Heritage may be applied through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field grown ornamentals for soil-borne disease control. Apply 2-16 oz. Heritage per acre as a preventative disease application. The soil or potting media 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 1/2 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 non-uniform 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 a State Extension Service specialist, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water-source contamination from backflow.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

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

The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

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.

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.

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.

TANKMIXES/COMPATIBILITY

Heritage is compatible with many commonly used fungicides, liquid fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides and biological control products. If tankmixes are desired, observe all directions, precautions, and limitations on labeling of all products used. Consult compatibility charts or your local or state turf, ornamental or agricultural authority for compatibility information. Do not combine Heritage in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants, or fertilizers, unless compatibility charts or your own prior use has shown that the combination is physically compatible, effective, and non-injurious under your conditions of use. If physical compatibility is unknown, the following procedure should be followed: Pour the recommended proportions of the products into a suitable container of water, mix thoroughly and allow to stand at least twenty (20) minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be re-mixed readily, the mixture is considered physically compatible. If tankmixes are required, product should be added to the spray tank in the following order: Heritage, other WG or dry flowable formulations, wettable powders and flowable (aqueous suspensions) products.

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

TURF

Heritage is recommended for control of certain pathogens causing foliar, stem, and root diseases, including leaf and stem blights, leaf spots, patch diseases, mildews, anthracnose, fairy rings, molds, and rusts of turfgrass plants. Heritage may be used to control certain diseases 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 (IPM): 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. Heritage should be applied at full use rates in a tankmix or alternation program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. Since Heritage is a strobilurin fungicide, avoid alternation with other strobilurins, such as kresoxim-methyl and trifloxystrobin. Do not apply more than two sequential Heritage applications for Gray Leaf Spot and *Pythium* spp. control. For all other diseases when Gray Leaf Spot and *Pythium* spp. are not present, do not apply more than three sequential applications of Heritage.

Application Directions: *Heritage should be applied prior to disease development.* Mix Heritage with the required amount of water and apply as a dilute spray application in 2-4 gals. of water per 1000 sq. ft. (87-174 gals./A). Repeat applications at specified intervals for as long as required. For spot treatments, use 0.2 oz. Heritage per 1 to 2 gals. of water. Do not apply more than 10 lbs. product/acre/year (3.7 oz. product/1000 sq. ft./year). Applications may be made by ground only.

For use with soil injection applications:

Heritage may be applied through a liquid fungicide injector for the control of ectrotrophic root diseases such as summer patch and take-all patch. Use Heritage **only** in liquid injection equipment specifically designated for pesticide use.

Apply Heritage at 0.2 to 0.4 oz. per 1000 sq. ft. Spray carrier volume should fall within 30-150 gals. of water per 1000 sq. ft. Injection hole spacing of 1 inch by 1 inch is recommended for optimum control. Injection depth should be no greater than 2 inches. One inch depth is recommended for optimum results. Application timing should follow disease control strategies used for normal broadcast spray programs.

For use in the establishment of turfgrass from seed or in overseeding of dormant turfgrass:

Heritage may be used for control of certain turfgrass diseases associated with turfgrass establishment from seed. Heritage may also be used during overseeding of dormant turfgrass.

Heritage may be safely applied before or after seeding or at seedling germination and emergence to ryegrass, bentgrass, bluegrass, and fescue turfgrass types. Optimum application timing is during seeding. See **Application Directions** section.

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

Dollar Spot: Heritage does not control dollar spot. During periods of dollar spot pressure, always mix Heritage with Daconil® or another dollar spot control fungicide. Heritage is compatible in tankmixes with many other fungicides that control dollar spot. Follow directions under **TANKMIXES/COMPATIBILITY.**

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION FOR TURF DISEASES

Target Diseases	Use Rate (oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Remarks*
Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum graminicola)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Use preventatively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Brown Patch *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Cool Weather Brown Patch Yellow Patch *(Rhizoctonia cerealis)*	0.4	28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Fairy Ring *(Lycoperdon* spp., *Agrocybe pediades, and Bovistra plumbea)*	0.4	28	Apply as soon as possible after fairy ring symptoms develop. Apply only in 4 gals. water per 1000 sq. ft. (174 gals./A). Add the recommended rate of a wetting agent to the final spray. Severely damaged or thin turf may require reseeding. Fairy ring symptoms may take 2 to 3 weeks to disappear following application. Reapplication after 28 days may be required in some cases.
Fusarium Patch *(Microdochium nivale)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Use preventatively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Gray Leaf Spot *(Pyricularia grisea)*	0.2-0.4	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)*	0.7 0.4	single application 10-28	Make a single application of 0.7 oz. or two applications of 0.4 oz. spaced 10-28 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tankmixing with another snow mold fungicide, such as Daconil, may enhance control under severe disease pressure.
Leaf Rust Stem Rust Stripe Rust (*Puccinia* spp.)	0.2-0.4	14-28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Leaf Spot *(Bipolaris sorokiniana)*	0.2-0.4	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.

continued...

Heritage®

Target Diseases	Use Rate (oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Remarks*
Melting Out *(Drechslera poae)*	0.2-0.4	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Necrotic Ring Spot *(Leptosphaeria korrae)*	0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink Patch *(Limonomyses roseipellis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink Snow Mold *(Microdochium nivale)*	0.7 0.4	single application 10-28	Make a single application of 0.7 oz. or two applications of 0.4 oz. spaced 10-28 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tankmixing with another snow mold fungicide, such as Daconil may enhance control under severe disease pressure.
Powdery Mildew *(Erysiphe graminis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Pythium Blight Pythium Root Rot (*Pythium aphanidermatum, Pythium* spp.)	0.4	10-14	Use preventatively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development. 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)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Rhizoctonia Large Patch *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.4	14-28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Rhizoctonia Leaf Spot *(Rhizoctonia zeae)*	0.4	14-28	Apply when disease conditions are favorable for disease development.
Southern Blight *(Sclerotium rolfsii)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Spring Dead Spot *(Leptosphaeria korrae)* or *(Gaeumannomyces graminis var. graminis)* or *(Ophiosphaerella herpotricha)*	0.4	14-28	Apply 1 or 2 applications approximately one month prior to bermudagrass dormancy. 1/4" to 1/2" of irrigation directly after application is recommended. Reapply 14 to 28 days later.
Summer Patch *(Magnaporthe poae)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Take-all Patch *(Gaeumannomyces graminis var. avenae)*	0.4	28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development. 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)*	0.4	14-28	Apply 1 or 2 applications approximately one month prior to zoysiagrass dormancy. Reapply 14 to 28 days later.

*****Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Heritage for control of Gray Leaf Spot and *Pythium* spp. For all other diseases when Gray Leaf Spot and *Pythium* spp. are not present, do not apply more than three sequential applications of Heritage.

