



GROUP 11 FUNGICIDE

For Agricultural Uses

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Fluoxastrobin: [(1E)-[2-[[6-(2-Chlorophenoxy)-5-fluoro-4-pyrimidinyl]oxy] phenyl] [5,6-dihydro-1,4,2-dioxazin-3-yl) methanone-O-methyloxime]	40.3%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	59.7%
TOTAL	100.0%

This product contains 3.98 pounds of fluoxastrobin per gallon (478 g per liter)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
CAUTION

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

FIRST AID

<b>If on skin or clothing:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.</li> <li>• Get medical attention if irritation persists.</li> </ul>
<b>If in eyes:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing.</li> <li>• Call a physician if irritation persists.</li> </ul>
<b>If swallowed:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>• Do not give anything to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.  
FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL: 1-866-944-8565.

EPA REG. NO. 66330-64-34704

EPA EST. NO. 34704-MS-002

NET CONTENTS 1.0 GAL (3.78L)

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## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

**CAUTION:** Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Shoes plus socks, and
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, such as nitrile, butyl, neoprene and/or barrier laminate. These are only some of the glove materials that are chemically resistant to this product. For more options, refer to category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If there are no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

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.

### 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

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. The active ingredient in this product can be persistent for several months or longer. Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark, or other sensitive areas that may be exposed to spray drift. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only 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 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 12 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:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants or coveralls,
- Shoes plus socks, and
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, such as nitrile, butyl, neoprene, and/or barrier laminate.

### NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

THE REQUIREMENTS IN THIS BOX APPLY TO USES OF THIS PRODUCT THAT ARE NOT WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

**Keep children and pets off treated area until dry.**

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

Aftershock® is a broad-spectrum fungicide for the control of certain diseases in corn (field, sweet and hybrid seed corn), fruiting vegetables and leaf petiole vegetables, listed low growing berries, peanuts, potato and other tuberous and corm vegetables, soybean, squash /cucumbers subgroup 9B, and wheat. Aftershock works by interfering with respiration in plant-pathogenic fungi, and is a potent inhibitor of spore germination and mycelial growth.

**UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS CONDUCIVE TO EXTENDED INFECTION PERIODS, ADDITIONAL FUNGICIDE APPLICATIONS BEYOND THE NUMBER ALLOWED BY THIS LABEL MAY BE NEEDED. UNDER THESE CONDITIONS, USE ANOTHER FUNGICIDE REGISTERED FOR THE CROP/DISEASE.**

#### Resistant Management

The active ingredient in Aftershock (fluoxastrobin) belongs to the strobilurin class of chemistry which exhibits no known cross-resistance to other chemical classes including sterol inhibitors, dicarboximides, benzimidazoles, anilinopyrimidines, or phenylamides. Fluoxastrobin does exhibit cross-resistance to other QoI fungicides, such as: trifloxystrobin, azoxystrobin, kresoxim-methyl, famoxadone, and fenamidone (Group 11 fungicides). Fungal pathogens are known to develop resistance to products with the same mode of action when used repeatedly. Because resistance development cannot be predicted, the use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for the crop and use area. Such strategies may include rotating and/or tank mixing with products having different modes of action, or limiting the total number of applications per season. Loveland Products, Inc. encourages responsible resistance management to ensure effective long-term control of the fungal diseases on this label.

Follow the specific crop recommendations that limit the total number of sprays on a crop and the required alternations with fungicides from other resistance management groups. In situations requiring multiple fungicide sprays, develop season-long spray programs for using Group 11 (QoI-containing) fungicides with the following guidelines.

1. When using a Group 11 fungicide as a solo product, the number of applications should be no more than one third of the total number of fungicide applications per season.
2. In programs in which tank mixes or pre-mixes of a Group 11 fungicide with a fungicide of another Group are utilized, the number of Group 11 fungicide applications should be no more than one half of the total number of fungicide applications per season.
3. In programs in which applications of Group 11 fungicides are made with both solo products and mixtures, the number of Group 11 fungicide applications should be no more than one half of the total number of fungicide applications per season.

### APPLICATION GUIDELINES

#### Broadcast Ground Sprayers

Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good disease control. Applications using sufficient water volume to provide thorough and uniform coverage generally provide the most effective disease control. For ground application equipment, 10.0 gallons per acre minimum is required.

