

Specimen Label



Contains EAGLE® Specialty Fungicide

A systemic, protectant and curative fungicide for the control of specific diseases in turfgrass, landscape ornamentals and non-commercial tree fruits and vines, including apples, stonefruit and grapes

Active Ingredient

myclobutanil: a-butyl-a-(chlorophenyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-propanenitrile	40%
Inert Ingredients	60%
Total	100%

EPA Reg. No. 62719-417-72112

Keep Out of Reach of Children

WARNING AVISO

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.

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Causes Substantial But Temporary Eye Injury • Harmful If Swallowed, Inhaled Or Absorbed Through The Skin.

Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made from any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

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 no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

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 PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

First Aid

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

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

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

Hot Line Number: Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 day or night, for emergency treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift or runoff from areas treated.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and "Limitation of Remedies elsewhere on this label. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994. If you wish to obtain additional product information, contact Prokoz Inc., 1-770-619-9832.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

Directions for use

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

Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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) 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 24 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 from any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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.

Seed treatments and professional applications to lawn grasses, golf courses, industrial (office park), municipal and residential lawns are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

- Keep unprotected persons out of treated area until sprays have dried.

Storage and Disposal

Storage: Store in a cool, dry area above freezing. The water-soluble pouch may become brittle at storage temperatures below 32°F. but the fungicide is not affected. Do not remove the water-soluble pouches from the container except for immediate use

Pesticide Disposal: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Pesticide wastes are toxic. 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 at the nearest EPA regional office for guidance.

Container Disposal: Completely empty container into application equipment. Dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Steps to be taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled: Wear eye protection. Wear protective clothing. Spray water on powder and dust. Scoop or shovel solid material into a suitable container for recovery or disposal. Keep dust to a minimum. Flush contaminated area with a large amount of water to a chemical or sanitary sewer containing a settling pit. Remove contaminated clothing promptly and wash affected skin areas with soap and water. Thoroughly launder clothing before reuse. Refer to Precautionary Statements.

General Information

Hoist specialty fungicide is a systemic, protectant and curative fungicide recommended for the control of specific diseases in turfgrass, landscape ornamentals and non-Commercial tree fruits and vines, including apples, stonefruit and grapes. Optimum disease control is achieved when the fungicide is applied in a regularly scheduled preventative spray program.

Use Rate Determination: Carefully read, understand and follow label use rates and restrictions. For proper application, determine the size of the area to be treated, the recommended label use rate and the gallonage to be applied to the area. Prepare only the amount of spray solution required to treat the measured area. Careful calibration of spray equipment is recommended prior to use.

Handling: The enclosed pouches of Hoist are water-soluble. Do not allow pouches to become wet prior to adding to the spray tank. Do not handle the pouches with wet hands or wet gloves. Always reseal overwrap bag to protect remaining unused pouches. Do not remove water-soluble pouches from overwrap except to add directly to the spray tank.

Mixing Procedures: Be sure sprayer is clean and not contaminated with other materials prior to use. Fill tank 1/4 to 1/2 full with clean water and start agitation. Be certain that the agitation system is working properly and creates a rolling or rippling on the liquid surface. With the agitator running, drop the required number of unopened water-soluble pouches into the tank. Continue filling tank with the remainder of the water. Always add Hoist into solution prior to adding any additional materials to the tank. Depending on the water temperature and degree of agitation, the pouches should dissolve completely within ten minutes after their addition to water. Keep the spray solution properly agitated to prevent settling.

Compatibility: Hoist is compatible with most commonly used fungicides, insecticides, growth regulators, micronutrients and spray adjuvants. When preparing tank mixes, user should consult spray compatibility charts or State Cooperative Extension Service Specialists prior to actual use.

NOTE: Hoist is compatible with boron and spray oils; however, the water soluble pouches must be completely dissolved before adding spray oils or products containing boron to spray mixtures.

Application Procedures

Ground Equipment: Application equipment should be properly calibrated and provide uniform spray coverage.

Hand or Pressurized Sprayers: For best control of labeled diseases, achieve thorough coverage of all plant parts on a protectant application schedule.

Sprinkler Irrigation: Hoist must be applied on a regular protectant fungicide schedule, *not an irrigation schedule*. Apply only through solid set or hand-move sprinkler irrigation systems. Do not apply product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. Greatest efficacy is achieved when the application of treated water does not exceed 1/4 inch per acre per application.

