

QUALI-PRO

STROBE® 2L

Broad Spectrum Fungicide

For Control of Plant Diseases

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Azoxystrobin: methyl (E)-2-[2-[6-(2-cyanophenoxy) pyrimidin-4-yloxy] phenyl]-3-methoxyacrylate*22.9%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 77.1%

TOTAL: 100.00%

*IUPAC

Contains 2.04 lbs. of Azoxystrobin per gallon
Suspension Concentrate

EPA Reg. No. 53883-393
EPA Est. No. 53883-TX-002

NET CONTENTS:

1 GALLON

DOC ID# 589757

AZOXYSTROBIN GROUP 11 FUNGICIDE

ACCEPTED

FOR REGISTRATION

Oct 20, 2023

New York State Department
of Environmental Conservation
Division of Materials Management
Pesticide Product Registration



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.) See additional precautionary statements and directions for use in booklet.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact SafetyCall® International for emergency medical treatment at (866) 897-8050.



ADAMA

Manufactured for:

**Control
Solutions Inc.**

5903 Genoa-Red Bluff, Pasadena, TX 77507

A member of Adama

Consumer and Professional Solutions

EPA 092922

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

In addition, mixers/loaders supporting chemigation or groundboom applications, must wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with any N, R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any N, R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with HE filters.

In addition, mixers/loaders/applicators using mechanically pressurized handwands except when applying to Christmas tree farms, nursery ornamentals, golf course turf (tees, greens, fairways), and landscaping, must wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with any N, R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any N, R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with HE filters.

For Non-WPS Uses - Respirator fit testing, medical qualification, and training:

Using a program that conforms to OSHA's requirements (see 29 CFR Part 1910.134), employers must verify that any handler who uses a respirator is:

- Fit-tested and fit-checked,
- Trained, and
- Examined by a qualified medical practitioner to ensure physical ability to safely wear the style of respirator to be worn. A qualified medical practitioner is a physician or other licensed health care professional who will evaluate the ability of a worker to wear a respirator. The initial evaluation consists of a questionnaire that asks about medical conditions (such as heart condition) that would be problematic for respirator use. If concerns are identified, then additional evaluations, such as a physical exam, might be necessary. The initial evaluation must be done before respirator use begins. Handlers must be reexamined by a qualified medical practitioner if their health status or respirator style or use-conditions change.

Upon request by local/state/federal/tribal enforcement personnel, employers must provide documentation demonstrating how they have complied with these requirements.

Human flagging is prohibited.

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

1. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.
2. Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
3. 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 freshwater and estuarine/marine fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water except as specified on this label. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Ground Water Advisory

Azoxystrobin and a degradate of azoxystrobin are known to leach through soil to ground water under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having a high potential

for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of azoxystrobin and a degradate of azoxystrobin from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours. Notify State and/or Federal authorities and Control Solutions, Inc. immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to use of this product.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow coming into contact with oxidizing agent. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

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

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Strobe® 2L is a broad spectrum, preventative fungicide with systemic and curative properties recommended for the control of many important plant diseases. These additional benefits are due to positive effects on plant physiology. The effects may vary according to factors such as the crop, crop hybrid, or environment. **Strobe® 2L** may be applied as a foliar spray in alternating spray programs or in tank mixes with other registered crop protection products. All applications must be made according to the use directions that follow.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- DO NOT spray **Strobe® 2L** where spray drift may reach apple trees.
- DO NOT use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply **Strobe® 2L** to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties.
- DO NOT graze or feed clippings from treated turf areas to animals.
- DO NOT spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application. Conditions which may contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, sprayer nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, etc. Contact your State extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area.

USE PRECAUTIONS

- **Strobe® 2L** is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties.
- AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees (and apple fruit).
- AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.
- **Strobe® 2L** may demonstrate some phytotoxic effects when mixed with products that are formulated as ECs. These effects are enhanced if applications are made under cool, cloudy conditions and these conditions remain for several days following application. In addition, adjuvants that contain some form of silicone have also contributed to phytotoxicity.

PRODUCT USE INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

Efficacy: Under certain conditions conducive to extended infection periods, use another registered fungicide for additional applications if maximum amount of **Strobe® 2L** has been used. If resistant isolates to Group 11 fungicides are present, efficacy can be reduced for certain diseases. The higher rates in the rate range and/or shorter spray intervals may be required under conditions of heavy infection pressure, with highly susceptible varieties, or when environmental conditions are conducive to disease.

INTEGRATED PEST (DISEASE) MANAGEMENT

Strobe® 2L should be integrated into an overall disease and pest management strategy whenever the use of a fungicide is required. Cultural practices known to reduce disease development should be followed. This should include selection of varieties with disease tolerance, removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters, and proper timing and placement of irrigation. Consult your local agricultural authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area. **Strobe® 2L** may be used in State Agricultural Extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs which recommend application timing based on environmental factors favorable for disease development.

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

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, **Strobe® 2L** contains a Group 11 fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **Strobe® 2L** and other Group 11 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay fungicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of **Strobe® 2L** or other Group 11 fungicides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicides from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Use at least the minimum application rate as labeled by the manufacturer.

- Adopt an integrated disease management program for fungicide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, and crop rotation, and which considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Where possible, make use of predictive disease models to effectively time fungicide/bactericide applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance.
- Monitor treated fungal populations for resistance development.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact your local Control Solutions, Inc. representative. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

SPRAY DRIFT

Groundboom Applications:

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the ground or crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to select nozzles that deliver Medium to coarse spray droplets in accordance with ASABE Standard S-572-1.1
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the windspeed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

(continued)

SPRAY DRIFT *(continued)*

Airblast Applications:

- Sprays must be directed into the canopy.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the applications site.
- User must turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying outer rows.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.
BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- Volume – Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure – Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray nozzle – Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom: For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS: Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY: When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS: Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or

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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND: Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

ATTENTION

Strobe® 2L is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties. AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees (and apple fruit). DO NOT spray **Strobe® 2L** where spray drift may reach apple trees.

DO NOT use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply **Strobe® 2L** to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties.

