

Specimen Label



Eagle[®] 20EW

Specialty Fungicide

®Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC

A systemic, protectant and curative fungicide for disease control in turfgrass (including golf course fairways, roughs, tee boxes, and greens), landscape ornamentals, greenhouse and nursery ornamentals, apples, stonefruit and grapes

Active Ingredient

myclobutanil: a-butyl-a-(chlorophenyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-propanenitrile	19.7%
Inert Ingredients	80.3%
Total.....	100.0%

Contains Petroleum Distillates

Contains 1.67 pounds of active ingredient per gallon

Container Use Directions



1. Remove the measuring chamber cap and induction seal. Replace cap and securely tighten. Tip container until liquid fills measuring chamber.
2. Return container to level position. No adjustment is needed.
3. Remove measuring chamber cap and dispense into proper application equipment.

For multiple dose measuring: Remove fill chamber cap and dispense according to markings on side of bottle.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-463

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Causes Moderate Eye Irritation • Harmful If Swallowed Or Absorbed Through The Skin

Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

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

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 meet the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standards (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: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor.

Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give **any** liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If on skin or on 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.

Note to Physician: This product may pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum distillates.

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

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, visit our web site at www.dowagro.com.

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

Directions for Use

Shake Well Before Using

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

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

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool, dry area above freezing

Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled: Contain spills immediately with inert materials (e.g., sand, earth). Transfer liquids and solid diking material to separate suitable containers for recovery or disposal. Keep spills and cleaning runoff out of municipal sewers and open bodies of water. Spills on porous surfaces can contaminate groundwater.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting in the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal: Triple rinse or equivalent. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and 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.

General Information

Eagle® 20EW specialty fungicide is a systemic, protectant and curative fungicide for the control of specific diseases listed on this label in turfgrass (including golf course fairways, roughs, tee boxes, and greens), landscape ornamentals, greenhouse and nursery ornamentals, apples, stonefruit and grapes. Optimum disease control is achieved when the fungicide is applied in a regularly scheduled preventative spray program.

Carefully read and follow label directions, including recommended 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.

Mixing Procedures

Be sure sprayer is clean and not contaminated with other materials prior to use. Fill the spray tank 1/4 to 1/2 full with clean water and start agitation. Be certain the agitation system is working properly and creates a rolling or rippling effect on the liquid surface. With the agitator running, add the required amount of Eagle 20EW to the tank and finish filling tank. Always add Eagle 20EW to the spray tank before adding other materials.

Compatibility: Eagle 20EW is compatible with most commonly used fungicides, insecticides, growth regulators, micronutrients and spray adjuvants. When preparing tank mixtures, spray compatibility charts or State Cooperative Extension Service Specialist should be consulted prior to use.

Application Procedures

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

Hand or Pressurized Sprayers: For best results when applying this product on a protectant schedule, ensure thorough coverage of all plant parts.

Sprinkler Irrigation: Eagle 20EW must be applied on a regular protectant fungicide schedule, *not an irrigation schedule*. Apply this product only through solid set or hand-move sprinkler irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury, lack of fungicidal effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Do not connect 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.

- 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), back flow 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 flow 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 Eagle 20EW required for treatment area.
- Add the required amount of Eagle 20EW 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 Eagle 20EW 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 Eagle 20EW solution has cleared the last sprinkler head.

**Use Directions for Turfgrass (Including Golf Course
Fairways, Roughs, Tee Boxes, and Greens)**

General Information

Eagle 20EW should be used in conjunction with turf management practices that are optimal for plant health and disease control. Proper identification of the disease-causing organism is the key to selecting the correct fungicide. Diagnostic kits, extension experts, or other identification methods should be used when developing disease control strategies.

Optimum disease control is achieved when Eagle 20EW is applied in a preventative disease control program at a rate of 1.0 to 2.4 fluid ounces per 1000 square feet. See the following table for specific application rates for various diseases. Eagle 20EW should be applied in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage. For foliar diseases, use approximately one gallon of water per 1000 square feet. Two to three gallons of spray solution per 1000 square feet should be used to control diseases causing root and crown rots. Under conditions favorable for high disease development, the spray interval between applications of Eagle 20EW should be reduced. Under light to moderate disease pressure, apply Eagle 20EW at the lower recommended use rate in rate range and/or the longer treatment interval. When disease pressure is high or when used as a curative treatment, use a higher rate in the recommended rate range and a shorter treatment interval unless otherwise specified.