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

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Before applying Hoist through sprinkler irrigation equipment, the chemigation system must meet the following specifications:

- Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system that 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.

- Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional reduced-pressure zone (RPZ), backflow preventer 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 pipe fill and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
- Systems not connected to a public water supply must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located in the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back flow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the 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, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- 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.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Specific Instructions for Solid-set and Hand Move Irrigation Equipment:

- Determine area covered by sprinkler.
- Fill injector solution tank with water and adjust flow rate to use the contents over a 10 to 30 minute interval.
- Determine the amount of Hoist required to treat area.
- Add the required amount of Hoist into the same quantity of water used to calibrate the injection equipment.
- Maintain constant solution tank agitation during the injection period.
- Operate system at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of the injection equipment and used for the time interval established during calibration.
- Inject Hoist at the end of an irrigation cycle or as a separate application to maximize foliar absorption and retention.
- Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed. Continue to operate the system until the Hoist solution has cleared the last sprinkler head.

Use Directions for Turfgrass

- Hoist should be used in conjunction with turf management practices that promote good plant health and optimum disease control. The key to selecting a fungicide is the proper diagnosis of the organism causing the disease. Diagnostic kits, extension experts, or other identification methods should be used when developing disease control strategies.

- Optimum disease control is achieved when Hoist is applied in a preventative disease control program at a rate of 0.5 to 1.2 ounces per 1000 square feet. See the following table for specific application rates for various diseases.
- Hoist should be applied in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage. For foliar diseases, use approximately one gallon of water per 1,000 square feet. Two to three gallons of spray solution per 1,000 square feet should be used to control diseases causing root and crown rots.

- Under optimum conditions for disease development, the spray interval between applications of Hoist should be reduced.
- Unless otherwise specified, when disease pressure is high or when used as a curative, use higher rates of Hoist and shorter intervals. Under light to moderate disease pressure, apply Hoist at the low use rate and/or longer application intervals.

Disease	Hoist (oz/1000 sq ft)	Application Rate [†]		Instructions	Restrictions
		Area Covered per water-soluble pouch (sq ft)	Application Interval / Timing		
Anthracnose Red Thread Septoria Leaf Spot	0.6	5000	14-21 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.	For all Turfgrass Diseases: Do not apply more than 36 ounces of Hoist per 5,000 sq ft. per year (twelve, 3 oz packets per year). For Nassau and Suffolk Counties in New York State, use is limited to 9 ounces of Hoist per 5000 sq ft per year (1.95 lb active ingredient per acre).
Brown Patch	0.6	5000	14 days	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease development and before disease symptoms are apparent. If disease is present, mix Hoist with an EPA registered contact fungicide, such as Fore* fungicide. Under conditions of high temperature and humidity, use the shorter spray interval.	
Copper Spot Zonate Leaf Spot	0.6	5000	14 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.	
Dollar Spot	0.5 - 1.2	2500 - 6000	14 - 28 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. Make no more than 3 consecutive applications for dollar spot control before rotating to a registered fungicide with a different mode of action.	
Fusarium Blight	0.6 – 1.2	2500 – 5000	14- 21 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.	
Fusarium Patch (Pink Snow mold)	0.6 – 1.2	2500 – 5000	Fall-Winter	Apply prior to snow cover.	
Leaf Spot Melting-Out Crown Rot	0.6	5000	14 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.	
Leaf Smuts	0.6	5000	14 days	Apply in the fall after grass enters dormancy and/or in the spring prior to the initiation of growth.	
Necrotic Ring Spot	0.6 - 1.2	2500 - 5000	Spring: 28 days	Make applications on a preventative basis in early to mid-spring.	
Necrotic Ring Spot	0.6 - 1.2	2500 - 5000	Fall: 28 days	Make 2 applications beginning in August before the turf goes dormant. Apply 1.2 oz /1000 sq ft followed by a second application one month later.	
Powdery Mildew Rusts	0.6	5000	14-28 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.	

[†] Each 3 ounce water-soluble pouch (WSP) is equivalent to 0.075 lb of active ingredient per 5000 square feet (0.65 lb active ingredient per acre).