Heritage Rate Conversion Chart for Turf

Oz. Product Per 1000 Sq. Ft.	Oz. a.i. Per 1000 Sq. Ft.	Oz. Product Per Acre	Lbs. Product Per Acre
0.20	0.10	8.7	0.5
0.30	0.15	13.1	0.8
0.40	0.20	17.4	1.1
0.70	0.35	30.5	1.9

Amount of Heritage to Mix 100 Gals. for Turf Applications

	Spray Volume (gals./1000 sq. ft.)		
Heritage Use Rate	2.0 gals.	3.0 gals.	4.0 gals.
0.2 oz.	10.0 oz.	6.7 oz.	5.0 oz.
0.4 oz.	20.0 oz.	13.3 oz.	10.0 oz.
0.7 oz.	35.0 oz.	23.3 oz.	17.5 oz.

ORNAMENTALS

Heritage is recommended for control of certain pathogens causing foliar, aerial, and root diseases, including leaf, tip, and flower blights, leaf spots, mildews, anthracnose, and rusts of ornamental plants. Heritage may be used to control certain diseases of container, bench, flat, plug, bed or field-grown ornamentals in greenhouses, shade-houses, outdoor nurseries, retail nurseries, and other residential and commercial landscape areas.

Integrated Pest (Disease) Management (IPM): Heritage should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management, and proper timing and placement of irrigation. Immunoassay detection kits and 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 ornamental disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to fungicides used repeatedly for their control. Heritage should be applied in an alternation or tankmix program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. Do not make more than three (3) sequential applications of Heritage before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action. A sound resistance management program would include blocks of three Heritage applications separated by blocks of two alternate fungicide applications. Do not alternate Heritage with other strobilurin fungicides.

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

Heritage applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at specified intervals following resistance management guidelines. Heritage works best when used as part of a preventative disease management program.

Use only surfactants approved for ornamental plants in combination with Heritage. Do not use silicone based products with Heritage due to possible phytotoxicity. Always test tankmixes on a small group of representative plants prior to broadscale use.

Apply Heritage at use rates of 1-4 oz./100 gals. and every 7-28 days (or as otherwise specified for a specific plant or disease). The addition of a non-silicone based wetter-sticker at the recommended use rate may enhance coverage on hard-to-wet plant foliage.

Under most conditions and for most diseases, apply 2-4 oz./100 gals. on a 7-14 day interval.

Under light to moderate disease pressure, use the lower rates (1-2 oz./100 gals.) on a 7-14 day interval or the higher rates (3-4 oz./100 gals.) on a 14-28 day interval.

Under environmental conditions which promote severe disease development, use the higher rates (3-4 oz./100 gals.) on a 7-14 day interval.

Use of Heritage as a "rescue" (late curative or eradicant) treatment may not always result in satisfactory disease control.

Do not exceed 10 lbs. product/crop acre/year or 8 applications/crop/year.

Do not exceed 600 gals. spray volume per acre for foliar applications. For drench and crown applications, do not exceed 2 pts. volume per sq. ft.

In addition, do not tankmix Heritage with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, adjuvants, etc., unless local experience indicates that the tankmix is safe to ornamental plants.

Drench Application: Heritage may be applied to control soilborne, seedling, and crown diseases of production ornamentals (greenhouse, shadehouse, and container grown) as a preventative, drench treatment prior to infection. Good coverage of the pre-infection area (root zone, root ball, crown, etc.) is necessary for satisfactory control. Heritage may be drench applied to container grown ornamentals using 0.2-0.9 oz./100 gals. of water. Apply 1-2 pts. of the solution per sq. ft. surface area on a 7-28 day interval. Apply drench prior to infection as healthy roots are necessary to optimize product uptake, systemic translocation and disease protection.

For resistance management do not make more than three sequential drench applications of Heritage before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action.

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

Drip Irrigation: Heritage may be applied through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field grown ornamentals for soil-borne disease control. Apply 2-16 oz. Heritage per acre as a preventative disease application. The soil or potting media 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.

General Ornamental Use Precautions

Do not apply Heritage to apple or cherry trees (Flowering, Yoshina variety) due to possible phytotoxicity. Further, do not use spray equipment that has applied Heritage for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.

Heritage may be applied to certain varieties of crabapple for control of apple scab. Heritage has been shown to be safer when applied to the species and varieties listed in Table 4. However, due to the large number of genera, species, and varieties of crabapple, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to Heritage. The professional user should conduct small scale testing to insure plant safety prior to broadscale commercial use on plant genera and species not listed on this label.

TABLE 1
Diseases Controlled

When used in accordance with the label directions, Heritage will provide control of the following diseases of ornamental plants:

DISEASE (Pathogen)	SPECIAL USE COMMENTS
1. CONIFER BLIGHTS	
a. Phomopsis Blight *(Phomopsis juniperovora)*	Apply 1-4 oz./100 gal. every 7-28 days.
b. Tip Blight *(Sirococcus strobilinus)*	Apply 1-4 oz./100 gal. every 7-28 days.
2. LEAF BLIGHTS/LEAF SPOTS	
a. Alternaria Leaf Spot (*Alternaria* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz./100 gal. every 7-28 days.
b. Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp., *Elsinoe* spp.)	Apply 4-8 oz./100 gal. every 7-28 days.
c. Cercospora Leaf Spot (*Cercospora* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz./100 gal. every 7-28 days.
d. Downy Mildew of Bedding Plants (*Peronospora* spp.)	Apply 1-2 oz. every 7-14 days prior to infection. Do not apply the 2 oz. rate on less than 14 day spray intervals.
e. Downy Mildew of Rose *(Peronospora sparsa)*	Apply 2-4 oz./100 gal. every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.
f. Entomosporium Leaf Spot *(Entomosporium mespili)*	Apply 1-4 oz./100 gal. every 7-28 days.
g. Iris Leaf Spot *(Mycosphaerella macrospora)*	Apply 2-4 oz./100 gal. every 7-21 days.
h. Leaf Spot *(Cladosporium echinulatum)*	Apply 1-4 oz./100 gal. every 7-28 days.
i. Marrsonina Leaf Spot (*Marrsonina* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz./100 gal. every 14-28 days.
j. Myrothecium Leaf Spot *(Myrothecium rordum)*	Apply 1-4 oz./100 gal. every 7-21 days.
k. Scab *(Venturia inaequalis)*	Apply 1-4 oz./100 gal. every 10-28 days. Do not apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 4 for tolerant species.
l. Septoria Leaf Spot *(Septoria rosea)*	Apply 2-4 oz./100 gal. every 7-28 days.
3. POWDERY MILDEW	Preventative applications only. Do not make more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to another class of fungicide.
a. *Erysiphe pannosa*, *Erysiphe* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz./100 gal. every 7-28 days.
b. *Microsphaera azaleae*	Apply 1-4 oz./100 gal. every 7-28 days.
c. *Sphaerotheca parnnosa*	Apply 1-4 oz./100 gal. every 7-28 days.