Disease	Eagle 20EW (fl oz/1000 sq ft)	Application Interval	Use Recommendations	Restrictions
Anthracnose Red thread Septoria leaf spot	1.2	14 - 21 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.	Do not apply more than 13.8 fl oz per 1000 sq ft per year.
Brown patch	1.2	14 days	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease development, but before disease symptoms are apparent. If disease is present, mix Eagle 20EW with an EPA registered contact fungicide, such as Fore* T/O fungicide. Under conditions of high temperature and humidity, use the shorter spray interval.	For Nassau and Suffolk Counties of New York State, do not apply more than 3.43 fl oz per 1000 sq ft per year (1.95 lb active ingredient per acre).
Copper spot Zonate leaf spot	1.2	14 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.	
Dollar spot	1.0 - 2.4	14 - 28 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. Make no more than three consecutive applications for control of dollar spot before rotating to a registered fungicide with a different mode of action.	
Fusarium blight	1.2 - 2.4	14 - 21 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.	
Fusarium patch (pink snow mold)	1.2 - 2.4	Fall - Winter	Apply prior to snow cover.	
Leaf spot Melting-out Crown rot	1.2	14 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.	
Leaf smuts	1.2	14 days	Apply in the fall after grass enters dormancy and/or in the spring prior to the initiation of growth.	
Necrotic ring spot	1.2 - 2.4	Spring: 28 days	Make applications on a preventative basis in early to mid-spring.	
		Fall: 28 days	Make two applications beginning in August before the turf goes dormant. Apply 2.4 fl oz/1000 sq ft followed by a second application one month later.	
Powdery mildew Rusts	1.2	14-28 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.	

Disease	Eagle 20EW (fl oz/1000 sq ft)	Application Interval	Use Recommendations	Restrictions
Spring dead spot	2.4	Fall: 28 days	Make one to two applications in the fall before turf dormancy. Make 2 nd application one month later.	
Summer patch	1.2 - 2.4	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 sq ft to increase spray penetration to crown and root areas of plant.	
Take-All Patch	2.4	Spring/Fall: 28 days	Apply Eagle 20EW 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	2.4	Fall: 28 days	Make applications in fall before turf dormancy.	

Use Directions for Landscape, Greenhouse and Nursery Ornamentals

Eagle 20EW 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 Eagle 20EW at the rate of 6 to 12 fluid ounces 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 8.0 fluid ounces 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 Eagle 20EW 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 Eagle 20EW. 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 Eagle 20EW 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.

Specific Use Directions for Chrysanthemum

Foliar Sprays: Best control is achieved by thorough coverage sprays, applied to point of runoff on a protectant application schedule. Use Eagle 20EW at a rate of 8 fluid ounces per 100 gallons of spray mixture. (Do not apply more than 19 fluid ounces of Eagle 20EW (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 8 fluid ounces of Eagle 20EW per 100 gallons of water. Cuttings must be fully submerged in the dip suspension until wet throughout (cuttings should not remain submerged 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 20 fl oz of Eagle 20EW (0.25 lb active ingredient) per acre per application. On a total volume per acre basis, do not apply more than 333 gallons of spray per acre at the 6 fl oz per 100 gallons rate or 167 gallons per acre at the 12 fl oz per 100 gallons rate per application.
- Do not apply more than 153 fl oz of Eagle 20EW (2 pounds active ingredient) per acre per year.
- Do not use treated plant materials for food or feed.

Crop	Disease	Use Recommendations	Precautions/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 (<i>monilinia</i> 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		
Azalea	Petal blight (<i>Ovulinia</i> 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 lily	Rust		
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		

Crop	Disease	Use Recommendations	Precautions/Restrictions
Columbine	Rust		
Cornflower	Rust		
Cosmos	Powdery mildew		
Cottonwood	Powdery mildew		
Crabapple, flowering	Powdery mildew Rust Scab		
Crepe-myrtle	Powdery mildew		
Daffodil	Rust		
Dahlia	Powdery mildew		
Delphinium	Powdery mildew Rust		
Dogwood	Anthraco nose Powdery Mildew Septoria Leafspot		
Douglas fir	Needle rust	Apply 12 to 18 fl oz 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		
Hawthorn	Fabraea leaf spot Powdery mildew Rust Scab		
Holly	Powdery mildew		
Hollyhock	Powdery mildew Rust		
Honeysuckle	Cercospora leaf spot Powdery mildew		
Hydrangea	Cercospora leaf spot		
Iris	Didymellina leaf spot Rust	Apply 12 fl oz per 100 gallons of spray solution.	
Juniper	Rust		