Disease	Hoist (oz/1000 sq ft)	Application Rate [†]		Instructions	Restrictions
		Area Covered per water- soluble pouch (sq ft)	Application Interval / Timing		
Spring Dead Spot	1.2	2500	Fall: 28 days	Make 1 to 2 applications in the fall before turf goes dormant. Water in to reach roots. May repeat application in the spring.	For all Turfgrass Diseases: Do not apply more than 36 ounces of Hoist per 5,000 sq ft. per year (twelve, 3 oz packets per year). For Nassau and Suffolk Counties in New York State, use is limited to 9 ounces of Hoist per 5000 sq ft per year (1.95 lb active ingredient per acre).
Summer Patch	0.6 - 1.2	2500 - 5000	14-28 days	Begin applications in the spring when conditions are favorable for disease development. Make 2 to 4 applications depending on recommendations from local turfgrass extension experts. Use at least two to three gallons of water per 1000 square feet to increase spray penetration to crown and root areas of plant.	
Take-All Patch	1.2	2500	Fall/Spring: 28 days	Apply Hoist to reduce the severity of take-all patch. Make 1 to 2 fall applications in September and October or when night temperatures drop to 55°F, and 1 to 2 spring applications in April and May depending on local recommendations.	
Zoysia Large Patch	1.2	2500	Fall: 28 days	Make applications in fall before turf goes dormant.	

[†] Each 3 ounce water-soluble pouch (WSP) is equivalent to 0.075 lb of active ingredient per 5000 square feet (0.65 lb active ingredient per acre).

Use Directions for Landscape, Greenhouse and Nursery Ornamentals

Hoist is a locally systemic fungicide having protectant and curative properties that will translocate to new growth. For best control of labeled diseases, achieve thorough coverage of all plant parts on a protective application schedule. For dilute sprays (> 100 gallons per acre) applied to ornamental plants in greenhouses, field-grown plantings or in commercial and residential landscapes, apply Hoist at the rate of 3 to 6 ounces (1 - 2 pouches) per 100 gallons of spray volume on a 10 to 14 day application schedule, unless otherwise directed. Use the higher rate under conditions of high disease pressure and/or optimum conditions for infection.

For concentrate sprays (<100 gallons spray volume per acre) apply 4.0 ounces (1.33 water-soluble pouches) per acre on a 10- to 14-day application schedule.

The addition of a non-phytotoxic spreading agent will improve coverage and fungicidal performance. Treated plants should be maintained in a vigorous growing condition. Plants under nutritional or water stress will not respond as well as plants that are well maintained. Overdosage of Hoist can result in observable foliar greening, thickened leaves, and/or shortened internodes. If this condition is observed, reduce the fungicide use rate but do not extend the recommended application schedule.

Crop Tolerance

Plant tolerances are acceptable in the specific plants listed on this label. It is not possible to evaluate all ornamental plant species or varieties for tolerance to Hoist. The user should test for possible phytotoxic responses by treating a limited number of plants, at recommended use rates, prior to initiating large scale use.

The effects of spraying Hoist in combination with plant growth regulators are not fully understood at this time. If the use of a plant growth regulator is planned in an area being treated, the user should test for possible enhanced growth regulatory effects by treating a small number of plants, at the recommended use rates of all products, prior to initiating large-scale use. Since the effectiveness of such products depends not just on plant species or cultivar but also weather and seasonable differences (e.g. daylight hours), it is recommended that tests be repeated on previously tested varieties as environmental factors change and that observations for growth regulatory responses be made at regular intervals.

Chrysanthemum - Control of White Rust (*Puccinia horiana*)

Foliar Sprays: Best control is achieved by thorough coverage sprays, applied to point of runoff on a protectant application schedule. Use Hoist at a rate of 3 ounces (1 pouch) per 75 gallons of spray mixture. (Do not apply more than 10 ounces of Hoist (0.25 pounds active) per acre per application.) Application should be made on a 10- to 14-day schedule (not to exceed 21 days).

Prestick Dip Treatment: Chrysanthemum cuttings may be treated by a dip procedure prior to planting as follows: Prepare a dip suspension at a concentration equivalent to 3 ounces (1 pouch) Hoist per 75 gallons of water. Cuttings must be fully submerged in the dip suspension until wet throughout (cuttings should not remain submersed longer than 2 minutes). If cuttings are dipped, this procedure will represent the first spray under the quarantine program. Used dip suspension should be disposed of if it becomes contaminated with soil, plant debris or other foreign matter. Used dip suspension can be disposed of by spraying onto registered crops (but not onto previously dipped cuttings) after filtering, or in a manner consistent with local, state, and federal guidelines.

