AZOXYSTROBIN | GROUP 11 | FUNGICIDE

# AZOXYSTROBIN 100 ST

| | |
|---|---|
| **ACTIVE INGREDIENT:** | |
| Azoxystrobin* | 9.6% |
| **OTHER INGREDIENTS:** | 90.4% |
| **TOTAL:** | 100.0% |

Contains 0.83 pounds of active ingredient per gallon.

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

## CAUTION

See inside booklet for First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions for Use, and Storage and Disposal.

*Fungicide*

***Broad-spectrum seed treatment fungicide for control of seed and seed-borne diseases.***

## SPECIMEN LABEL

MANUFACTURED BY:
ALBAUGH, LLC
1525 NE 36th Street, Ankeny, IA 50021

**EPA Reg. No. 42750-284**
**AD110625**

ALBAUGH®
your alternative

| FIRST AID | |
|---|---|
| IF SWALLOWED | • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.<br>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.<br>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.<br>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. |
| IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING | • Take off contaminated clothing.<br>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.<br>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. | |
| HOT LINE NUMBER For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance or Transport Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident), Call CHEMTREC toll free at 1-800-424-9300 | |

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
## HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

### CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:
1. Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
2. Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber, or butyl rubber
3. Shoes plus socks

In addition, planters of turf seeds or handlers involved in treating peanut seed must wear: a minimum of NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with an 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.

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 a 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 healthy 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. Aerial and/or chemigation application to sod is prohibited.

### USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Follow 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.

## USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

1. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
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

The active ingredient, azoxystrobin, in this product can be persistent for several months or longer. Azoxystrobin has degradation products which have properties similar to chemicals which are known to leach through soil to groundwater under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow may result in groundwater contamination.

This pesticide is toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine fish and aquatic invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

Use on potato seed pieces is prohibited.

## 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), notifications 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.

Exception: If the seed is treated with the product and the treated seed is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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:

1. Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
2. Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber, or butyl rubber
3. Shoes plus socks

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTION ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN CROP INJURY, POOR DISEASE CONTROL, OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

TREATMENT OF HIGHLY MECHANICALLY DAMAGED SEED, OR SEED OF KNOWN LOW VIGOR AND POOR QUALITY, MAY RESULT IN REDUCED GERMINATION AND/OR REDUCTION OF SEED AND SEEDLING VIGOR. TREAT AND CONDUCT GERMINATION TEST ON A SMALL PORTION OF SEED BEFORE COMMITTING THE TOTAL SEED LOT TO A SELECTED CHEMICAL TREATMENT. DUE TO SEED QUALITY CONDITIONS BEYOND THE CONTROL OF ALBAUGH, LLC CROP PROTECTION, NO CLAIMS ARE MADE TO GUARANTEE GERMINATION OF CARRY-OVER SEED.

## USE INFORMATION

AZOXYSTROBIN 100 ST is a broad spectrum, preventative seed treatment fungicide with systemic properties recommended for the control of many important plant diseases. AZOXYSTROBIN 100 ST may be applied in tank mixes, or sequentially with other registered, crop protection products. If using AZOXYSTROBIN 100 ST in a tank mixture with other seed treatment products, observe all directions for use, crops/sites, use rates, dilution ratios, precautions, and limitations which appear on the tank-mix partner label. No label dosage may be exceeded and the most restrictive label precautions and limitations must be followed. This product must not be mixed with any product which prohibits such mixing.

All applications must be made according to the use directions that follow. Apply AZOXYSTROBIN 100 ST as a seed treatment following the guidelines specified in the Directions for Use section of this label. If a rate range is specified, use higher rates of AZOXYSTROBIN 100 ST when the disease pressure is expected to be high.

It is recommended that AZOXYSTROBIN 100 ST be combined with a Pythium-active seed treatment such as Apron XL® to offer broad spectrum protection against the seed and seedling disease complex (Rhizoctonia spp. and Pythium spp.).

## RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

### Azoxystrobin - GROUP 11 FUNGICIDE

This product contains azoxystrobin, a Group 11 fungicide. Group 11 fungicides inhibit the Qol (quinone outside) site within the electron transport system. When products with the same mode of action are used repeatedly, resistance can develop.