DISEASE (Pathogen)	SPECIAL USE COMMENTS
4. RUSTS	
a. Needle Rust *(Melampsora occidentalis)*	Apply 1-4 oz./100 gal. every 7-28 days.
b. *Phragmidium* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz./100 gal. every 7-28 days.
c. *Puccinia* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz./100 gal. every 7-28 days.
d. *Gymnosporangium* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz./100 gal. every 7-28 days.
5. FLOWER BLIGHTS	
a. Anthracnose (*Collectotrichum* spp., *Elsinoe* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz./100 gal. every 7-28 days.
b. Botrytis Blight *(Botrytis cinerea)*	Apply 4-8 oz./100 gal. every 7-21 days prior to infection.
6. SHOOT/STEM DISEASES	
a. Aerial/Shoot Blight (*Phytophthora* spp.)	Apply 1-2 oz./100 gal. every 7-28 days.
7. SOILBORNE DISEASES (Directed Spray)	For directed spray applications utilize the following rates below.
a. *Rhizoctonia solani*	Apply 1-4 oz./100 gal. every 7-21 days.
b. *Sclerotium rolfsii*	Apply 1-4 oz./100 gal. every 7-21 days.
c. *Fusarium* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz./100 gal. every 7-21 days.
8. SOILBORNE DISEASES (Drench)	See Ornamentals Section for additional drench directions.
a. *Rhizoctonia solani*	Apply 0.2-0.9 oz./100 gal., 1-2 pts. of the solution per sq. ft. surface area, every 7-28 days.
b. *Sclerotium rolfsii*	Apply 0.2-0.9 oz./100 gal., 1-2 pts. of the solution per sq. ft. surface area, every 7-28 days.
c. *Fusarium* spp.	Apply 0.2-0.9 oz./100 gal., 1-2 pts. of the solution per sq. ft. surface area, every 7-28 days.

PLANT SAFETY: Heritage has been shown to be safe when applied to the ornamental plants listed in Tables 2, 3 and 4. However, due to the large number of genera, species and varieties of ornamental and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to Heritage. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not Heritage can be used safely on genera, species, or varieties of ornamental and nursery plants not specified on this label. The professional user should conduct small scale testing to insure plant safety prior to broadscale commercial use on plant genera and species not listed in this label.

In addition, do not tankmix Heritage with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, adjuvants, etc, unless local experience indicates that the tankmix is safe to ornamental plants.

Do not apply Heritage to certain apple, crabapple, or cherry trees due to possible phytotoxicity. Further, do not use spray equipment that has applied Heritage for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.

Tolerant Ornamental Plants: Heritage has been found to be safe when applied to the plants listed in Tables 2, 3 and 4 when applied according to recommended application methods, rates, and timings.

TABLE 2
Tolerant Plants Listed by Botanical Name

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Abelia spp.	Abelia	2
Abies fraseri	Fraser fir	1, 4
Acer palmatum	Japanese maple	2
Acer saccharum	Sugar maple	2
Ageratum spp.	Floss-Flower	3, 4
Ageratum spp.	Pussy's-Foot	3, 4
Aglaonema spp.	Chinese evergreen	2, 4
Ajuga reptans	Bugle, Bugleweed	3
Antirrhinum spp.	Snap-Dragon	2d, 3, 4
Aphelandra spp.	Zebra-Plant	2
Artemisia spp.	Mugwort, Sagebrush	2
Artemisia spp.	Wormwood	2
Aster spp.	Aster, Starwort	4
Aucuba japonica	Japanese aucuba, Japanese laurel	7
Begonia spp. (except Rieger begonia)	Begonia	2, 3
Berberis thunbergii	Barberry	3, 4
Betula nigra	River birch	3, 4
Bougainvillea spp.	Bougainvillea	2
Brassaia actinophylla	Rubber-tree, Umbrella-tree	2, 7
Buddleia davidii	Buddleia, Butterfly-bush	2
Buxus sempervirens	Boxwood	2, 7a
Caladium spp.	Caladium	7
Camellia japonica	Camellia	2
Caryota urens	Sago Palm	2, 7
Catharanthus roseus	Vinca	2
Ceanothus sanguineus	Wild lilac	3
Ceanothus spp.	Ceanothus, California lilac, Snowball	3
Cedrus atlantica	Atlas cedar	2, 4
Cedrus spp.	White cedar	2, 4
Cercis occidentalis	Western redbud	2
Chamaecyparis spp.	Cypress, Leyland cypress	1
Chamaecyparis pisifera	Sawara cypress	1
Chamaedora elegans	Parlor palm	7
Chrysanthemum spp.	Chrysanthemums	2, 7c
Clethra alnifolia	Clethra, White alder	2
Cornus spp.	Dogwood, Pink dogwood, Flowering dogwood	2b, 3
Cornus florida	Dogwood	2b, 3
Cortaderia selloana	Pampas grass	3
Cotoneaster adpressus	Creeping cotoneaster	7
Cotoneaster horizontalis	Cotoneaster - variegated rockspray	7
Cyclamen spp.	Cyclamen	7c
Cyperus spp.	Cyperus	1
Delphinium spp.	Larkspur	2
Dianthus caryophyllus	Carnation	3, 4
Dianthus spp.	Pink	3, 4
Dieffenbachia spp.	Dumb-Cane	2

continued...

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Dietes iridiodes	African iris, Butterfly iris	4c
Digitalis spp.	Foxglove	2, 3
Epipremnum spp.	Pothos	2
Erica dareyensis	Heather	2
Euonymus alata	Dwarf winged euonymus	2
Euonymus alatus	Burning bush	2
Euonymus japonicus	Evergreen euonymus	2
Euphorbia spp.	Poinsettia	2a
Fatsia japonica	Japanese fatsia, Paper-plant	2
Ficus spp.	Fig	2
Forsythia viridissima	Forsythia	2
Gaillardia spp.	Blanket-Flower	2
Gardenia jasminoides	Gardenia	3
Geranium spp.	Cranesbill	5b
Gerbera jamesonii	Gerber daisy, Transvaal daisy	3
Hedera algeriensis	Algerian ivy	2
Hedera helix	English ivy	2
Hibiscus moscheutos	Hibiscus	2, 3
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	Hibiscus	2, 3
Hibiscus syriacus	Rose of Sharon	2, 3
Hosta spp.	Hosta	2
Hydrangea macrophylla	French hydrangea	2c, 3
Hydrangea spp.	Hydrangea	2c, 3
Ilex spp.	Holly, Winterberry, Yaupon	3
Impatiens spp.[1]	Balsam, Impatiens[1]	2a, 7a
Itea virginica	Virginia willow	3, 4
Juniperus procumbens	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus scopulorum	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus spp.	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus virginiana	Red cedar	1a, 4
Lagerstroemia indica	Crapemyrtle	2c, 3
Laurus nobilis	Laurel	3
Liriope muscari	Lily-turf	2
Lobularia maritima	Sweet alyssum	7
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern magnolia	2
Magnolia soulangiana	Saucer magnolia	2
Magnolia spp.	Magnolia	2
Malus spp.	Crabapple (See Table 4 for variety list)	2k
Nandina domestica	Nandina	2
Nerium oleander	Oleander, Rose-bay	2
Pelargonium spp.	Geranium	3, 4, 5b
Pennisetum alopecuroides	Grass	2
Peperomia spp.	Baby rubber-plant	2, 7
Petunia spp.	Petunia	6a
Phalaris spp.	Dwarf pampas grass	3
Philodendron spp.	Philodendron	2
Phlox spp.	Phlox	3
Phoenix dactylifera	Date palm	2, 7
Phoenix roebelenii	Roebelin's palm	2, 7
Photinia glabra	Red-tip photinia	2, 3, 4

continued...