Equip sprayers with nozzles that provide accurate and uniform application. Be certain that nozzles are the same size and uniformly spaced across the boom. Calibrate the sprayer before use. Use a pump with the capacity to: (1) maintain a minimum of 35 psi at nozzles, and (2) provide sufficient agitation in the tank to keep the mixture in suspension (this requires recirculation of 10% of the tank volume per minute). Use jet agitators or a liquid sparge tube for vigorous agitation. Use screens 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 screens at the nozzles. Check nozzle manufacturer's recommendations. For information on spray equipment and calibration, consult sprayer manufacturer's and/or state recommendations. For specific local directions and spray schedules, consult the current state agricultural experiment station recommendations.

#### Mixing Procedures

Prepare no more spray mixture than is needed for the immediate operation. Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product. Agitation is necessary for proper dispersal of the product. Maintain maximum agitation throughout the spraying operation. Do not let the spray mixture stand overnight in the spray tank. Flush the spray equipment thoroughly following each use and apply the rinsate to a previously treated area.

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**Aftershock Alone**

Add 1/2 of the required amount of water to the mix tank. With the agitator running, add the Aftershock to the tank. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water. Begin application of the solution after the Aftershock has completely and uniformly dispersed into the mix water. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been applied.

**Aftershock + Tank Mix Partners**

Add 1/2 of the required amount of water to the mix tank. Start the agitator running before adding any tank-mix partners. In general, tank-mix partners should be added in this order: products packaged in water-soluble packaging (see note below), wettable powders, wettable granules, (dry flowables), liquid flowables (such as Aftershock), liquids, and emulsifiable concentrates. Always allow each tank-mix partner to become fully and uniformly dispersed before adding the next product. Provide sufficient agitation while adding the remainder of the water. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been applied.

**Note:** When using Aftershock in tank mixtures, all products in water-soluble packaging should be added to the tank before any other tank mix partner, including Aftershock. Allow the water-soluble packaging to completely dissolve and the product(s) to completely disperse before adding any other tank-mix partner to the tank.

If using Aftershock in a tank mixture, observe all directions for use, crop/sites, use rates, dilution ratios, precautions, and limitations, which appear on the tank mix product label. No label dosage rate may be exceeded, and the most restrictive label precautions and limitations must be followed. This product must not be mixed with any product that prohibits such mixing. Tank mixtures or application of other products referenced on this label are permitted only in those states in which the referenced products are registered.

Aftershock is compatible with most insecticide, fungicide, and foliar nutrient products. However, the physical compatibility of Aftershock with tank-mix partners should be tested before use. To determine the physical compatibility of Aftershock with other products, use a jar test, as described below.

Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to 1.0 quart 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.

When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Loveland Products, Inc. recommends the use of a Council of Producers and Distributors of Agrotechnology certified adjuvant that falls under the non-ionic (NIS) category at levels no higher than 0.5% v/v.

**The crop safety of all potential tank mixes including additives and other pesticides on all crops has not been tested. Before applying any tank mixture not specifically recommended on this label, confirm the safety of the tank mixture to the target crop. To test for crop safety, apply Aftershock to the target crop in a small area and in accordance with label instructions for the target crop.**

**Aerial Application**

**Corn (field, sweet and hybrid seed corn), listed Low Growing Berries, Soybean, Tuberos and Corm Vegetables, and Wheat only**  
aerial applications of Aftershock may be made in spray volumes of 2.0 or more gallons of water per acre (GPA). Avoid application under conditions when uniform coverage cannot be obtained or when excessive spray drift may occur. Do not apply directly to humans or animals. Aerial applications made to dense canopies may not provide sufficient coverage of lower leaves to provide proper pest control.

**Chemigation**

**Corn (field, sweet and hybrid seed corn), Fruiting Vegetables, Leaf Petiole Vegetables, Tuber and Corm Vegetables, Soybean, Squash/Cucumber Subgroup 9B[\*], and Wheat only**  
Apply Aftershock only through sprinkler type irrigation systems, including center pivot, microjet, wheel lines, lateral move, side roll, or overhead solid set irrigation systems. Do not apply Aftershock through any other type of irrigation system.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE THROUGH SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS**

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

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

**Spray Preparation**

Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water.