MIXING AND APPLICATION METHODS

Spray Equipment

Strobe® 2L may be applied with all types of spray equipment commonly used for making ground and aerial applications. Proper adjustments and calibration of spraying equipment to give good canopy penetration and coverage is essential for good disease control.

Nozzles

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

Pump

- Use a pump with capacity to:
 1. Maintain 35-40 psi at nozzles.
 2. Provide sufficient agitation in tank to keep mixture in suspension - this requires recirculation of 10% of tank volume per minute.

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

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

Mixing Instructions

- **Strobe® 2L** is a suspension concentrate (SC) formulation.
- Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate operation.
- Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product.
- Agitate the spray solution before and during application.
- Rinse spray tank thoroughly with clean water after each day's use and dispose of pesticide rinsate by application to an already treated area.

Strobe® 2L Alone (No Tank Mix)

- Add 1/2 - 2/3 of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank.
- With the agitator running, add **Strobe® 2L** to the tank.
- Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water.
- Begin application of the spray solution after **Strobe® 2L** has completely dispersed into the mix water.
- Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been sprayed.

Strobe® 2L + Tank Mixtures: **Strobe® 2L** is usually compatible with all tank-mix partners listed on this label. To determine the physical compatibility of **Strobe® 2L** with other products, use a jar test. Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to 1 qt. of water. Add wettable powders and water dispersible granular products first, then liquid flowables, and emulsifiable concentrates last. After thoroughly mixing, let stand for at least 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be remixed readily, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for adding required ingredients to the spray tank.

Strobe® 2L has demonstrated some phytotoxic effects when mixed with products that are formulated as emulsifiable concentrates (EC). These effects are enhanced if applications are made under cool, cloudy conditions and these conditions remain for several days following application. In addition, adjuvants that contain some form of silicone have also contributed to phytotoxicity.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the application restrictions, limitations and directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Mixing in the Spray Tank

- Add 1/2 to 2/3 of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank.
- With the agitator running, add the tank-mix partner(s) into the tank in the same order as described above.
- Allow the material to completely dissolve and disperse into the mix water. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water and **Strobe® 2L** to the spray tank.
- Allow **Strobe® 2L** to completely disperse.
- Spray the mixture with the agitator running.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS (CHEMIGATION)

- Use only on crops for which chemigation is specified on this label.
- Apply this product only through center pivot, solid set, hand move, or moving wheel irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- Apply in 0.1-0.25 inches/acre. Excessive water may reduce efficacy.
- If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
- Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system, unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

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

Drip irrigation

Strobe® 2L may be applied through drip irrigation systems for soil borne disease control. The soil should have adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application.

Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, subsequent irrigation (water only) should be delayed for at least 24 hours following drip application.

Sprinkler Irrigation:

- Apply this product through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side wheel roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems.
- Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system except as specified on this label.
- Apply with center pivot or continuous-move equipment distributing ½ acre-inch or less during treatment.
- In general, use the least amount of water required for proper distribution and coverage.
- If stationary systems (solid set, handlines or wheel lines other than continuous-move) are used, this product should be injected into no more than the last 20-30 minutes of the set.
- Do not apply when winds are greater than 10-15 mph to avoid drift or wind skips.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
- Plant injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform treated water.
- Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control.
- Good agitation should be maintained during the entire application period.

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

Operating Instructions

1. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
2. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water-source contamination from backflow.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
5. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
6. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
7. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

8. Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
9. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

Center Pivot Irrigation Equipment

Notes: (1) Use only with drive systems which provide uniform water distribution. (2) Do not use end guns when chemigating **Strobe® 2L** through center pivot systems because of non-uniform application.

- Determine the size of the area to be treated.
- Determine the time required to apply 1/8 to 1/2 inch of water over the area to be treated when the system and injection equipment are operated at normal pressures as specified by the equipment manufacturer.
- When applying **Strobe® 2L** through irrigation equipment use the lowest obtainable water volume while maintaining uniform distribution. Run the system at 80-95% of the manufacturer's rated capacity.
- Using water, determine the injection pump output when operated at normal line pressure.
- Determine the amount of **Strobe® 2L** required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system.
- Add the required amount of **Strobe® 2L** and sufficient water to meet the injection time requirements to the solution tank.
- Make sure the system is fully charged with water before starting injection of the **Strobe® 2L** solution. Time the injection to last at least as long as it takes to bring the system to full pressure.
- Maintain constant solution tank agitation during the injection period.
- Continue to operate the system until the **Strobe® 2L** solution has cleared the sprinkler head.

Solid Set, Hand Move, and Moving Wheel Irrigation Equipment

- Determine the acreage covered by the sprinklers.
- Fill injector solution tank with water and adjust flow rate to use the contents over a 20 to 30-minute interval. When applying **Strobe® 2L** through irrigation equipment use the lowest obtainable water volume while maintaining uniform distribution.
- Determine the amount of **Strobe® 2L** required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system.
- Add the required amount of **Strobe® 2L** into the same quantity of water used to calibrate the injection period.
- Operate the system at the same pressure and time interval established during the calibration.
- Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed. Continue to operate the system until the **Strobe® 2L** solution has cleared the last sprinkler head.

Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems

1. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, back-flow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
5. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

SPECIFIC CROP USE DIRECTIONS

Strobe® 2L Rate Conversion Chart

Fl. oz. Product/A	Lb. a.i./A	Treated Acres/ Gal. Product
4.0	0.07	32.0
5.0	0.08	25.6
5.5	0.09	23.2
6.0	0.10	21.3
6.2	0.10	21.3
7.0	0.11	18.3

(continued)

Fl. oz. Product/A	Lb. a.i./A	Treated Acres/ Gal. Product
8.5	0.14	15.4
9.0	0.15	14.2
9.2	0.15	14.2
10.0	0.16	13.0
11.0	0.18	11.6
12.0	0.20	10.4
12.3	0.20	10.4
13.0	0.21	9.8
14.0	0.23	9.1
15.4	0.25	8.3
15.5	0.25	8.3
18.3	0.30	6.9
18.5	0.30	6.9
20.0	0.33	6.4
20.3	0.33	6.4
24.5	0.40	5.2

TURF

(Including golf courses, lawns and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas and athletic fields)

Golf course turf (not for use in California). Commercial turf farms (not for use in California).