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Picea abies	Norway spruce	1
Picea glauca	White spruce	1
Picea pungens	Blue spruce	1
Pieris japonica	Japanese andromeda	2, 7
Pinus muhgo	Muhgo pine	1b, 4
Pinus nigra	Black pine	1b, 4
Pinus silvestris	Scotch pine	1, 4
Pinus spp.	Pine	1b, 4
Pinus strobus	Eastern white pine	1b, 4
Pittosporum spp.	Australian laurel	3, 4
Pittosporum tobira	Mock-orange	3, 4
Plectranthus spp.	Swedish ivy, Coleus	2
Populus spp.	Aspen Trees	2i
Potentilla spp.	Cinquefoil	2
Primula spp.	Primrose	2
Prunus pumila	Cherry	2, 5
Prunus spp.	Flowering plum, Purple-leaf plum	2, 5
Pseudotsuga spp.	Douglas fir	1, 4
Pyrus calleryana	Bradford's pear	3
Quercus falcata	Red oak	2, 3
Quercus palustris	Pin oak	2, 3
Rhaphiolepsis indica	Indian hawthorn	2, 3, 4
Rhododendron spp.	Azaleas, Rhododendron	2b, 3, 6, 7
Rhododendron spp.	Glacier Azalea	2b, 3, 6, 7
Rosa spp.	Rose	2a, 2e, 2l, 3c, 4b
Rosmarinus spp.	Rosemary (prostrate)	2
Rudbeckia hirta	Black-eyed-susan	2
Salvia spp.	Sage	3, 4
Schlumbergera	Holiday cactus	2,7
Sedum spp.	Orpine, Stonecrop	2
Sempervivum spp.	Live-forever, House-Leek	2
Setaria spp.	Ribbon-grass	2, 3
Spathiphyllum floribundium	Peace lily	2c, 2j, 7
Spirea budalda	Spirea	3
Spirea japonica	Spirea	3
Syagrus romanzoffianum	Queen palm	2
Tagetes spp.	Marigold	2a
Taxus baccata	Spreading yew	7
Thujopsis spp.	Arborvitae	2
Thymus serphyllum	Creeping thyme	2
Tsuga spp.	Hemlock	4
Verbena spp.	Verbena, Vervain	3
Viburnum spp.	Viburnum	2, 3, 4
Vinca spp.	Periwinkle	2, 6a
Viola spp.[1]	Viola, Pansy[1]	2
Wiegela florida	Pink wiegela	2
Yucca spp.	Yucca	7
Zinnia spp.	Zinnia	2a, 3

[1]Do not exceed 2 oz./100 gals. on these species.

TABLE 3
Tolerant Plants Listed by Common Name

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Abelia	*Abelia* spp.
Andromeda, Japanese	*Pieris japonica*
Arborvitae	*Thujopsis* spp.
Aspen Trees	*Populus* spp.
Aster	*Aster* spp.
Aucuba, Japanese	*Aucuba japonica*
Azalea, Glacier	*Rhododendron* spp.
Azaleas	*Rhododendron* spp.
Balsam	*Impatiens* spp.
Barberry	*Berberis thunbergii*
Begonia (except Rieger Begonia)	*Begonia* spp.
Birch, River	*Betula nigra*
Black-Eyed-Susan	*Rudbeckia hirta*
Blanket-Flower	*Gaillardia* spp.
Bougainvillea	*Bougainvillea* spp.
Boxwood	*Buxus sempervirens*
Buddleia	*Buddleia davidii*
Bugle	*Ajuga reptans*
Bugleweed	*Ajuga reptans*
Burning Bush	*Euonymus alatus*
Butterfly Bush	*Buddleia davidii*
Cactus, Holiday	*Schlumbergera*
Caladium	*Caladium* spp.
Camellia	*Camellia japonica*
Carnation	*Dianthus caryophyllus*
Ceanothus	*Ceanothus* spp.
Cedar, Atlas	*Cedrus atlantica*
Cedar, Red	*Juniperus virginiana*
Cedar, White	*Cedrus* spp.
Cherry	*Prunus pumila*
Christmas Trees	See Fraser fir, Scotch pine and Douglas fir
Chrysanthemum	*Chrysanthemum* spp.
Cinquefoil	*Potentilla* spp.
Coleus	*Plectranthus* spp.
Cotoneaster, Creeping	*Cotoneaster adpressus*
Cotoneaster, Variegated Rockspray	*Cotoneaster horizontalis*
Crabapple (See Table 4 for variety list)	*Malus* spp.
Cranesbill	*Geranium* spp.
Crapemyrtle	*Lagerstroemia indica*
Cyclamen	*Cyclamen* spp.
Cyperus	*Cyperus* spp.
Cypress, Sawara	*Chamaecyparis pisifera*
Cypress, Leyland	*Chamaecyparis* spp.
Daisy, Gerber	*Gerbera jamesonii*
Daisy, Transvaal	*Gerbera jamesonii*
Dogwood	*Cornus* spp.
Dogwood	*Cornus florida*
Dogwood, Pink	*Cornus* spp.
Dumb-Cane	*Dieffenbachia* spp.
Euonymus, Dwarf Winged	*Euonymus alata*
Euonymus, Evergreen	*Euonymus japonicus*
Evergreen, Chinese	*Aglaonema* spp.

continued...

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Fatsia, Japanese	*Fatsia japonica*
Fig	*Ficus* spp.
Fir, Douglas	*Pseudotsuga* spp.
Fir, Fraser	*Abies fraseri*
Floss-Flower	*Ageratum* spp.
Forsythia	*Forsythia viridissima*
Foxglove	*Digitalis* spp.
Gardenia	*Gardenia jasminoides*
Geranium	*Pelargonium* spp.
Grass	*Pennisetum alopecuroides*
Grass, Dwarf Pampas	*Phalaris* spp.
Grass, Pampas	*Cortaderia selloana*
Hawthorn, Indian	*Rhaphiolepsis indica*
Heather	*Erica dareyensis*
Hemlock	*Tsuga* spp.
Hibiscus	*Hibiscus moscheutos*
Hibiscus	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*
Holly	*Ilex* spp.
Hosta	*Hosta* spp.
House-Leek	*Sempervivum* spp.
Hydrangea	*Hydrangea* spp.
Hydrangea, French	*Hydrangea macrophylla*
Impatiens[1]	*Impatiens* spp.[1]
Iris, African	*Dietes iridiodes*
Iris, Butterfly	*Dietes iridiodes*
Ivy, Algerian	*Hedera algeriensis*
Ivy, English	*Hedera helix*
Ivy, Swedish	*Plectranthus* spp.
Juniper	*Juniperus procumbens*
Juniper	*Juniperus scopulorum*
Juniper	*Juniperus* spp.
Larkspur	*Delphinium* spp.
Laurel	*Laurus nobilis*
Laurel, Australian	*Pittosporum* spp.
Laurel, Japanese	*Aucuba japonica*
Lilac, California	*Ceanothus* spp.
Lilac, Wild	*Ceanothus sanguineus*
Lily, Peace	*Spathiphyllum floribundium*
Lily-Turf	*Liriope muscari*
Live-Forever	*Sempervivum* spp.
Magnolia	*Magnolia* spp.
Magnolia, Saucer	*Magnolia soulangiana*
Magnolia, Southern	*Magnolia grandiflora*
Maple, Japanese	*Acer palmatum*
Maple, Sugar	*Acer saccharum*
Marigold	*Tagetes* spp.
Mock-Orange	*Pittosporum tobira*
Mugwort	*Artemisia* spp.
Nandina	*Nandina domestica*
Oak, Pin	*Quercus palustris*
Oak, Red	*Quercus falcata*
Oleander	*Nerium oleander*
Orpine	*Sedum* spp.
Palm, Date	*Phoenix dactylifera*

continued...