Crop	Disease	Use Recommendations	Precautions/Restrictions
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		
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		

Crop	Disease	Use Recommendations	Precautions/Restrictions
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 Home Orchards, Vineyards, or Fruit Trees

Best control of labeled diseases is achieved when Eagle 20EW is applied on a 7- to 10-day application schedule. Application equipment spray nozzles should be adjusted to apply a uniform spray throughout the entire tree canopy.

Dilute (thorough coverage) applications are recommended and are based on the amount of spray solution required to thoroughly wet plants to the point of run-off. Refer to use directions for specific tree fruits and vines to determine actual use rate per 100 gallons of spray for control of labeled diseases. The following specific use directions are based on a dilute spray volume of 300 gallons per acre.

Use Directions for Apples

Disease	Eagle 20EW (fl oz/100 gallons [†])	Use Recommendations	Restrictions
Powdery Mildew (<i>Podosphaera</i> spp.)	4 - 6	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 rate in rate range if powdery mildew was present in previous years.	Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 153 fl oz Eagle 20EW (2 lb active ingredient) per acre per season.
Rusts (<i>Gymnosporangium</i> spp.)	4 - 6	Begin applications at pink stage and continue through the second cover spray.	
Scab (<i>Venturia</i> spp.) <i>Prebloom</i>	4 - 6	Begin application at green tip or when environmental conditions become favorable for primary scab development. Apply Eagle 20EW alone or tank mixed with a protectant fungicide on a 7- to 10-day schedule.	
<i>Bloom, Postbloom</i>	4 - 6	For improved fruit scab and summer disease control, use Eagle 20EW in a tank mixture with the recommended rate of a protectant fungicide registered for use on apples.	
<i>Post-infection</i>	6	Eagle 20EW 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 spray volume of 300-gallons per acre.

Use Directions for Stone Fruit

Applications may be made up to the day of harvest.

Crop	Disease	Eagle 20EW (fl oz/100 gallons [†])	Use Recommendations	Restrictions
Apricots	Brown rot Blossom blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)	2 - 3	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 84 fl oz of Eagle 20EW (1.1 lb active) per acre per season.
	Brown Rot (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)		Apply 12 fl oz (0.16 lb 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>Stigminta</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 100 fl oz of Eagle 20EW (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 the brown rot blossom blight treatment schedule and continue applications at 7- to 10-day intervals. Make additional applications after harvest.	
Nectarine	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>Stigminta</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	
	Powdery mildew (<i>Podosphaera</i> spp.)		Refer to Apricots	
	Rust (<i>Tranzschelia</i> spp.)		Apply 12 fl oz (0.16 lb 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.	

[†]Based on dilute spray volume of 300-gallons per acre.

Use Directions for Stone Fruit (Cont.)

Applications may be made up to the day of harvest.

Crop	Disease	Eagle 20EW (fl oz/100 gallons [†])	Use Recommendations	Restrictions
Plums Prunes	Brown Rot Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)	2-3	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 84 fl oz of Eagle 20EW (1.1 lb active) per acre per season.
	Rust (<i>Tranzschelia</i> spp.)		Refer to Peaches	

[†]Based on dilute spray volume of 300-gallons per acre.

Use Directions for Grapes

Thorough spray coverage is essential for good disease control. Apply Eagle 20EW in sufficient spray volume to ensure complete and uniform coverage.

Disease	Eagle 20EW (fl oz/acre)	Use Recommendations	Restrictions
Anthracnose (<i>Elsinoe</i> spp.)	6 - 10	Begin application when new shoots are 1 to 3 inches in length and continue on an application schedule that 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 that does not exceed 14 days. Use higher rate in rate range under heavy disease pressure. Post-infection Schedule: Apply within 72 hours after the beginning of an infection period.	Do not apply more than 46 fl oz of Eagle 20EW (0.6 lb. active ingredient) 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 in rate range or shorter spray interval on susceptible varieties or under heavy disease pressure.	

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EPA-accepted: 07/09/04

Revisions:

1. Corrected first aid instructions for "If swallowed" to reflect presence of petroleum distillates in the product.