NOTE: All infected plant material must be destroyed if your state is under quarantine directive.

Note: NOT APPROVED FOR USE IN NASSAU AND SUFFOLK COUNTIES, NEW YORK

Restrictions

- Do not apply more than 10 ounces of Hoist (0.25 pounds active) per acre per application.
- Do not apply more than 5 pounds of Hoist (2 pounds active) per acre per year.
- Do not use treated plant materials for food or feed.

Crop	Diseases Controlled	Remarks	Crop Specific Restrictions
Abelia	Cercospora Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew		
Acalypha (Copper-Leaf)	Cercospora Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew		
Achillea (Yarrow)	Powdery Mildew Rust		
African Violet	Powdery Mildew		
Ageratum	Rust Powdery Mildew		
Alder	Powdery Mildew Rust		
Almond, Flowering	Blossom Blight (monilinia spp.)	Apply prebloom, 50% bloom and at petal fall	
Amelanchier (Juneberry, Shadbush)	Fabraea Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew Rust		
Amorpha (False Indigo)	Cercospora Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew Rust		
Anemone	Rust		
Angelica	Cercospora Leaf Spot Rust		
Ash	Rust		
Aster	Rust Powdery Mildew		
Australian Pine	Diplodia Tip Blight		
Azalea	Petal Blight (Ovulinia spp.) Powdery Mildew	Begin applications when flowers start to exhibit color.	
Barberry	Powdery Mildew Rust		May cause temporary damage to "crimson pigmy" and other "atropurposis" varieties.
Begonia	Powdery Mildew		
Bellflower	Cercospora Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew Rust		
Birch	Rust		
Bittersweet	Powdery Mildew		
Buckeye	Powdery Mildew		
Buttonbush	Cercospora Leaf Blight Powdery Mildew Rust		
Calendula	Cercospora Leaf Spot		
California Poppy	Powdery Mildew		
Canna Lilly	Rust		

Crop	Diseases Controlled	Remarks	Crop Specific Restrictions
Carnation	Powdery Mildew Rust		
Catalpa	Cercospora Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew		
Cherry, Flowering	Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew		
Chestnut, Horse	Powdery Mildew		
China Aster	Rust		
Chokeberry	Rust Twig and Fruit blight		Fruit may not be used for food or feed.
Christmas Trees	Rust		
Chrysanthemum	Rust White Rust [†] Ascochyta Blight	[†] For control of white rust (<i>Puccinia horiana</i>), see specific use directions above.	
Columbine	Rust		
Cornflower	Rust		
Cosmos	Powdery Mildew		
Cotton Wood	Powdery Mildew		
Crabapple, Flowering	Powdery Mildew Rust Scab		
Crepe-Myrtle	Powdery Mildew		
Daffodil	Rust		
Dahlia	Powdery Mildew		
Daylily	Rust		
Delphinium	Powdery Mildew Rust		
Dogwood	Anthraco nose Powdery Mildew Septoria Leafspot		
Douglas Fir	Needle Rust	Apply 6 to 9 ounces per acre starting early spring. Continue applications at 2 to 3 week intervals until the threat of infection has passed. Spray adjuvants must be added to spray solutions to obtain good spray coverage and disease control.	
Dianthus	Rust		
Elm	Powdery Mildew		
Euonymus	Powdery Mildew		
Fern	Rhizoctonia Aerial Blight		
Fleabane	Cercospora Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew Rust		
Four O'clock	Rust		
Fuchsia	Rust		
Gaillardia	Powdery Mildew Rust		
Gardenia	Powdery Mildew Rust		
Geranium	Powdery Mildew Rust		
Gerbera Daisy	Powdery Mildew		
Gourd, Ornamental	Powdery Mildew		
Grape Leaf Ivy	Powdery Mildew		
Hackberry	Cercospora Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew		