**Application Instructions**

First prepare a suspension of Aftershock in a mix tank. Fill tank with 1/2 to 3/4 the desired amount of water. Start mechanical or hydraulic agitation. Add the required amount of Aftershock and then the remaining volume of water. Then set sprinkler to deliver no more than 0.4 inch of water per acre. Start sprinkler and uniformly inject the suspension of Aftershock into the irrigation water line so as to deliver the

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desired rate per acre. The suspension of Aftershock should be injected with a positive displacement pump into the main line ahead of a right angle turn to insure adequate mixing. If you have any other questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

**Note:** Avoid further field irrigation over the treated area for 24 hours after treating with Aftershock to prevent washing the chemical off the crop.

**Chemigation Systems Connected to Public Water Systems**

1. 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. 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 flow 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.
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.

**Special Precautions for Chemigation Through Sprinkler Irrigation Systems**

1. Maintain continuous agitation in mix tank during mixing and application to assure a uniform suspension.
2. Greater accuracy in calibration and distribution will be achieved by injecting a larger volume of a more dilute solution per unit time.
3. 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.
4. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
5. 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 shutdown.
6. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. If you are unsure of wind conditions, contact your local extension agent.
10. Do not apply when system connections or fittings leak, when nozzles do not provide uniform distribution or when lines containing the product must be dismantled and drained. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop may result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
11. 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 supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments as needed.
12. 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.

**SPRAY DRIFT**

**Sensitive Areas**

This pesticide must only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitats for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

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Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulation.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
  2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.
- Comply with all state regulations. The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

### **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory**

This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements.

### **Information on Droplet Size**

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions below).

### **Controlling Droplet Size**

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

### **Boom Length**

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

### **Application Height**

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the target plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

### **Swath Adjustment**

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator should compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.)

### **Wind**

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential.

**Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

### **Temperature and Humidity**

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

### **Temperature Inversions**

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude

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and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

**USE DIRECTIONS FOR SPECIFIC CROPS**

Aftershock provides control or suppression of several important diseases of corn (field, sweet and hybrid seed corn), fruiting vegetables and leaf petiole vegetables, listed low growing berries, peanuts, potato and other tuberous and corm vegetables, soybean, and wheat. When reference is made to disease suppression, suppression can mean either erratic control from good to fair, or consistent control at a level below that obtained with the best commercial disease control products.

**ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS**

Treated areas may be replanted immediately following harvest with any crop listed on this label. In addition, areas may be replanted with root vegetables subgroup (e.g. carrot, radish, sugarbeet, turnips), bulb vegetables (e.g. onion and garlic), leafy greens subgroup (e.g. lettuce, spinach), brassica vegetables (e.g. broccoli, cauliflower, cabbage, mustard greens), alfalfa, cotton, legume vegetables (dry and succulent peas and beans), cereal grains, and forage grasses following a 30-day plant back interval. For all other crops, do not plant back within one year of the last field application.

**SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL**

**(Only for Corn (field, sweet and hybrid seed corn), Soybean, Low Growing Berry (crop subgroup 13-07G), Squash and Cucumbers (crop subgroup 9B)[\*], Tuberous and Corm vegetables[\*], and Peanuts.**

**[\*Not approved for use on Squash and Cucumbers (crop subgroup 9B) in California.]**

Aftershock can provide control of many soilborne diseases if applied early in the growing season. Specific applications for soilborne diseases include in-furrow applications or 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 post-emergence 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 than 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.

For banded applications, apply Aftershock 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 must be limited to 7 inches or less. Apply Aftershock at a rate of 0.16 to 0.24 fluid ounce product per 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.