Strobe® 2L is recommended for control of anthracnose, brown patch, cool weather brown patch (yellow patch), Fusarium patch, gray leaf spot, gray snow mold (Typhula blight), leafspot, melting out, necrotic ring spot, pink patch, pink snow mold, Pythium blight, Pythium root rot, red thread, Rhizoctonia large patch, southern blight, spring dead spot, summer patch, take-all patch, and Zoysia patch on golf courses, lawns and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas and athletic fields.

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

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

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT: Some turf disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to products used repeatedly for their control. **Strobe® 2L** should be applied in a tank mix or alternation program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS: **Strobe® 2L** should be applied prior to disease development. Mix **Strobe® 2L** with the required amount of water and apply as a dilute spray application in 2-4 gallons of water per 1000 square feet (87-174 gallons per acre). Repeat applications at specified intervals for as long as required. For spot treatments, use 0.4 fl. oz. **Strobe® 2L** per 1 to 2 gallons of water. Apply by ground only.

Specific Use Restrictions

- Do not apply more than two sequential **Strobe® 2L** applications for *Pythium* spp. Control
- For all other diseases when *Pythium* spp. is not present, do not apply more than three sequential applications of **Strobe® 2L**
- Do not apply more than 9.6 quarts' product/acre/year (7.1 fl. oz. product/1000 square feet/year)
- Do not apply more than 0.95 lbs. azoxystrobin (59 fl. oz. **Strobe® 2L**) per Acre when using a mechanically pressurized handwand; 1.35 fl.oz. **Strobe® 2L** per 1000 square feet.

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

Dollar Spot:

Strobe® 2L does not control dollar spot. **Strobe® 2L** is compatible in tank mixes with many other fungicides that control dollar spot. Always tank mix **Strobe® 2L** with another fungicide that controls dollar spot when this disease is present.

Follow directions under TANK MIXES/COMPATIBILITY above.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION FOR TURF DISEASES

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Remarks*
Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Brown Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Cool weather brown patch Yellow patch (<i>Rhizoctonia cerealis</i>)	0.77	28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Fairy Ring (<i>Lycoperdon</i> spp., <i>Agrocybe pediades</i> , and <i>Bovista plumbea</i>)	0.77	28	Apply as soon as possible after fairy ring symptoms develop. Apply only in 4 gallons water per 1000 square feet (174 gallons/acre). Add the recommended rate of a wetting agent to the final spray. Severely damaged or thin turf may require reseeding. Fairy ring symptoms may take 2 to 3 weeks to disappear following application. Reapplication after 28 days may be required in some cases.
Fusarium patch (<i>Microdochium nivale</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Gray Leaf Spot (<i>Pyricularia grisea</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14-28	Begin applications before disease is present and continue applications while conditions are favorable for disease development.

(continued)

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Remarks*
Gray snow mold Typhula blight (<i>Typhula incarnata</i> , <i>T. ishikariensis</i>)	1.35	Single application	Make a single application of 1.35 fl. oz. or two applications of 0.77 fl. oz. spaced 14 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide may enhance control under severe disease pressure.
	0.77	10-28	
Leaf Rust Stem Rust Stripe Rust (<i>Puccinia spp.</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14-28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Leafspot (<i>Bipolaris sorokiniana</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Melting out (<i>Drechslera poae</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Necrotic ring spot (<i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i>)	0.77	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink patch (<i>Limonomys roseipellis</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink snow mold (<i>Microdochium nivale</i>)	1.35	Single application	Make a single application of 1.35 fl. oz. or two applications of 0.77 fl. oz. spaced 14 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide may enhance control under severe disease pressure.
	0.77	14	
Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14-28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.

(continued)

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Remarks*
Pythium blight Pythium root rot (<i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i> , <i>Pythium</i> spp.)	0.77	10-14	Begin applications before disease is present. During periods of prolonged favorable conditions, treat on the 10 day application interval. For use on newly seeded as well as established turf.
Red thread (<i>Laetisaria fuciformis</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Rhizoctonia large patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14-28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Southern blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Spring dead spot (<i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i>) or (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>graminis</i>) or (<i>Ophiosphaerella herpotricha</i>)	0.77	28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Summer patch (<i>Magnaporthe poae</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Take-all patch (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>avenae</i>)	0.77	28	Make two applications 28 days apart in the spring and two applications 28 days apart in the fall.
Zoysia patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> and/or <i>Gaeumannomyces incurstana</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14-28	Make one or two applications in late fall before snow cover or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Do not apply on top of snow.

Strobe® 2L Rate Conversion Chart for Turf

Fluid Ounces Product Per 1000 Sq. Ft.	Ounces A.I. Per 1000 Sq. Ft.	Fluid Ounces Product Per Acre	Pints of Product Per Acre
0.4	0.104	17.4	1.1
0.5	0.130	21.8	1.4
0.6	0.156	26.1	1.6
0.7	0.182	30.5	1.9
0.77	0.200	33.5	2.1
1.35	0.350	58.8	3.7

Amount of Strobe® 2L to Mix 100 Gallons for Turf Applications

Spray Volume (gallons/1000 square feet)			
Strobe® 2L Use Rate (fl. oz.)	2.0 gals. (fl. oz.)	3.0 gals. (fl. oz.)	4.0 gals. (fl. oz.)
0.4	20	13	10
0.5	25	17	13
0.6	30	20	15
0.7	35	23	18
0.77	38.5	25.7	19.3
1.35	67.5	45	33.75

ORNAMENTALS

(Including container, bench, flat, plug, bed or field-grown ornamentals in greenhouses, shade-houses, outdoor nurseries, retail nurseries, and other landscape areas)

Not for use in California

Strobe® 2L is recommended for control of certain pathogens causing foliar, aerial, and root diseases, including leaf, tip, and flower blights, leaf spots, downy mildew, powdery mildew, anthracnose, and rusts of ornamental plants. **Strobe® 2L** may be used to control certain diseases of container, bench, flat, plug, bed or field-grown ornamentals in greenhouses, shade-houses, outdoor nurseries, retail nurseries, and other landscape areas.