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Palm, Parlor	*Chamaedora elegans*
Palm, Queen	*Syagrus romanzoffianum*
Palm, Roebelin's	*Phoenix roebelenii*
Palm, Sago	*Caryota urens*
Pansy[1]	*Viola* spp.[1]
Paper-Plant	*Fatsia japonica*
Pear, Bradford's	*Pyrus calleryana*
Periwinkle	*Vinca* spp.
Petunia	*Petunia* spp.
Philodendron	*Philodendron* spp.
Phlox	*Phlox* spp.
Photinia, Red-Tip	*Photinia glabra*
Pine	*Pinus* spp.
Pine, Black	*Pinus nigra*
Pine, Eastern White	*Pinus strobus*
Pine, Muhgo	*Pinus muhgo*
Pine, Scotch	*Pinus sylvestris*
Pink	*Dianthus* spp.
Plum, Flowering	*Prunus* spp.
Plum, Purple-Leaf	*Prunus* spp.
Poinsettia	*Euphorbia* spp.
Pothos	*Epipremnum* spp.
Primrose	*Primula* spp.
Pussy's-Foot	*Ageratum* spp.
Redbud, Western	*Cercis occidentalis*
Rhododendron	*Rhododendron* spp.
Ribbon-Grass	*Setaria* spp.
Rose of Sharon	*Hibiscus syriacus*
Rose	*Rosa* spp.
Rose-Bay	*Nerium oleander*
Rosemary (Prostrate)	*Rosmarinus* spp.
Rubber-Plant, Baby	*Peperomia* spp.
Rubber-Tree	*Brassaia actinophylla*
Sage	*Salvia* spp.
Sagebrush	*Artemisia* spp.
Snap-Dragon	*Antirrhinum* spp.
Snowball	*Ceanothus* spp.
Spirea	*Spirea budalda*
Spirea	*Spirea japonica*
Spruce, Blue	*Picea pungens*
Spruce, Norway	*Picea abies*
Spruce, White	*Picea glauca*
Starwort	*Aster* spp.
Stonecrop	*Sedum* spp.
Sweet Alyssum	*Lobularia maritima*
Thyme, Creeping	*Thymus serphyllum*
Umbrella-Tree	*Brassaia actinophylla*
Verbena	*Verbena* spp.
Vervain	*Verbena* spp.
Viburnum	*Viburnum* spp.
Vinca	*Catharanthus roseus*
Viola	*Viola* spp.

continued...

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
White Alder	*Clethora* spp.
Wiegela, Pink	*Wiegela florida*
Willow, Virginia	*Itea virginica*
Winterberry	*Ilex* spp.
Wormwood	*Artemisia* spp.
Yaupon	*Ilex* spp.
Yew, Spreading	*Taxus baccata*
Yucca	*Yucca* spp.
Zebra-Plant	*Aphelandra* spp.
Zinnia	*Zinnia* spp.

[1]Do not exceed 2 oz./100 gals. on these species.

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

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

TABLE 5
Intolerant Plants
(Do not apply Heritage to these species or varieties)

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Apple	*Malus domestica*
Crabapple - Flame variety	*Malus* spp.
Crabapple - Brandywine variety	*Malus* spp.
Crabapple - Novamac variety	*Malus* spp.
Cherry, Flowering - Yoshina variety	*Prunus yedoensis*
Leatherleaf Fern	*Rumohra adianformis* and other species

CONIFERS INCLUDING CHRISTMAS TREES, COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION ROSES

Heritage may be used to control certain diseases on conifers in production (indoor and outdoor) and landscape situations.

Please see the Ornamentals section above for more detailed directions for use in landscape situations.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz. product/A (lbs. a.i./A)	Remarks
Conifers Including Christmas Trees	Diplodia Tip Blight *(Diplodia pinea)* Lophodermium Needlecast *(Lophodermium pinastri)* Swiss Needlecast *(Phaeocrytopus gaumannii)*	3.2-8.0 (0.10-0.25)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Heritage should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance and removal of plant debris in which inoculum may overwinter. **Resistance Management:** Do not apply more than four sequential sprays of Heritage before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not make more than eight applications of Heritage per acre per year. **Application Directions:** Heritage applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at 7-21 day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates to improve coverage. Do not apply more than 4.0 lbs. of product/acre/season (2.0 lbs. a.i./A).
Roses (Commercial Rose Production)	Downy Mildew *(Peronospora sparsa)* Powdery Mildew *(Sphaerotheca pannosa)* Rust *(Phragmidium mucronatum, P. tuberculatum, and other Phragmidium* spp.*)* Septoria Leaf Spot *(Septoria rosea)* Alternaria Leaf Spot *(Alternaria alternata)*	1.6-8.0 (0.05-0.25)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Heritage should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management, and proper timing and placement of irrigation. **Resistance Management:** Do not make more than four sequential applications of Heritage before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not make more than eight applications per acre per year. **Application Directions:** Heritage applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on 7-21 day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates to improve coverage. **Plant Safety:** Heritage has been shown to be safe when applied to roses. However, all varieties of roses have not been evaluated for safety. Small scale variety safety testing must be conducted to insure plant safety prior to large scale application. In addition, do not tankmix Heritage with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizer, etc. unless local experience indicates that the tankmix is safe to roses. Do not apply more than 4.0 lbs. of product/acre/season (2.0 lbs. a.i./A).