For in-furrow applications, apply Aftershock as an in-furrow spray in 3.0 to 20.0 gallons of water at planting. Mount the spray nozzle so the spray is directed into the furrow just before the seed or seed pieces 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/1000 Row Ft Fl Oz Product	Product/A (Fl Oz)							
	15" Rows	22" Rows	30" Rows	32" Rows	34" Rows	36" Rows	38" Rows	40" Rows
0.16	5.6	3.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1
0.24	—	5.7	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.1

40" = 13,068 row ft, 38" = 13,754 row ft, 36" = 14,520 row ft, 34" = 15,374 row ft, 32" = 16,315 row ft, 30" = 17,424 row ft, 22" = 23,760 row ft and 15" = 34,848 row ft

**Restrictions and Other Information:**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 22.8 fluid ounces (0.72 pound active ingredient) of Aftershock per acre per year including any seed treatment use.
- **DO NOT** use the 0.24 fluid ounce per 1000 row feet rate on rows spaced narrower than 22 inches.
- **DO NOT** use the 0.16 fluid ounce per 1000 row feet rate on rows spaced less than 15 inches.
- For twin rows spaced 7.5 to 8" apart on 30 inch centers, use the 0.16 fluid ounce per 1000 row feet rate for 15 inch rows only.

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**CORN (Field, Sweet and Hybrid Seed)**

Disease Control	Product Rate to Use	Application Timing and Resistance Management
<b>Rust, common</b> ( <i>Puccinia sorghi</i> )	<b>For field and hybrid seed corn apply:</b> 2.0 to 5.7 fl oz/A (0.06 to 0.18 lb AI/A)	Apply a maximum of 2 applications preventively, (with the final application no later than the R4 early dough stage). For optimum results, begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 7- to 10-day interval on field and seed corn and a minimum 14-day interval on sweet corn. Use the higher rates and shorter interval when disease pressure is high.
<b>Rust, southern</b> ( <i>Puccinia polyspora</i> )		
<b>Anthracnose leaf blight</b> ( <i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i> )	<b>For sweet corn apply:</b> 2.0 to 3.8 fl oz/A (0.06 to 0.12 lb AI/A)	Resistance Management: Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of Aftershock before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action for at least 1 application.
<b>Gray leaf spot</b> ( <i>Cercospora sorghi</i> )		
<b>Northern corn leaf blight</b> ( <i>Setosphaeria turcica</i> )		
<b>Northern corn leaf spot</b> ( <i>Cochliobolus carbonum</i> )		
<b>Southern corn leaf blight</b> ( <i>Cochliobolus heterostrophus</i> )		
<b>Eye spot</b> ( <i>Aureobasidium zeae</i> )		
<b>Soilborne Diseases Control</b>		
<b>Rhizoctonia root and stalk rot</b> ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	0.16 to 0.24 fl oz/1000 row ft	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under <b>PRODUCT INFORMATION</b> section.

**Restrictions and Other Information:**

**Field and hybrid seed corn**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 11.4 fluid ounces (0.36 pound active ingredient) of Aftershock per acre per year (including from an in-furrow or banded application).
- There is a maximum number of 2 applications per season, and a minimum interval of 7 days between applications.
- Aftershock may also be applied through chemigation or by air.
- **DO NOT** apply Aftershock after the R4 stage (early dough).
- **DO NOT** apply Aftershock within 30 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** use the 0.24 fluid ounce per 1000 row feet rate on rows spaced narrower than 22 inches.
- **DO NOT** use the 0.16 fluid ounce per 1000 row feet rate on rows spaced less than 15 inches.
- For twin rows spaced 7.5 to 8 inches apart on 30 inch centers, use the 0.16 fluid ounce per 1000 row feet rate for 15" rows only.

**Sweet Corn**

- DO NOT** apply more than 15.2 fluid ounces (0.48 pound active ingredient) of Aftershock per acre per year (including from an in-furrow or banded application).
- There is a maximum number of 4 applications per season, and a minimum interval of 14 days between applications.
  - Aftershock may also be applied through chemigation or by air.
  - **DO NOT** apply Aftershock within 7 days of harvest.
  - **DO NOT** apply Aftershock within 23 days of use of stover for feed.