Crop	Diseases Controlled	Remarks	Crop Specific Restrictions
Hawthorn	Fabraea Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew Rust Scab		
Hibiscus	Powdery Mildew		
Holly	Powder Mildew		
Hollyhock	Powdery Mildew Rust		
Honeysuckle	Cercospora Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew		
Hydrangea	Cercospora Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew		
Iris	Didymellina Leaf Spot Rust	Apply 3 oz per 50 gallons spray solution.	
Juniper	Rust		
Legland Cypress	Cercospora Leaf Spot		
Leucothoe	Cercospora Leaf Spot		
Lilac	Powdery Mildew		
Loblolly Pine	Fusiform Rust	Refer to Douglas Fir	
Locust	Powdery Mildew		
Maple †	Powdery Mildew		Treated trees may not be used for syrup production. †Do not apply to Abutilon (Flowering Maple)
Marigold	Cercospora Leaf Spot Rust		
Mock-Orange	Powdery Mildew Rust		
Moonflower	Rust		
Mountain Laurel	Cercospora Leaf Spot Ovulinia Petal Blight Powdery Mildew	Refer to Azalea	
Nephtytis	Cephalosporium Leaf Spot		
Ninebark	Rust		
Oak	Powdery Mildew		
Pansy	Powdery Mildew Rust		
Pear, Flowering	Powdery Mildew Rust Scab		
Petunia	Powdery Mildew Rust		
Phlox	Cercospora Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew Rust		
Photinia	Entomosporium Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew Rust		
Poinsettia	Powdery Mildew Poinsettia Scab		
Poplar	Rust		
Potentilla	Rust		
Privet	Cercospora Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew		
Pyracantha (Firethorn)	Fusicladium Scab		

Crop	Diseases Controlled	Remarks	Crop Specific Restrictions
Quince, Flowering	Blossom and Twig Blight Cercospora Leaf Spot Fabraea Leaf Spot Rust		
Rhododendron	Cercospora Leaf Spot Ovulinia Petal Blight Powdery Mildew	Refer to Azalea	
Rose	Black Spot Powdery Mildew Rust	Apply on a 7 to 10 day schedule. In areas where black spot is not a problem, spray intervals may be increased to a maximum of 14 days.	
Russian Olive	Cercospora Leaf Spot Rust		
Salvia	Powdery Mildew Rust		
Sedum	Powdery Mildew		
Slash Pine	Fusiform Rust	Refer to Douglas Fir	
Smoke-Tree (Cotinus)	Cercospora Leaf Spot Rust		
Snapdragon	Powdery Mildew Rust		
Spirea	Powdery Mildew		
Sunflower	Cercospora Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew Rust		Seeds from treated plants may not be used for food or feed.
Sycamore	Powdery Mildew		
Trumpet-Creeper	Cercospora Leaf Blight Powdery Mildew		
Viburnum	Powdery Mildew Rust		
Walnut	Powdery Mildew		Nuts from treated trees may not be used for food purposes.
Willow	Powdery Mildew		
Zinnia	Cercospora Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew		

General Use Directions for Non-Commercial Tree Fruits and Vines

Best control of labeled diseases is achieved when Hoist is applied on a 7 to 10 day application schedule.

Hoist is a systemic fungicide and does not redistribute after application. Application equipment spray nozzles should be adjusted to apply a uniform spray throughout the entire tree canopy.

The following use recommendations are to be used as guidance in determining the amount of Hoist to be used per 100 gallons of spray.

Refer to specific tree fruit use directions to determine actual use rates for the control of labeled diseases.

Dilute, Thorough Coverage- Applications: Dilute thorough coverage applications are based on the amount of spray solution required to thoroughly wet trees until spray run-off.

The following specific use directions utilize a 300 gallon per acre dilute basis.

Use Directions Apples

Diseases	Rate of Hoist (oz /100 gal) [†]	Use Recommendations	Restrictions
Powdery Mildew (<i>Podosphaera</i> spp.)	2 to 3	Begin application at tight cluster and continue through the second cover spray. Additional sprays beyond second cover may be needed on susceptible varieties or under heavy disease pressure. Use high label rate if powdery mildew was present in previous years.	Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 5 lb of Hoist (2 lb active) per acre per season.
Rusts (<i>Gymnosporangium</i> spp.)	2 to 3	Begin applications at pink stage and continue through the second cover spray.	
Scab (<i>Venturia</i> spp.) Prebloom	2 to 3	Begin application at green tip or when environmental conditions become favorable for primary scab development. Apply Hoist alone or tank mixed with a protectant fungicide on a 7 to 10 day schedule.	
Bloom, Postbloom	2 to 3	Use Hoist in a tank mixture with the recommended rate of a protectant fungicide, registered for use on apples, for improved fruit scab and summer disease control	
Post Infection	3	Hoist provides 96-hour post-infection control or curative activity. Apply as soon as possible after infection period. Follow with a standard preventative spray schedule.	