INTEGRATED PEST (DISEASE) MANAGEMENT: **Strobe® 2L** should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management and proper timing and placement of irrigation. Immunoassay detection kits and diagnostic services can assist in the early and accurate identification of causal organisms and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT: Some ornamental disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to fungicides used repeatedly for their control. **Strobe® 2L** should be applied in an alternation or tank mix program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. A sound resistance management program would include blocks of three **Strobe® 2L** applications separated by blocks of two alternate fungicide applications. Do not alternate **Strobe® 2L** with other strobilurin fungicides.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS: Apply **Strobe® 2L** as a broadcast or banded spray targeted at the foliage or crown of the plant. Apply to runoff in sufficient water to ensure complete coverage of the target plant. Good coverage and wetting of foliage is necessary for best control. Refer to the label for specific use directions for control of certain diseases. Repeat applications at specified intervals (plus alternations for resistance management) for as long as required. Applications may be made by ground only.

Strobe® 2L applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at specified intervals following resistance management guidelines. **Strobe® 2L** works best when used as part of a preventative disease management program.

Use only surfactants approved for ornamental plants in combination with **Strobe® 2L**. Do not use silicone based products with **Strobe® 2L** due to possible phytotoxicity. Always test tank mixes on a small group of representative plants prior to broad scale use.

Apply **Strobe® 2L** at use rates of 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz./100 gallons (0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz./50 gallons) and every 7-28 days (or as otherwise specified for a specific plant or disease). The addition of a non-silicone based wetter-sticker at the recommended use rate may enhance coverage on hard-to-wet plant foliage.

Under most conditions and for most diseases, apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz./100 gallons (1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz./50 gallons) on a 7-14-day interval.

Under light to moderate disease pressure, use the lower rates (1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz./100 gallons, or 0.95 - 1.9 fl. oz./50 gallons) on a 7-14-day interval or the higher rates (5.75 - 7.7 fl. oz./100 or 2.85 - 3.85 fl. oz./50 gallons) on a 14-28-day interval.

Under environmental conditions which promote severe disease development, use the higher rates (5.75 - 7.7 oz./100 gallons or 2.85 - 3.85 fl. oz./50 gallons) on a 7-14-day interval.

Use of **Strobe® 2L** as a "rescue" (late curative or eradicator) treatment may not always result in satisfactory disease control.

Specific Use Restrictions

- Do not make more than three (3) sequential applications of **Strobe® 2L** before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action.

Do not exceed 0.75 lbs. azoxystrobin per acre (47 fl. oz. **Strobe® 2L**) when applied by groundboom or chemigation.

- Do not exceed 600 gallons spray volume per acre for foliar applications. For drench and crown applications, do not exceed 2 pints' volume per square foot.
- Do not exceed 0.0025 lbs. azoxystrobin per gallon for handheld equipment applications to nursery ornamentals, greenhouse ornamentals, and landscaping (plants, flowers, trees).

In addition, do not tank mix **Strobe® 2L** with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, adjuvants, etc. unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to ornamental plants.

DRENCH APPLICATION: **Strobe® 2L** may be applied to control soilborne, seedling, and crown diseases of production ornamentals (greenhouses, shadehouse, and container grown) as a preventative, drench treatment prior to infection. Good coverage of the pre-infection area (root zone, root ball, crown, etc.) is necessary for satisfactory control. **Strobe® 2L** may be drench applied to container grown ornamentals using 0.38 - 1.75 fl. oz./100 gallons of water. Apply 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area on a 7-28 day interval. Apply drench prior to infection as healthy roots are necessary to optimize product uptake, systemic translocation and disease protection.

Caution should be taken before making application of **Strobe® 2L** as a drench to small bedding plants in the seedling/plug stage due to possible phytotoxicity. A limited quantity of plants should be tested prior to full-scale application.

DRIP IRRIGATION: **Strobe® 2L** may be applied through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field grown ornamentals for soil-borne disease control. Apply 3.85 - 30.75 fl. oz. **Strobe® 2L** per acre as a preventative disease application. The soil or potting media should have adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application.

Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, subsequent irrigation (water only) should be delayed for at least for 24 hours following drip application.

GENERAL ORNAMENTAL USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not apply **Strobe® 2L** to apple, crabapple or cherry trees (Flowering, Yoshina variety) due to possible phytotoxicity. Further, do not use spray equipment that has applied **Strobe® 2L** for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.

Strobe® 2L may be applied to certain varieties of crabapple for control of apple scab. **Strobe® 2L** has been shown to be safer when applied to the species and varieties listed in Table 4. However, due to the large number of genera, species, and varieties of crabapple, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to **Strobe® 2L**. The professional user should conduct small scale testing to insure plant safety prior to broad scale commercial use on plant genera and species not listed on this label.

TABLE 1: DISEASES CONTROLLED: When used in accordance with the label directions, **Strobe® 2L** will provide control of the following diseases of ornamental plants:

DISEASE (Pathogen)		Use Rates and Application Instructions	
		8 oz and larger containers (fl. oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz containers (fl. oz. product per 50 gallons)
1	CONIFER BLIGHTS		
1a	Phomopsis Blight (<i>Phomopsis juniperovora</i>)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
1b	Tip Blight (<i>Sirococcus strobiinus</i>)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
2	LEAF BLIGHTS/LEAF SPOTS		
2a	Aiternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
2b	Anthrachnose (<i>Coiletoinchum</i> spp., <i>Eisinoe</i> spp.)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
2c	Downy Mildew of Rose (<i>Peronospora sparsa</i>)	Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.	Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.