NURSERIES, GARDENS AND LANDSCAPES

Heritage may be applied to plants used for food in production nurseries, gardens and landscapes to control certain diseases. Follow the pre-harvest interval following applications prior to consuming fruits, nuts, or other produce from those treated areas.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz. product/A (lbs. a.i./A)	Remarks
Almonds	Alternaria Leaf and Fruit Spot *(Alternaria alternata)* Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum acutatum)* Brown Rot Blossom Blight *(Monilinia laxa, M. fructicola)* Leaf Blight *(Seimatosporium lichenicola)* Leaf Rust *(Tranzschelia discolor)* Scab *(Cladosporium carpophilum)* Shothole *(Wilsonomyce carpophilus)*	3.2-8.0 (0.10-0.25)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Heritage should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters and proper timing and placement of irrigation. **Resistance Management:** For blossom blight do not apply more than two sequential sprays of Heritage before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. For all other almond diseases do not apply more than four sequential sprays of Heritage before alternation with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not make more than six applications of Heritage per acre per year. **Application Directions:** Heritage applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air, or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates to improve coverage. For blossom blight begin applications at early bloom and continue through petal fall. For anthracnose, scab and shothole begin applications prior to disease development and continue at 10-14 day intervals throughout the season. Do not apply more than 3.0 lbs. of product/acre/season (1.5 lbs. a.i./A). Do not apply within 28 days of harvest.
Bananas **Plantains**	Black Sigatoka *(Mycosphaerella fijiensis)* Yellow Sigatoka *(Mycosphaerella musicola)*	2.9-4.3 (0.09-0.135)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Heritage should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes canopy management through removal of suckers, proper plant spacing, selection of varieties with disease tolerance, removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters, and good surface water drainage. **Resistance Management:** Do not apply more than two sequential sprays of Heritage before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not make more than eight applications of Heritage per acre per year. **Application Directions:** Heritage 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 recommended rates to improve coverage. Do not apply more than 2.16 lbs. of product/acre/season (1.08 lbs. a.i./A). May be applied the day of harvest.
Berries, Bushberry subgroup Blueberry Currant Elderberry Gooseberry Huckleberry **Lingonberry** **Juneberry** **Salal**	Botryosphaeria Canker (*Botryosphaeria* spp.) Powdery Mildew (*Sphaerotheca* spp.) Septoria Blight (*Septoria* spp.)	3.2-8.0 (0.10-0.25)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Heritage should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes varieties with disease tolerance, proper timing of irrigation and removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters. **Resistance Management:** Do not apply more than two sequential sprays of Heritage before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not make more than three applications of Heritage per acre per crop year. **Application Directions:** Heritage applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7-14 day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air, or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs. (0.75 lb. active ingredient) per acre per season. May be applied the day of harvest.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz. product/A (lbs. a.i./A)	Remarks
Brassica Leafy Greens	White Rust *(Albugo candida)* Black Spot *(Alternaria* spp.*)*	3.2-8.0 (0.10-0.25)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Heritage should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes varieties with disease tolerance, proper timing of irrigation and removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters. **Resistance Management:** Do not apply more than two sequential sprays of Heritage before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not make more than three applications of Heritage per acre per crop year. **Application Directions:** Heritage applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7-14 day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air, or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs. (0.75 lb. active ingredient) per acre per season. May be applied the day of harvest.
Bulb Vegetables Garlic Leek Onion, bulb Onion, green Welch onion Shallot	**Foliar Diseases** Purple Blotch *(Alternaria porri)* Rust *(Puccinia allii)* White Rot *(Sclerotium cepivorum)* Downy Mildew *(Peronospora destructor)*	3.2-6.4 (0.10-0.20)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Heritage should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, plant residue management, crop rotation and proper timing and placement of irrigation. **Resistance Management:** Do not apply more than three sequential applications of Heritage before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not make more than six applications of Heritage per crop per acre per year. **Application Directions:** For downy mildew control, do not make more than one application of Heritage before alternating with fungicides that have a different mode of action. Make preventative applications on a 5-7 day schedule. For all other diseases, Heritage 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. If applications are made by air, the higher rates should be used for adequate control. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates to improve coverage. Do not apply more than 3.0 lbs. of product/crop/acre/season (1.5 lbs. a.i./A). May be applied the day of harvest.
Citrus Fruit Calamondin Citron Citrus hybrids Grapefruit Kumquat Lemon Lime Mandarin Orange (sour and sweet) Pummelo Satsuma mandarin Tangerine	Greasy Spot *(Mycosphaerella citri)* Melanose *(Diaporthe citri)* Scab *(Elsinoe fawcettii)* Albinism *(Alternaria alternata pv citri)* Post Bloom Fruit Drop (PFD) *(Colletotrichum acutatum)* Alternaria Leaf and Fruit Spot *(Alternaria citri)*	6.4-8.0 (0.20-0.25)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Heritage should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters, and proper timing of irrigation. **Resistance Management:** Do not apply more than three sequential sprays of Heritage before alternation with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not make more than six applications of Heritage per acre per year. **Application Directions:** Heritage applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on 7-21 day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Under conditions that favor severe disease epidemics, the higher application rates should be used. Applications may be made by ground, air, or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates to improve coverage. Do not apply more than 3.0 lbs. product/acre/season (1.5 lbs. a.i./A). May be applied the day of harvest.

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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz. product/A (lbs. a.i./A)	Remarks
Corn (Sweet, Pop)	Rust *(Puccinia sorghi)* Anthracnose Leaf Blight *(Colletotrichum graminicola)* Gray Leaf Spot *(Cercospora sorghi)* Northern Corn Leaf Blight *(Setosphaeria turcica)*	3.2-4.8 (0.10-0.15) 4.8-8.0 (0.15-0.25)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Heritage should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, plant residue management, crop rotation, and water management practices. **Resistance Management:** Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Heritage before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not make more than eight applications of Heritage per crop per acre per year. **Application Directions:** For gray leaf spot, apply Heritage at the onset of disease. A second application may be required 14 days later if disease pressure persists. For all other diseases, Heritage 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 recommended rates to improve coverage. Do not apply more than 4.0 lbs. of product/crop/acre/season (2.0 lbs. a.i./A). Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
Cucurbits Cantaloupe Chayote Chinese-waxgourd Cucumber Gourds Honeydew Melons *Momordica* spp. (Bitter melon, Balsam apple) Muskmelon Pumpkin Squash Watermelon Zucchini	Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum lagenarium)* Belly Rot *(Rhizoctonia solani)* Downy Mildew (*Psuedoperonospora cubensis)* Gummy Stem Blight *(Didymella bryoniae)* Leaf Spots (*Alternaria* spp., *Cercospora* spp.) Myrothecium Canker *(Myrothecium roridum)* Powdery Mildew *(Sphaerotheca fuliginea, Erysiphe cichoracearum)*	3.2-8.0 (0.10-0.25)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Heritage should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, plant residue management, crop rotation, and proper timing and placement of irrigation. **Resistance Management:** Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Heritage before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not make more than six applications of Heritage per crop per acre per year. **Application Directions:** For both downy and powdery mildew control, **do not make more than one application of Heritage before alternating with fungicides that have a different mode of action.** Make applications on a 5-7 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 diseases, Heritage 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 recommended rates to improve coverage. Heritage should not be tankmixed with COC, MSO, or silicon adjuvants. Heritage should not be tankmixed with Malathion, Kelthane®, Thiodan®, Phaser®, Lannate®, Lorsban®, M-Pede® or Botran®. Do not apply more than 3.0 lbs. of product/crop/acre/season (1.5 lbs. a.i./A). Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.