[†]Based on dilute sprays with a 300-gallon per acre basis.

Use Directions for Stone Fruits

Applications may be made up to the day of harvest.

Crop	Diseases	Rate of Hoist (oz/100 gal) [†]	Use Recommendations	Restrictions
Apricots	Brown Rot Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)	1.00 to 1.65	Begin application at early red bud stage before infection occurs. If conditions are favorable for disease development, apply again at full bloom and petal fall.	Do not apply more than 2.75 lb of Hoist (1.1 lb active) per acre per season.
	Brown Rot (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)		Apply 6 ounces (2.4 active) per acre on a 7 to 14 day schedule. Applications should be made whenever environmental conditions favor disease development during the month prior to harvest.	
	Powdery Mildew (<i>Podosphaera</i> spp.)		Follow brown rot blossom blight schedule making additional applications at 10 to 14 day intervals until terminal growth ceases.	
	Shothole (<i>Stigmina</i> spp.)		Follow brown rot blossom blight schedule making additional applications at 7 to 10 day intervals as long as needed.	
Cherries	Brown Rot Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)		Begin application at early popcorn stage, before infection occurs. If conditions are favorable for disease development, apply again at full bloom and petal fall.	Do not apply more than 3.25 lb of Hoist (1.3 lb active) per acre per season.
	Brown Rot (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)		Refer to Apricots	
	Powdery Mildew (<i>Podosphaera</i> and <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.)		Refer to Apricots	
	Leaf Spot (<i>Blumeriella</i> spp.)		Follow brown rot blossom blight schedule and continue applications at 7 to 10 day intervals. Make additional applications after harvest.	
Nectarines	Brown Rot Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)		Begin application at early pink bud stage before infection occurs. If conditions are favorable for disease development, apply again at full bloom and petal fall.	
	Brown Rot (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)		Refer to Apricots	
	Powdery Mildew (<i>Podosphaera</i> and <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.)		Refer to Apricots	
	Shothole (<i>Stigmina</i> spp.)		Follow brown rot blossom blight schedule making additional applications at 7 to 10 day intervals as long as needed.	
Peaches	Brown Rot Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)		Begin application at early pink bud stage before infection occurs. If conditions are favorable for disease development, apply again at full bloom and petal fall.	
	Brown Rot (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)		Refer to Apricots	

[†]Based on dilute sprays with a 300-gallon per acre basis

Crop	Diseases	Rate of Hoist (oz/100 gal) †	Use Recommendations	Restrictions
Peaches (cont.)	Powdery Mildew (<i>Podosphaera</i> spp.)	1.00 to 1.65	Refer to Apricots	Do not apply more than 3.25 lb of Hoist (1.3 lb active) per acre per season.
	Rust (<i>Tranzschelia</i> spp.)		Apply 6 ounces (2.4 active) per acre. Begin application approximately 8 weeks after flowering if environmental conditions are favorable for disease development. For optimum disease control, do not apply on an application schedule exceeding 21- days.	
Plums and Prunes	Brown Rot Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)		Begin application at green tip, before infection occurs. If conditions are favorable for disease development, apply again at full bloom and petal fall.	Do not apply more than 2.75 lb of Hoist (1.1 lb active) per acre per season.
	Rust (<i>Tranzschelia</i> spp.)		Refer to Peaches	

† Based on dilute sprays with a 300-gallon per acre basis

Use Directions For Grapes

Thorough spray coverage is essential for good disease control. Hoist should be applied in sufficient water to insure adequate coverage.

Diseases	Rate of Hoist (oz per acre)	Use Recommendations	Restrictions
Anthracnose (<i>Elsinoe</i> spp.)	3 to 5	Begin application when new shoots are 1 to 3 inches in length and continue on an application schedule, which does not exceed 14 days.	Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
Black Rot (<i>Guignardia</i> spp.)		Preventative Schedule: Begin application when new shoots are 1 to 3 inches in length and continue applications on an application schedule which does not exceed 14 days. Use higher rate under heavy disease pressure. Post Infection Schedule: Apply within 72 hours after the beginning of an infection period.	Do not apply more than 1.5 lb of Hoist (0.6 lb active) per acre per year.
Powdery Mildew (<i>Uncinula</i> spp.)		Begin application at prebloom (12 to 18 inch shoots) and do not extend applications beyond a 21 day interval. Use higher rate or shorter spray interval on susceptible varieties or under heavy disease pressure.	

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