(continued)

DISEASE (Pathogen)		Use Rates and Application Instructions	
		8 oz and larger containers (fl. oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz containers (fl. oz. product per 50 gallons)
2	LEAF BLIGHTS/LEAF SPOTS <i>(continued)</i>		
2d	Entomosporium Leaf Spot (<i>Entomosporium mespili</i>)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
2e	Iris Leaf Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella macrospora</i>)	Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-21 days	Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-21 days
2f	Leaf spot (<i>Cladosporium echinulatum</i>)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
2g	Rose Blackspot (<i>Diplocarpon rosea</i>)	Apply 7.7 - 15.4 fl. oz. every 7-14 days Apply Strobe® 2L on a 7 day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, Strobe® 2L may be tank mixed with another rose Blackspot fungicide. Do not exceed 46 fl. oz./acre application.	Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-14 days Apply Strobe® 2L on a 7 day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, Strobe® 2L may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. Do not exceed 46 fl. oz./acre/application
2h	Myrothecium leaf spot (<i>Myrothecium spp.</i>)	Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-21 days	Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-21 days
2i	Downy Mildew of bedding plants (<i>Peronospora spp.</i>)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
2j	Scab (<i>Venturia inaequalis</i>)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 10-28 days. Do not apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 4 for tolerant species.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 10-28 days. Do not apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 4 for tolerant species.
2k	Marrsonina Leaf Spot (<i>Marsonina spp.</i>)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz./100 gal every 14-28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 14-28 days.

(continued)

DISEASE (Pathogen)		Use Rates and Application Instructions	
		8 oz and larger containers (fl. oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz containers (fl. oz. product per 50 gallons)
2	LEAF BLIGHTS/LEAF SPOTS <i>(continued)</i>		
2l	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz./100 gal every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.
3	POWDERY MILDEW	Preventative applications only. Do not make more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to another class of fungicide.	Preventative applications only. Do not make more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to another class of fungicide.
3a	<i>Erysiphe pannosa</i> . E spp.	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
3b	<i>Microspora azaleae</i>	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
3c	<i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i>	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
4	RUSTS		
4a	Needle Rust (<i>Melampsora occidentalis</i>)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
4b	<i>Phragmidium</i> spp.	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
4c	<i>Puccinia</i> spp.	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
4d	<i>Gymnosporangium</i> spp.	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
5	FLOWER BLIGHTS		
5a	Anthraxnose (<i>Collectotrhum</i> spp. <i>Elsinoe</i> spp.)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days

(continued)

DISEASE (Pathogen)	Use Rates and Application Instructions	
	8 oz and larger containers (fl. oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz containers (fl. oz. product per 50 gallons)
5	FLOWER BLIGHTS <i>(continued)</i>	
5b	Botrytis Blight (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	Apply 7.7 - 15.4 fl. oz. every 7-21 days For suppression only. Do not exceed 46 fl. oz./acre
		Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-21 days For suppression only. Do not exceed 46 fl. oz./acre
6	SHOOT/STEM DISEASES	
6a	Aerial/Shoot Blight (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
		Apply 0.95 - 1.9 fl. oz. every 7-28 days
7	SOILBORNE DISEASES (Directed Spray)	For directed spray applications utilize the following rates below.
7a	<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-21 days
7b	<i>Scierotium rolfsii</i>	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-21 days
7c	<i>Rosarium</i> spp.	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-21 days
		Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-21 days
8	SOILBORNE DISEASES (Drench)	See Ornamentals Section for additional drench directions.
8a	<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>	Apply 0.35 - 1.75 fl. oz., 1 -2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.
8b	<i>Scierotium rolfsii</i>	Apply 0.35 - 1.75 fl. oz., 1 -2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.
8c	<i>Fusarium</i> spp.	Apply 0.35 - 1.75 fl. oz., 1 -2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.
		Apply 0.19 - 0.95 fl. oz., 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.

Strobe® 2L can be used safely on genera, species, or varieties of ornamental and nursery plants not specified on this label. The professional user should conduct small scale testing to insure plant safety prior to broad scale commercial use on plant genera and species not listed in this label.

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

TABLE 2: Tolerant Plants Listed by Botanical Name:

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
<i>Abelia</i> spp.	Abelia	2
<i>Abiesiraseri</i>	Fraser fir	1, 4
<i>Abiesprocera</i>	Noble Fir	1, 4
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple	2
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar maple	2
<i>Ageratum</i> spp.	Floss-Flower	3, 4
<i>Ageratum</i> spp.	Pussy's-Foot	3, 4
<i>Aglaonema</i> spp.	Chinese-evergreen	2, 4
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle, Bugleweed	3
<i>Antirrhinum</i> spp.	Snap-Dragon	2i, 3, 4
<i>Apheandra</i> spp.	Zebra-Plant	2
<i>Artemisia</i> spp.	Mugwort-Sagebrush	2
<i>Artemisia</i> spp.	Wormwood	2
<i>Aster</i> spp.	Aster, Starwort	4
<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Japanese aucuba, Japanese laurel	7
<i>Begonia</i> spp. (except Rieger begonia)	Begonia	2, 3
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Barberry	3, 4
<i>Betula nigra</i>	River birch	3, 4
<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.	Bougainvillea	2
<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>	Rubber-tree, Umbrella-tree	2, 7
<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Buddleia, Butterfly-bush	2
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Boxwood	2, 7a

(continued)

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
<i>Caladium</i> spp.	Caladium	7
<i>Camelia japonica</i>	Camelia	2
<i>Caryota urens</i>	Sago Palm	2, 7
<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Vinca	2
<i>Ceanothus sanguineus</i>	Wild lilac	3
<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.	Ceanothus, California lilac, Snowball	3
<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas cedar	2, 4
<i>Cecirus</i> spp.	White cedar	2, 4
<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	Western redbud	2
<i>Chamaecyparis</i> spp.	Cypress, Leyland cypress	1
<i>Chamaecyparispisifera</i> spp.	Sawara cypress	1
<i>Chamaedora eipgans</i>	Parlor palm	7
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.	Chrysanthemums	2, 7c
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Clethra, White alder	2
<i>Cornus</i> spp.	Dogwood, Pink Dogwood, Flowering Dogwood	2b, 3
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Dogwood	2b, 3
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas grass	3
<i>Cotoneaster adpressus</i>	Creeping cotoneaster	7
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Cotoneaster- variegated rockspray	7
<i>Cyclamen</i> spp.	Cyclamen	7c
<i>Cyperus</i> spp.	Cyperus	1
<i>Delphinium</i> spp.	Larkspur	2
<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	Carnation	3, 4
<i>Dianthus</i> spp.	Pink	3, 4
<i>Dieffenbachia</i> spp.	Dumb Cane	2
<i>Dietes iridiodes</i>	African iris, Butterfly iris	4c, 4j