**FRUITING VEGETABLES**

Eggplant, groundcherry (*Physalis* sp.), pepino, pepper (includes bell pepper, chili pepper, cooking pepper, pimento, sweet pepper), tomatillo, and tomato

Disease Control	Product Rate to Use	Application Timing and Resistance Management
<b>Early blight</b> ( <i>Alternaria solani</i> )	2.0 to 5.7 fl oz/A (0.06 to 0.18 lb AI/A)	For optimum results, begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 7- to 10-day interval. To limit the potential for development of disease resistance: • Alternate every application of a QoI fungicide with at least 1 application of another effective mode of action fungicide.
<b>Southern blight</b> ( <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> )		
<b>Target spot</b> ( <i>Corynespora cassiicola</i> )	<b>In California only:</b> Use range is 3.8 to 5.7 fl oz/A. (0.12 to 0.18 lb AI/A)	
<b>Disease Suppression</b>		
<b>Late blight</b> ( <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> )	5.7 fl oz/A (0.18 lb AI/A)	Apply Aftershock preventively on a 7-day interval. If symptoms develop switch to a non cross-resistant fungicide. Tank mix or alternate with a protectant fungicide at low rate as directed on the label for Late blight control.

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**Fruiting Vegetables: Eggplant, groundcherry (*Physalis sp.*), pepino, pepper (includes bell pepper, chili pepper, cooking pepper, pimento, sweet pepper), tomatillo, and tomato cont'd.:**

**Restrictions and Other Information:**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 22.8 fluid ounces (0.72 pound active ingredient) of Aftershock per acre per year.
- There is a maximum number of 4 applications per season, and a minimum interval of 7 days between applications.
- Aftershock may also be applied through chemigation on fruiting vegetables.
- **DO NOT** apply Aftershock to fruiting vegetables grown in a greenhouse.
- **DO NOT** apply Aftershock within 3 days of harvest.

**LOW GROWING BERRY**  
**(CROP SUBGROUP 13-07G)**

Bearberry; bilberry; blueberry, lowbush; cloudberry; cranberry; lingonberry; muntries; partridgeberry; strawberry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

Disease Control	Product Rate to Use	Application Timing and Resistance Management
<b>Anthraco</b> <i>(Colletotrichum fragariae)</i>	2.0 to 5.7 fl oz/A (0.06 to 0.18 lb AI/A)	For optimum results, begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 14- to 21-day interval. Use the higher rates and shorter interval when disease pressure is high. Resistance Management: Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of Aftershock before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action for at least 1 application.
<b>Powdery mildew</b> <i>(Sphaerotheca macularis)</i>		
<b>Botrytis (Suppression)</b> <i>(Botrytis cinerea)</i>		
<b>Soilborne Diseases Control</b>		
<b>Seedling root rot, basal stem rot</b> <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i>	0.16 to 0.24 fl oz/1000 row ft	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under <b>PRODUCT INFORMATION</b> section.

**Restrictions and Other Information:**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 22.8 fluid ounces (0.72 pound active ingredient) of Aftershock per acre per year (including from an in-furrow or banded application).
- There is a maximum number of 4 applications per season, and a minimum interval of 14 days between applications.
- Aftershock may also be applied through chemigation or by air.
- Aftershock may be used with a surfactant.
- **DO NOT** use in plant propagation nurseries.
- **DO NOT** apply Aftershock within 1 day of harvest.
- **DO NOT** use the 0.24 fluid ounce per 1000 row feet rate on rows spaced narrower than 22 inches.

**LEAF PETIOLE VEGETABLES**  
**(CROP SUBGROUP 4-B)**

Cardoon, celery, Chinese celery, celtuce, Florence fennel, rhubarb, and Swiss chard

Disease Control	Product Rate to Use	Application Timing and Resistance Management
<b>Early blight</b> <i>(Cercospora apii)</i>	5.7 fl oz/A (0.18 lb AI/A)	For optimum results, begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 7- to 10-day interval. To limit the potential for development of disease resistance: • Alternate every application of a QoI fungicide with at least 1 application of another effective mode of action fungicide.
<b>Late blight</b> <i>(Septoria apiicola)</i>		
<b>Rhizoctonia root rot</b> <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i>		

**Restrictions and Other Information:**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 22.8 fluid ounces (0.72 pound active ingredient) of Aftershock per acre per year.
- There is a maximum number of 4 applications per season, and a minimum interval of 7 days between applications.
- Aftershock may also be applied through chemigation on leaf petiole vegetables.
- **DO NOT** apply Aftershock within 3 days of harvest.