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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz. product/A (lbs. a.i./A)	Remarks
Grapes Muscadines	Downy Mildew *(Plasmopara viticola)* Phomopsis Cane and Leaf Spot *(Phomopsis viticola)* Powdery Mildew *(Uncinula necator)* Black Rot *(Guignardia bidwellii)*	5.1-8.0 (0.16-0.25)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Heritage should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes canopy management through pruning and thinning, proper selection of varieties with disease tolerance, proper timing and placement of irrigation and removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters. **Resistance Management:** Do not apply more than two sequential sprays of Heritage before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not make more than six applications of Heritage per acre per year. **Application Directions:** Heritage applications 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 recommended rates to improve coverage. Do not apply more than 3.0 lbs. of product/acre/season (1.5 lbs. a.i./A). Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. **ATTENTION** Heritage 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 Heritage 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 Heritage to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz. product/A (lbs. a.i./A)	Remarks
Leafy Vegetables Amaranth Arugula Cardoon Celery Celtuce Chervil Chrysanthemum, edible Coriander, leaves (Cilantro) Corn salad Cress Dandelion Dock Endive Fennel Lettuce, head and leaf Orach Parsley Purslane Radicchio Rhubarb Spinach Swiss Chard	Alternaria Leaf Spot *(Alternaria sonchi, A.* spp.*)* Downy Mildew *(Bremia lactucae)* Powdery Mildew *(Eyrisiphe cichoracearum)* Cercospora Leaf Spot *(Cercospora* spp.*)* Anthracnose *(Microdochium panattonianum, C. dematium)* Septoria Leaf Spot *(Septoria petroselini)* White Rust *(Albugo occidentalis)*	3.2-8.0 (0.10-0.25)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Heritage should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, plant residue management, crop rotation and proper timing and placement of irrigation. **Resistance Management:** Do not apply more than three sequential applications of Heritage (following application directions) before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not make more than six applications of Heritage per crop per acre per year. **Application Directions:** For both downy and powdery mildew control, do not make more than one application of Heritage before alternating with fungicides that have a different mode of action. Make preventative applications on a 5-7 day schedule. For all other diseases, Heritage 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 recommended rates to improve coverage. **ATTENTION:** Applications of Heritage to spinach and lettuce foliage have contributed to foliar phytotoxicity under certain circumstances. Proceed with caution with regard to tankmixes and adjuvants when treating spinach and lettuce with Heritage. Heritage must not be tankmixed on leaf lettuce with Ambush® WP, Pounce WP, Aliette, Warrior®, or another product that may increase the penetration of Heritage into the leaf surface, such as, but not limited to silicone wetters. Do not apply more than 3.0 lbs. of product/crop/acre/season (1.5 lbs. a.i./A). May be applied the day of harvest.
Mint (Fresh)	Rust *(Puccinia menthae)* Powdery Mildew *(Erysiphe* spp.*)*	3.2-8.0 (0.10-0.25)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Heritage should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes varieties with disease tolerance, proper timing of irrigation and removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters. **Resistance Management:** Do not apply more than two sequential sprays of Heritage before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not make more than three applications of Heritage per acre per crop year. **Application Directions:** Heritage applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7-10 day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air, or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs. (0.75 lb. active ingredient) per acre per season. May be applied the day of harvest for fresh mint.

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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz. product/A (lbs. a.i./A)	Remarks
Pepper Bell Pepper Non-Bell Pepper Sweet Non-Bell Pepper **Eggplant** **Okra**	Powdery Mildew *(Sphaerotheca* spp.*)* Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum* spp.*)*	3.2-8.0 (0.10-0.25)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Heritage should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes varieties with disease tolerance, proper timing of irrigation and removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters. **Resistance Management:** Do not apply more than two sequential sprays of Heritage before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not make more than four applications of Heritage per acre per crop year. **Application Directions:** Heritage applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7-14 day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates. Do not apply more than 2.0 lbs. (1.0 lb. active ingredient) per acre per season. May be applied the day of harvest.
Pistachios	Alternaria Late Blight *(Alternaria alternata)* Botryosphaeria Panicle and Shoot Blight *(Botryosphaeria dothidea)* Septoria Leaf Spot *(Septoria pistaciarum)*	3.2-8.0 (0.10-0.25)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Heritage should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance and removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters. **Resistance Management:** Do not apply more than four sequential sprays of Heritage before alternation with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not make more than six applications of Heritage per acre per year. **Application Directions:** Heritage applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on 7-21 day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates. Do not apply more than 3.0 lbs. of product/acre/season (1.5 lbs. a.i./A). Do not apply within 28 days of harvest.

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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz. product/A (lbs. a.i./A)	Remarks
Potatoes	Early Blight *(Alternaria solani)* Late Blight *(Phytophthora infestans)* Black Dot *(Colletotrichum coccodes)* Powdery Mildew *(Erysiphe cichoracearum)*	3.2-9.6 (0.10-0.33)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Heritage should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes removal of plant debris, in which inoculum overwinters, selection of varieties with tolerance to disease, clean certified seed, seedpiece treatment, and disease forecasting. **Resistance Management:** Do not make more than one application of Heritage before alternation with fungicides that have a different mode of action, such as Bravo®. Make applications on a 5-7 day schedule. Do not alternate or tankmix with fungicides to which resistance has developed. Do not make more than six applications per year. **Application Directions: For both early and late blight, maintain the alternation program described above.** Early blight - For a 7-day application schedule use Heritage 3.2 oz. product/A, if the interval is increased to 14 days use the 6.0 oz. product/A rate. Late blight - Apply Heritage at 3.2 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 increase the Heritage rate to 6.0 to 8.0 oz. product/A and use a 5-day schedule. For all other diseases, Heritage 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. Addition of a spreader/sticker may improve coverage. Do not make more than six applications of Heritage per acre per year for all diseases. Do not apply more than 4.0 lbs. of product/acre/season (2.0 lbs. a.i./A). Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
Stone Fruit Apricot Cherry, sweet Cherry, tart Nectarine Peach Plum Plumcot Prune	Scab *(Cladosporium carpophilum)* Alternaria Spot and Fruit Rot *(Alternaria alternata)* Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum pruicola, C. gloeosporioides)* Leaf Rust *(Tranzschelia discolor)* Powdery Mildew *(Sphaerotheca parnnosa, Podosphaera clandestina)* Shothole *(Wilsonomyces carpophilus* Brown Rot Blossom Blight and Fruit Rot *(Monilinia fructicola, M. laxa)*	3.2-8.0 (0.10-0.25) 6.4-8.0 (0.20-0.25)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Heritage should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters and pruning to provide sunlight and aeration into the canopy. **Resistance Management:** For blossom blight do not apply more than two sequential sprays of Heritage before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. For all other diseases do not apply more than four sequential sprays of Heritage before alternation with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not alternate or tankmix with fungicides to which resistance has developed in the pathogen population. Do not make more than six applications of Heritage per acre per year for all diseases. Do not make more than four applications of Heritage per acre per year at 8 oz. product/A (0.25 lb. a.i./A). **Application Directions:** For brown rot blossom blight begin applications at early bloom and continue through petal fall. Do not apply more than two applications of Heritage before alternating with fungicides that have a different mode of action. For brown rot on fruit, Heritage may be applied to fruit up to the day of harvest. Do not apply more than two applications before alternating with fungicides that have a different mode of action. For scab, begin applications at petal fall and continue at 7-14 day intervals. For all other diseases, begin application at the onset of disease as a protectant fungicide and continue on a 7-14 day schedule. For peaches only, 4.7-8.0 oz. of Heritage may be used for scab control. Do not apply more than 2.4 lbs. of product/acre/season (1.2 lbs. a.i./A). May be applied the day of harvest.