(continued)

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
<i>Digitalis</i> spp.	Foxglove	2, 3
<i>Epipremnum</i> spp.	Pothos	2
<i>Erica dareyensis</i>	Heather	2
<i>Euonymus alata</i>	Dwarf winged euonymus	2
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Burning bush	2
<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>	Evergreen euonymus	2
<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	Poinsettia	2a
<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	Japanese fatsia, Paper-plant	2
<i>Ficus</i> spp.	Fig	2
<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>	Forsythia	2
<i>Gaillardia</i> spp.	Blanket-Flower	2
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Gardenia	3
<i>Geranium</i> spp.	Cranesbill	5b
<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>	Gerber daisy, Transvaal daisy	3
<i>Hedera Algeriensis</i>	Algerian ivy	2
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English ivy	2
<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>	Hibiscus	2, 3
<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Hibiscus	2, 3
<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Rose of Sharon	2, 3
<i>Hosta</i> spp.	Hosta	2
<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	French hydrangea	2, 3
<i>Hydrangea</i> spp.	Hydrangea	2, 3
<i>Ilex</i> spp.	Holly, Winterberry, Yaupon	3
<i>Impatiens</i> spp.*	Balsam, Impatiens*	2a, 7a
<i>Iris xiphium</i>	Iris (bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	2e
<i>Itea virginica</i>	Virginia willow	3, 4
<i>Juniperus procumbens</i>	Juniper	1a, 4

(continued)

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	Juniper	1a, 4
<i>Juniperus</i> spp.	Juniper	1a, 4
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Red cedar	1a, 4
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape myrtle	2, 3
<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Laurel	3
<i>Lilium</i> spp.	Asiatic Lily	2
<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Lily-turf	2
<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Sweet alyssum	7
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern magnolia	2
<i>Magnolia soulangiana</i>	Saucer magnolia	2
<i>Magnolia</i> spp.	Magnolia	2
<i>Malus</i> spp.	Crabapple (See Table 4 for variety list)	2i
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Nandina	2
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander, Rose-bay	2
<i>Pelargonium</i> spp.	Geranium	3, 4, 5b
<i>Perisetum alopecuroides</i>	Grass	2
<i>Peperomia</i> spp.	Baby rubber-plant	2, 7
<i>Petunia</i> spp.	Petunia	6a
<i>Phelans</i> spp.	Dwarf pampas grass	3
<i>Philodendron</i> spp.	Philodendron	2j
<i>Phlox</i> spp.	Phlox	3
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	Date palm	2, 7
<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>	Roebelin's palm	2, 7
<i>Photinia glabra</i>	Red tip photinia	2, 3, 4
<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	1
<i>Picea glauca</i>	White spruce	1
<i>Picea purtgens</i>	Blue spruce	1

(continued)

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Japanese andromeda	2, 7
<i>Pinus muhgo</i>	Muhgo pine	1b, 4
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Black pine	1b, 4
<i>Pinus silvestris</i>	Scotch pine	1, 4
<i>Pinus</i> spp.	Pine	1b, 4
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern white pine	1b, 4
<i>Pittosporum</i> spp.	Australian laurel	3, 4
<i>Philadelphus</i> spp.	Mock-orange	3, 4
<i>Plectranthus</i> spp.	Swedish ivy, Coleus	2
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Poplar	4
<i>Populus</i> spp.	Aspen Trees	2
<i>Potentilla</i> spp.	Cinquefoil	2
<i>Primula</i> spp.	Primrose	2
<i>Prunus pumila</i>	Cherry	2, 5
<i>Prunus</i> spp.	Flowering plum, Purple-leaf plum	2, 5
<i>Pseudotsuga</i> spp.	Douglas Fir	1, 4
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Bradford's Pear	3
<i>Quercus falcata</i>	Red Oak	2, 3
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak	2, 3
<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	Indian Hawthorn	2, 3, 4
<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	Azaleas, Rhododendron	2b, 3, 6, 7
<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	Glacier Azalea	2b, 3, 6, 7
<i>Rosa</i> spp.	Rose	2a, 2c, 3c, 4b
<i>Rosmarinus</i> spp.	Rosemary (prostrate)	2
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Black-Eyed-Susan	2j
<i>Salvia</i> spp.	Sage	3
<i>Schlumbergera</i>	Holiday Cactus	2, 7

(continued)

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
<i>Sedum</i> spp.	Orpine, Stonecrop	2
<i>Sempervivum</i> spp.	Live-forever, House-Leek	2
<i>Setaria</i> spp.	Ribbon Grass	2, 3
<i>Spathiphyllum floribundum</i>	Peace Lily	2, 7
<i>Spirea bumalda</i>	Spirea	3
<i>Spirea japonica</i>	Spirea	3
<i>Syagnis romanzoffianum</i>	Queen Palm	2
<i>Tagetes</i> spp.	Marigold	2a
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Spreading Yew	7
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western Red Cedar	4
<i>Thujaopsia</i> spp.	Arborvitae	2
<i>Thymus serpyllum</i>	Creeping Thyme	2
<i>Tsuga heiarophyllia</i>	Western Hemlock	4
<i>Tsuga</i> spp.	Hemlock	4
<i>Verbenas</i> spp.	Verbena, Vervain	3
<i>Viburnum</i> spp.	Viburnum	2, 3, 4
<i>Vinca</i> spp.	Periwinkle	2, 6a
<i>Viola</i> spp.*	Viola, Pansy*	2
<i>Weigela florida</i>	Pink Weigela	2
<i>Yucca</i> spp.	Yucca	7
<i>Zinnia</i> spp.	Zinnia	2a, 3

*Do not exceed 3.85 fl. oz./100 gallons on these species.

TABLE 3: Tolerant Plants Listed by Common Name:

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Abelia	<i>Abelia</i> spp.
Andromeda, Japanese	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
Arborvitae	<i>Thujaopsia</i> spp.