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**PEANUT**

Disease Control	Product Rate to Use	Application Timing and Resistance Management
<b>Early leaf spot</b> ( <i>Cercospora arachidicola</i> )	5.7 fl oz/A (0.18 lb A/A)	For optimum results, begin applications preventively. Apply as needed on a 14-day interval. To limit the potential for development of disease resistance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In areas with typically 1 to 4 sprays/yr, alternate every application of a solo QoI fungicide with at least 1 application of another effective mode of action fungicide.</li> <li>• In areas with typically 5 or more fungicide sprays/yr, a maximum of 2 sequential applications of a QoI fungicide followed by at least an equal number of another effective mode of action fungicide.</li> </ul>
<b>Late leaf spot</b> ( <i>Cercosporidium personatum</i> )		
<b>Leaf rust</b> ( <i>Puccinia arachidis</i> )		
<b>Stem rot</b>		
<b>White mold</b>		
<b>Southern blight</b> ( <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> )		
<b>Rhizoctonia limb rot</b> ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )		
<b>Soilborne Diseases Control</b>		
<b>Pythium damping off</b> ( <i>Pythium</i> spp.)	0.16 to 0.24 fl oz/1000 row ft	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under <b>PRODUCT INFORMATION</b> section.
<b>White mold/Stem rot suppression</b> ( <i>Sclerotinia rolfsii</i> )		
<b>Rhizoctonia peg and pod rot</b> ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )		

**Restrictions and Other Information:**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 22.8 fluid ounces (0.72 pound active ingredient) of Aftershock per acre per year including any seed treatment use.
- There is a maximum number of 4 applications per season, and a minimum interval of 14 days between applications.
- **DO NOT** apply Aftershock within 14 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** use the 0.24 fluid ounce per 1000 row feet rate on rows spaced narrower than 22 inches.
- **DO NOT** use the 0.16 fluid ounce per 1000 row feet rate on rows spaced less than 15 inches.
- For twin rows spaced 7.5 to 8" apart on 30 inch centers, use the 0.16 fluid ounce per 1000 row feet rate for 15" rows only.
- Make no more than 1 application of seed treatment or in furrow or banded application in conjunction with the foliar application.

**SQUASH/CUCUMBERS CROP SUBGROUP 9B[\*]**

Including: Chayote, Chinese waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon), Cucumber, Gherkin, Gourd, edible (includes hyotan, cucuzza, hechi-ma, Chinese okra, balsam apple, balsam pear, bitter melon, Chinese cucumber), Pumpkin, Squash, summer (includes crookneck squash, scallop squash, straightneck squash, vegetable marrow, and zucchini), and Squash, winter (includes butternut squash, calabaza, hubbard squash, acorn squash, and spaghetti squash).

Foliar Disease Control	Product Rate to Use	Application Timing and Resistance Management
<b>Alternaria blight</b> ( <i>Alternaria cucumerina</i> )	3.0 to 5.7 fl oz/A (0.09 to 0.18 lb A/A)	Aftershock should be used in conjunction with good crop management practices and integrated into an overall disease management strategy. For optimum results, begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 7- to 14-day interval. Higher application rates should be used when disease is severe. For Belly rot control, make the first application at the 1- to 3-leaf crop stage, followed by a second application 10 to 14 days later, or at vine tip-over, whichever occurs first. Resistance Management: Alternate every application of Aftershock with at least 1 application of another registered, non-Group 11 fungicide. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 4 applications of Aftershock and/or a Group 11 fungicide/season.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> use Aftershock for control of Gummy stem blight where resistance to Group 11 (QoI) fungicides exists.</li> <li>• Additional information on resistance management can be found in the <b>PRODUCT INFORMATION</b> section of this label.</li> </ul>
<b>Anthracnose</b> ( <i>Colletotricum orbiculare</i> )		
<b>Belly rot</b> ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )		
<b>Cercospora leaf spot</b> ( <i>Cercospora citrulina</i> )		
<b>Downy mildew</b> ( <i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i> )		
<b>Gummy stem blight</b> ( <i>Didymella bryoniae</i> )		
<b>Microdomium blight</b> ( <i>Plectosporium tabacinum</i> )		
<b>Myrothecium canker</b> ( <i>Myrothecium roridum</i> )		
<b>Plectosporium blight</b> ( <i>Plectosporium tabacinum</i> )		
<b>Powdery mildew</b> ( <i>Sphaerotheca fuliginea</i> , <i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i> )		
<b>Target leaf spot</b> ( <i>Corynesporium cassiicola</i> )		