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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz. product/A (lbs. a.i./A)	Remarks
Strawberry	Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum fragariae)* Powdery Mildew *(Sphaerotheca macularis)*	3.2-8.0 (0.10-0.25)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Heritage should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes varieties with disease tolerance, proper timing of irrigation and removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters. **Resistance Management:** Do not apply more than two sequential sprays of Heritage before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not make more than four applications of Heritage per acre per crop year. **Application Directions:** Heritage applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7-10 day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air, or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates. Do not apply more than 2.0 lbs. (1.0 lb. active ingredient per acre per season). May be applied the day of harvest.
Tomatoes	Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum coccodes)* Black Mold *(Alternaria alternata)* Buckeye Rot *(Phytophthora* spp.*)* Early Blight *(Alternaria solani)* Powdery Mildew *(Oidiopsis sicula)* Septoria Leaf Spot *(Septoria lycopersici)* Target Spot *(Corynespora cassiicola)* Late Blight *(Phytophthora infestans)*	0.8-3.2 (0.025-0.10) 1.6-3.2 (0.05-0.10)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Heritage should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes proper selection of varieties with disease tolerance, removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters, plant residue management, crop rotation and proper timing and placement of irrigation. **Resistance Management:** When Heritage is being applied for the control of early blight, Septoria leaf spot and/or anthracnose, no more than four sequential applications of Heritage should be made before alternating with a fungicide with a different mode of action. When Heritage is being applied for the control of late blight, no more than two sequential applications of Heritage should be made before alternation with a fungicide with a different mode of action. If late blight should occur during an early blight spray program, switch immediately to the late blight spray program beginning with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not make more than eight applications per acre per year. **Application Directions:** Heritage applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season following the resistance management guidelines. For late blight, Heritage should be applied at 5-7 day intervals. Do not make more than one application of Heritage before alternating with fungicides that have a different mode of action. For all other tomato diseases Heritage should be applied on 7-21 day intervals. Applications may be made by ground, air, or chemigation. Heritage should not be applied until 21 days after transplanting or 35 days after seeding. Heritage should not be applied within +/-6 days of a postemergence broadcast application of Sencor®. Do not apply with an adjuvant due to the potential for phytotoxicity. Do not apply more than 1.6 lbs. of product/acre/season (0.8 lb. a.i./A). May be applied the day of harvest.

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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz. product/A (lbs. a.i./A)	Remarks
Tree Nuts Almonds (see specific use instructions) Beechnut Brazil nut Butternut Cashew Chestnut Chinquapin Filbert Hickory Macadamia Pecan Walnut Pistachios (see specific use instructions)	Alternaria Leaf and Fruit Spot *(Alternaria alternata)* Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum acutatum, Glomerella cingulata)* Late Blight *(Alternaria alternata)* Scab *(Cladosporium carpophilum)* Septoria Leaf Spot *(Septoria pistaciarum)* Shothole *(Wilsonomyces carpophilus)* Blossom Blight *(Monilinia laxa, M. fructicola)*	3.2-6.4 (0.10-0.20) 6.4 (0.20)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Heritage should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters and proper timing and placement of irrigation. **Resistance Management:** For blossom blight do not apply more than two sequential sprays of Heritage before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. For all other diseases do not apply more than four sequential sprays of Heritage before alternation with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not make more than six applications of Heritage per acre per year. **Application Directions:** Heritage applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air, or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates to improve coverage. For blossom blight begin applications at early bloom and continue through petal fall. For all other diseases begin applications prior to or in the early stages of disease development and continue at 7-21 day intervals throughout the season. Do not apply more than 2.4 lbs. of product/acre/season (1.2 lb. a.i./A). Do not apply within 45 days of harvest.
Tropical Fruit Avocado Custard apple Guava Mango Papaya Passionfruit Pawpaw Persimmon Starfruit Sugar apple Spanish lime Tamarind	Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum* spp.*)* Rust *(Puccinia* spp.*)* Cercospora Leaf Spot *(Cercospora* spp.*)*	3.2-8.0 (0.10-0.25)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Heritage should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes varieties with disease tolerance, proper timing of irrigation and removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters. **Resistance Management:** Do not apply more than two sequential sprays of Heritage before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not make more than six applications of Heritage per acre per crop year. **Application Directions:** Heritage applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 10-14 day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air, or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates. Do not apply more than 3.0 lbs. (1.5 lbs. active ingredient) per acre per season. May be applied the day of harvest.

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Heritage Rate Conversion Chart

Oz. Product/Acre	Lb. a.i./Acre	Treated Acres/Lb. Product
1.0	0.03	16.0
1.5	0.05	10.7
2.0	0.06	8.0
2.5	0.08	6.4
3.0	0.09	5.3
3.5	0.11	4.6
4.0	0.13	4.0
4.5	0.14	3.7
5.0	0.16	3.2
5.5	0.17	2.9
6.0	0.19	2.7
6.5	0.20	2.5
7.0	0.22	2.3
7.5	0.23	2.1
8.0	0.25	2.0

For non-emergency (e.g., current product information) call
Syngenta Crop Protection at 1-800-334-9481.

Syngenta Crop Protection, Inc.
Greensboro, North Carolina 27409
www.syngenta-us.com

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Broad spectrum fungicide for control of plant diseases

Active Ingredient:

Azoxystrobin: methyl (*E*)-2-{2-[6-(2-cyanophenoxy) pyrimidin-4-yloxy]phenyl}-3-methoxyacrylate* . .	50.0%
Other Ingredients:	50.0%
Total:	100.0%

Contains 0.5 lb. a.i./lb. product

*IUPAC

EPA Reg. No. 100-1093

EPA Est. 67545-AZ-1YGM EPA Est. 100-NE-001MHA

(Superscript is first three letters of batch code on container)

1 pound

Net Weight

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

See directions for use in attached booklet.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to supplemental labeling under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

Reformulation is prohibited. See individual container labels for repackaging limitations.

FIRST AID

If on skin or clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

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

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

HOT LINE NUMBER: For 24 Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident), Call **1-800-888-8372.**

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN. CAUSES MODERATE EYE IRRITATION. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

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 groundwater 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 groundwater 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. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Notify state and/or federal authorities and Syngenta immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to use of this product.

Chemigation

Refer to supplemental labeling in attached booklet for use directions for chemigation. Do not apply this product through any irrigation system, unless the supplemental labeling on chemigation is followed.

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SCP 1093A-L1A 0403 **128253**