(continued)

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Aspen Trees	<i>Populus</i> spp.
Aster	<i>Aster</i> spp.
Aucuba, Japanese	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Azalea, Glacier	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Azaleas	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Balsam	<i>Impatiens</i> spp.
Barberry	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
Begonia (except Rieger begonia)	<i>Begonia</i> spp.
Birch, River	<i>Betula nigra</i>
Black-Eyed-Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>
Blanket-Flower	<i>Gaillardia</i> spp.
Bougainvillea	<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.
Boxwood	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
Buddleia	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>
Bugle	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Bugleweed	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Burning Bush	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>
Butterfly Bush	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>
Cactus, Holiday	<i>Schlumbergera</i>
Caladium	<i>Caladium</i> spp.
Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i>
Carnation	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>
Ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Cedar, Atlas	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>
Cedar, Red	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Cedar, Western Red	<i>Thuja plicata</i>
Cedar, White	<i>Cedrus</i> spp.

(continued)

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Cherry	<i>Prunus pumila</i>
Christmas Tree	See Fraser fir, Scotch pine and Douglas fir
Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.
Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla</i> spp.
Clethra	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>
Coleus	<i>Plectranthus</i> spp.
Cotoneaster, Creeping	<i>Cotoneaster adpressus</i>
Cotoneaster, Variegated Rockspray	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>
Crabapple (See Table 4 for variety list)	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Cranesbill	<i>Geranium</i> spp.
Crapemyrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Cyclamen	<i>Cyclamen</i> spp.
Cyperus	<i>Cyperus</i> spp.
Cypress, Sawara	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Chamaecyparis</i> spp.
Daisy, Gerber	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>
Daisy, Transvaal	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>
Dogwood	<i>Cornus</i> spp.
Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Dogwood, Pink	<i>Cornus</i> spp.
Dumb-Cane	<i>Dieffenbachia</i> spp.
Euonymus, Dwarf Winged	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>
Euonymus, Evergreen	<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>
Evergreen, Chinese	<i>Aglaonema</i> spp.
Fatsia, Japanese	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>
Fig	<i>Ficus</i> spp.
Fir, Douglas	<i>Pseudotsuga</i> spp.

(continued)

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Fir, Fraser	<i>Abies fraseri</i>
Fir, Noble	<i>Abies procera</i>
Floss-Flower	<i>Ageratum</i> spp.
Forsythia	<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis</i> spp.
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
Geranium	<i>Pelargonium</i> spp.
Grass	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>
Grass, Dwarf Pampas	<i>Phalaris</i> spp.
Grass, Pampas	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
Hawthorn, Indian	<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>
Heather	<i>Erica dareyensis</i>
Hemlock	<i>Tsuga</i> spp.
Hemlock, Western	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex</i> spp.
Hosta	<i>Hosta</i> spp.
House-Leek	<i>Sempervivum</i> spp.
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea</i> spp.
Hydrangea, French	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>
Impatiens*	<i>Impatiens</i> spp.*
Iris (Bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	<i>Iris xiphium</i>
Iris, African	<i>Diets iridiodes</i>
Iris, Butterfly	<i>Diets iridiodes</i>
Ivy, Algerian	<i>Hedera aigeriensis</i>
Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>

(continued)

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Ivy, Swedish	<i>Plectranthus</i> spp.
Juniper	<i>Juniperus procumbens</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.
Larkspur	<i>Delphinium</i> spp.
Laurel	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>
Laurel, Australian	<i>Pittosporum</i> spp.
Laurel, Japanese	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Lilac, California	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Lilac, Wild	<i>Ceanothus sanguineus</i>
Lily, Asiatic	<i>Lilium</i> spp.
Lily, Peace	<i>Spathiphyllum floribundum</i>
Lilyturf	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Live-Forever	<i>Sempervivum</i> spp.
Magnolia	<i>Magnolia</i> spp.
Magnolia, Saucer	<i>Magnolia soulangiana</i>
Magnolia, Southern	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Maple, Japanese	<i>Acer palmatum</i>
Maple, Sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
Marigold	<i>Tagetes</i> spp.
Mock-Orange	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Mugwort	<i>Artemisia</i> spp.
Nandina	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Oak, Pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>
Oak, Red	<i>Quercus falcata</i>
Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Orpine	<i>Sedum</i> spp.

(continued)

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Palm, Date	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>
Palm, Parlor	<i>Ohamaedora eiegans</i>
Palm, Queen	<i>Syagnis romanzoffianum</i>
Palm, Roebelin's	<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>
Palm, Sago	<i>Caiyota urens</i>
Pansy*	<i>Viola</i> spp.*
Paper Plant	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>
Pear, Bradford's	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>
Periwinkle	<i>Vinca</i> spp.
Petunia	<i>Petunia</i> spp.
Philodendron	<i>Philodendron</i> spp.
Phlox	<i>Phlox</i> spp.
Photinia, Red-Tip	<i>Photinia glabra</i>
Pine	<i>Pinus</i> spp.
Pine, Black	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
Pine, Eastern White	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Pine, Muhgo	<i>Pinus muhgo</i>
Pine, Scotch	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Pink	<i>Dianthus</i> spp.
Plum, Flowering	<i>Prunus</i> spp.
Plum, Purple-Leaf	<i>Prunus</i> spp.
Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.
Poplar	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>
Pothos	<i>Epipremnum</i> spp.
Primrose	<i>Primula</i> spp.
Pussy's-Foot	<i>Ageratum</i> spp.
Redbud, Western	<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>

(continued)

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Ribbon-Grass	<i>Setaria</i> spp.
Rose of Sharon	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>
Rose	<i>Rosa</i> spp.
Rosebay	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Rosemary (Prostrate)	<i>Rosmarinus</i> spp.
Rubber-Plant, Baby	<i>Peperomia</i> spp.
Rubber Tree	<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>
Sage	<i>Salvia</i> spp.
Sagebrush	<i>Artemisia</i> spp.
Snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum</i> spp.
Snowball	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Spirea	<i>Spirea bumalda</i>
Spirea	<i>Spirea japonica</i>
Spruce, Blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>
Spruce, Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>
Spruce, White	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Starwort	<i>Aster</i> spp.
Stonecrop	<i>Sedum</i> spp.
Sweet Alyssum	<i>Lobularia maritima</i>
Thyme, Creeping	<i>Thymus serpyllum</i>
Umbrella-Tree	<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>
Verbena	<i>Verbena</i> spp.
Vervain	<i>Verbena</i> spp.
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum</i> spp.
Vinca	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>
Viola	<i>Viola</i> spp.