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*Squash/Cucumbers Crop Subgroup 9B[\*] Including: Chayote, Chinese waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon), Cucumber, Gherkin, Gourd, edible (includes hyotan, cucuzza, hechima, Chinese okra, balsam apple, balsam pear, bitter melon, Chinese cucumber), Pumpkin, Squash, summer (includes crookneck squash, scallop squash, straightneck squash, vegetable marrow, and zucchini), and Squash, winter (includes butternut squash, calabaza, hubbard squash, acorn squash, and spaghetti squash) cont'd.:*

Soilborne Disease Control	Product Rate to Use	Application Timing and Resistance Management
Root rot ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	0.16 to 0.24 fl oz/1000 row feet	See <b>PRODUCT INFORMATION</b>

\*Not approved for use on squash/cucumber subgroup 9B in California.

**Restrictions and Other Information:**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 22.8 fluid ounces (0.72 pound active ingredient) of Aftershock per acre per year.
- There is a maximum number of 4 applications per season, and a minimum interval of 7 days between applications.
- Aftershock may also be applied through chemigation on subgroup 9B crops.
- **DO NOT** apply to subgroup 9B crops grown in a greenhouse.
- **DO NOT** apply Aftershock within 1 day of harvest.
- **DO NOT** tank mix Aftershock with EC-based insecticides, or the following products, as this may increase the risk of crop injury under certain environmental conditions: malathion, Kelthane®, Thiodan®, Phaser®, Lannate®, Lorsban®, M-Pede® or Botran®, as crop injury may occur.
- Aftershock may be used with a Non-Ionic Surfactant (NIS).
- Refer to the **APPLICATION GUIDELINES** for information on tank mixes and the use of adjuvants.
- **DO NOT** use the 0.24 fluid ounce per 1000 row feet rate on rows spaced narrower than 22 inches.
- **DO NOT** use the 0.16 fluid ounce per 1000 row feet rate on rows spaced less than 15 inches.
- For twin rows spaced 7.5 to 8" apart on 30 inch centers, use the 0.16 fluid ounce per 1000 row feet rate for 15" rows only.

**SOYBEAN**

Disease Control	Product Rate to Use	Application Timing and Resistance Management
<b>Alternaria leaf spot</b> ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp)	2.0 to 5.7 fl oz/A (0.06 to 0.18 lb AI/A)	Begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 14- to 21-day interval. Apply a maximum of 2 applications/season no later than growth stage R5.
<b>Anthraxnose</b> ( <i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i> )		Soybean rust: Aftershock may be used with a registered triazole fungicide to increase efficacy.
<b>Brown spot</b> ( <i>Septoria glycines</i> )		
<b>Cercospora blight</b> ( <i>Cercospora kikuchii</i> )		
<b>Frogeye leaf spot</b> ( <i>Cercospora sojina</i> )		
<b>Pod and Stem blight</b> ( <i>Diaporthe phaseolorum</i> )		
<b>Rhizoctonia aerial blight</b> ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )		
<b>Rust</b> ( <i>Phakopsora</i> spp.)		
<b>Soilborne Disease Control</b>		
<b>Rhizoctonia root and stalk rot</b> ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	0.16 to 0.24 fl oz/1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under <b>PRODUCT INFORMATION</b> section.
<b>Southern blight</b> ( <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> )		

**Restrictions and Other Information:**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 11.4 fluid ounces (0.36 pound active ingredient) of Aftershock per acre per year (including from an in-furrow or banded application).
- There is a maximum number of 2 applications per season, and a minimum interval of 14 days between applications.
- Aftershock may also be applied through chemigation or by air.
- **DO NOT** apply Aftershock after R5.
- **DO NOT** apply Aftershock within 3 days of forage harvest or 30 days of seed harvest.
- **DO NOT** use the 0.24 fluid ounce per 1000 row feet rate on rows spaced narrower than 22 inches.
- **DO NOT** use the 0.16 fluid ounce per 1000 row feet rate on rows spaced less than 15 inches.
- For twin rows spaced 7.5 to 8" apart on 30 inch centers, use the 0.16 fluid ounce per 1000 row feet rate for 15" rows only.

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**TUBEROUS AND CORM VEGETABLES  
(CROP SUBGROUP 1-C)**

Arracacha, arrowroot, artichoke (Chinese, Jerusalem), canna (edible), cassava (bitter, sweet), chayote (root), chufa, dasheen (taro), ginger, leren, potato, sweet potato, tanager, turmeric, and yam (bean, true)

Disease Control	Product Rate to Use	Application Timing and Resistance Management
<b>Early blight</b> ( <i>Alternaria solani</i> )	2.0 to 3.8 fl oz/A (0.06 to 0.12 lb AI/A) <b>In California only:</b> Do not use lower rate. Use 3.8 fl oz/A. (0.12 lb AI/A)	For optimum results, begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 7- to 10-day interval. Use higher rate when disease pressure is severe. Aftershock may be applied aerially on potato. To limit the potential for development of disease resistance: • Alternate every application of a QoI fungicide with at least 1 application of another effective mode of action fungicide.
<b>Disease Suppression</b>		
<b>Late blight</b> ( <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> )	3.8 fl oz/A (0.12 lb AI/A)	Apply Aftershock preventively on a 7-day interval. If symptoms develop switch to a non cross-resistant fungicide. Tank mix or alternate with a protectant fungicide at low rate as directed on the label rate for Late blight control.
<b>Soilborne Disease Control</b>		
<b>Black scurf</b> ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	0.16 to 0.24 fl oz/1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under <b>PRODUCT INFORMATION</b> section.
<b>Silver scurf</b> ( <i>Helminthosporium solani</i> )		
<b>Black dot</b> ( <i>Colletotricum coccodes</i> )		

**Restrictions and Other Information:**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 22.8 fluid ounces (0.72 pound active ingredient) of Aftershock per acre per year including any seed treatment use.
- Aftershock may also be applied through chemigation or aerially on potato and tuber vegetables.
- **DO NOT** apply Aftershock within 7 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** use the 0.24 fluid ounce per 1000 row feet rate on 22 or 30 inch rows.
- **DO NOT** use the on rows spaced less than 22 inches.
- Make no more than 1 application of seed treatment or in furrow or banded application in conjunction with the foliar application.

**WHEAT**

Disease Control	Product Rate to Use	Application Timing and Resistance Management
<b>Leaf rust</b> ( <i>Puccinia recondita f. sp. tritici</i> )	2.0 to 4 fl oz/A (0.06 to 0.12 lb AI/A)	For optimum results, begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 14- to 21-day interval. Use the higher rates and shorter interval when disease pressure is high. Resistance Management: Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of Aftershock before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action for at least 1 application. Apply prior to disease development from Feekes 5 (Zadok's 31) up to late head emergence at Feekes 10.5 (Zadok's 59).
<b>Stripe rust</b> ( <i>Puccinia striiformis</i> )		
<b>Stem rust</b> ( <i>Puccinia graminis</i> )		
<b>Septoria leaf and glume blotch</b> ( <i>Septoria tritici</i> , <i>Septoria nodorum</i> )		
<b>Tan spot</b> ( <i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i> )		
<b>Powdery mildew</b> ( <i>Erysiphe graminis</i> )	2.5 to 4 fl oz/A (0.08 to 0.12 lb AI/A)	

**Restrictions and Other Information:**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 8.0 fluid ounces (0.25 pound active ingredient) of Aftershock per acre per year.
- There is a maximum number of 2 applications per season, and a minimum interval of 14 days between applications.
- Aftershock may also be applied through chemigation or by air.
- **DO NOT** apply Aftershock within 40 days of harvest for grain and straw.
- **DO NOT** apply Aftershock within 7 days of harvest for forage and hay.
- **DO NOT** apply later than Feekes growth stage 10.5.
- Make no more than 1 application prior to harvest of wheat forage.

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store in original container and keep tightly closed. Store in a cool dry place.

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

**CONTAINER HANDLING Nonrefillable container.** Do not reuse or refill this container. 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. Offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

**Rigid Non-refillable containers that are too large to shake (i.e., with capacities greater than 5 gallons or 50 lbs)** Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure 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. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

**For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call CHEMTREC day or night at 1-800-424-9300.**

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