(continued)

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
White Alder	<i>Ciethora</i> spp.
Weigela, Pink	<i>Weigeia florida</i>
Willow, Virginia	<i>Itea virginica</i>
Winterberry	<i>Ilex</i> spp.
Wormwood	<i>Artemisia</i> spp.
Yaupon	<i>Ilex</i> spp.
Yew, Spreading	<i>Taxus baccata</i>
Yucca	<i>Yucca</i> spp.
Zebra-Plant	<i>Aphelandra</i> spp.
Zinnia	<i>Zinnia</i> spp.

*Do not exceed 3.85 fl. oz./100 gallons on these species.

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

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

TABLE 5: Intolerant Plants (Do not apply **Strobe® 2L** to these species or varieties)

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>
Crabapple - Flame variety	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Crabapple - Brandywine variety	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Crabapple - Novamac variety	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Cherry, Flowering - Yoshina variety	<i>Prunus yedoensis</i>
Leatherleaf Fern and Other Ferns for cut foliage	<i>Rumohra adianformis</i> and other species for cut foliage
Privet	<i>Ligustrum</i> spp.

CONIFERS INCLUDING CHRISTMAS TREES, COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION ROSES

Not for use in California

Strobe® 2L may be used to control certain diseases on conifers in production (indoor and outdoor) and landscape situations.

Do not exceed 0.00125 lbs. azoxystrobin per gallon for handheld equipment applications to Christmas tree farms or 0.0025 lbs. azoxystrobin per gallon for handheld equipment applications to nursery ornamentals.

Do not exceed 0.75 lbs. azoxystrobin per acre (47 fl. oz. **Strobe® 2L**) when applied by groundboom or chemigation to field grown or nursery ornamentals.

Please see the Ornamental Section above for more detailed directions for use in landscape situations.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/Acre (lb a.i./A)	Application Instructions and Restrictions
Conifers including Christmas Trees	Diplodia tip blight (<i>Diplodia pinea</i>) Lophodermium Needlecast (<i>Lophodermium pinastri</i>) Swiss Needlecast (<i>Phaeocryptopus gaumannii</i>)	6.1 - 15.3 (0.10 - 0.25)	Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: Strobe® 2L should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance and removal of plant debris in which inoculum may overwinter.

(continued)

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/Acre (lb a.i./A)	Application Instructions and Restrictions
Conifers including Christmas Trees	Diplodia tip blight (<i>Diplodia pinea</i>) Lophodermium Needlecast (<i>Lophodermium pinastri</i>) Swiss Needlecast (<i>Phaeocryptopus gaumannii</i>)	6.1 - 15.3 (0.10 - 0.25)	Resistance Management: Do not apply more than four sequential applications of Strobe® 2L before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than eight applications of Strobe® 2L per acre per year. Application Directions: Strobe® 2L applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at 7-21 day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.
Roses (Commercial Rose Production)	Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora sparsa</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i>) Rust (<i>Phragmidium mucronatum</i> , <i>P. tuberculatum</i> , and other <i>Phragmidium</i> spp.) Septoria Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria rosea</i>) Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>)	3.0 - 15.3 (0.05 - 0.25)	Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: Strobe® 2L should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management and proper timing and placement of irrigation.

(continued)

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/Acre (lb a.i./A)	Application Instructions and Restrictions
Roses (Commercial Rose Production)	Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora sparsa</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i>) Rust (<i>Phragmidium mucronatum</i> , <i>P. tuberculatum</i> , and other <i>Phragmidium</i> spp.) Septoria Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria rosea</i>) Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>)	3.0 - 15.3 (0.05 - 0.25)	Resistance Management: Do not make more than four sequential application of Strobe® 2L before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than eight applications per acre per year. Application Directions: Strobe® 2L application should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on 7-21 day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates. Plant Safety: Strobe® 2L has been shown to be safe when applied to roses. However, all varieties of roses have not been evaluated for safety. Small scale variety safety testing must be conducted to insure plant safety prior to large scale application, in addition, do not tank mix Strobe® 2L with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizer, etc. unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to roses.

Specific Use Restrictions: Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz. of product/acre/year (2.0 lb. a.i./A).

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill on floor or paved surfaces, mop and remove to chemical waste storage area until proper disposal can be made if product cannot be used according to the label.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative of the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

For Containers equal to or less than 5 Gallons: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container 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 ¼ 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. If recycling is not available: then dispose of container in a sanitary landfill or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire direction for use, conditions of warranties and limitations of liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following **CONDITIONS, DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES, and LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY.**

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risk associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Control Solutions, Inc. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, Control Solutions, Inc. makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond the statements made on this label. No agent of Control Solutions, Inc. is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Control Solutions, Inc. disclaims any liability whatsoever for special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid or at Control Solutions, Inc. election, the replacement of product.

STROBE® 2L

Broad Spectrum Fungicide For Control of Plant Diseases

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Azoxystrobin: methyl (E)-2-[2-[6-(2-cyanophenoxy) pyrimidin-4-yloxy] phenyl]-3-methoxyacrylate*22.9%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 77.1%

TOTAL: 100.00%

*IUPAC

Contains 2.04 lbs. of Azoxystrobin per gallon
Suspension Concentrate

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.) See additional precautionary statements and directions for use in booklet.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact SafetyCall® International for emergency medical treatment at (866) 897-8050.

EPA Reg. No. 53883-393

EPA Est. No. 53883-TX-002

NET CONTENTS:

1 GALLON

AZOXYSTROBIN

GROUP

11

FUNGICIDE

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill on floor or paved surfaces, mop and remove to chemical waste storage area until proper disposal can be made if product cannot be used according to the label.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative of the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance. **CONTAINER DISPOSAL:** For Containers equal to or less than 5 Gallons: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container 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 ¼ 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. If recycling is not available: then dispose of container in a sanitary landfill or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.



ADAMA

Manufactured for:

**Control
Solutions Inc.**

5903 Genoa-Red Bluff, Pasadena, TX 77507

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Consumer and Professional Solutions

EPA 092922