AZOXYSTROBIN 100 ST seed treatment fungicide must be used in accordance with set guidelines for preventing build-up of resistance. When available, other registered seed treatment fungicides that have a different mode of action than strobilurins must be tank mixed with AZOXYSTROBIN 100 ST. However, these tank mixes must first be tested to ensure that the slurry treatment is safe on the stored or planted seed. AZOXYSTROBIN 100 ST is a strobilurin fungicide, therefore continuous or sequential use of a strobilurin fungicide, within or during successive growing seasons must be avoided or reduced. AZOXYSTROBIN 100 ST is not cross-resistant with other classes of fungicide which have different modes of action.

However, because resistance development cannot be predicted, the use of this product should conform to sound resistance management strategies such as:

- Adopt an IPM program for fungicide/bactericide 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/bacterial 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 Albaugh representative at 1-800-247-8013 or local extension specialist to report resistance.

## MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Apply AZOXYSTROBIN 100 ST as a water-based slurry using seed treatment application equipment that will provide uniform coverage on the seed surface. Consult the manufacturer of the application equipment being used for calibration and operation procedures.

AZOXYSTROBIN 100 ST mixes easily with water and other water-based seed treatments manufactured by Albaugh, LLC. When mixing with products from other manufacturers, the compatibility should be tested prior to use by conducting a jar test: Mix all intended seed treatments with the appropriate amount of water in a clear glass container. Mix well and allow to sit for one hour. Remix and observe for incompatibility.

Mixing AZOXYSTROBIN 100 ST with Tank-Mix Partners: Add ½ of the required water to the mix tank and turn on the agitation. Mechanical agitation is preferred. If using wettable powders add them first to clean water allowing them to completely disperse prior adding AZOXYSTROBIN 100 ST or other products. Allow each tank-mix partner to completely disperse before adding the next product. Add the remaining amount of water and agitate.

Maintain agitation until the entire slurry mixture has been used. Allow seed to dry prior to bagging.

Note: Federal law requires that bags of treated seeds shall be labeled with the following information.

- This seed has been treated with azoxystrobin seed treatment.
- Do not use treated seed for food, feed or oil purposes.

- Store treated seed away from food and feedstuffs.
- Do not allow children, pets or livestock to have access to treated seeds.
- Wear long pants, long-sleeved shirt and protective gloves when handling treated seed.
- Treated seeds exposed on soil surface may be hazardous to wildlife. Cover or collect treated seeds spilled during loading and planting.
- Dispose of all excess treated seed by burying seed away from bodies of water
- Do not contaminate bodies of water when disposing of planting equipment wash water.
- Dispose of seed packaging or containers in accordance with local requirements.

CROP SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS FOR USE

| Crop | Target Diseases | fl. oz. 100 lbs. seed | fl. oz./ 80,000 kernel count* | mg active ingredient per kernel** | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Corn<br>Field<br>Pop<br>Sweet<br>(Includes Seed Production) | Seed-borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay, damping-off, and seedling blight<br>Seedling damping-off (*Rhizoctonia* spp., *Penicillium* spp., *Pythium* spp.) | 0.1 - 3.75 | 0.045 - 1.687 | 0.0016 - 0.0612 | For optimum Pythium disease control, use AZOXYSTROBIN 100 ST in combination with labeled rates of metalaxyl or mefenoxam products.<br>Observe all precautions, limitations, rates, and directions for use on the respective labels before applying. |
| Sunflower | Downy mildew (*Plasmopora halstedii*)<br>Seedling damping-off (*Rhizoctonia solani*) | 3.75 - 15 | -- | 0.025 - 0.1 | For suppression of downy mildew.<br>RESTRICTION:<br>Do not exceed 0.000975 lbs ai/lb seed |

* Based on 80,000 kernels of corn weighing 45 pounds.
** Based on 1,777 corn seeds per pound.
** Based on 4,500 sunflower seeds per pound.

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate<br>fl. oz. product/ 100 lbs. seed | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barley | Seed-borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay, damping-off, and seedling blight<br>Seedling damping-off (*Rhizoctonia solani*) | 0.10 - 3.75 | |
| Brassica<br>Leafy Greens subgroup:<br>Broccoli raab<br>Cabbage, Chinese<br>Collards<br>Kale<br>Mizuna<br>Mustard greens<br>Mustard spinach<br>Rape greens<br>Head and Stem subgroup:<br>Broccoli<br>Brussels sprouts<br>Cabbage<br>Cauliflower<br>Cavolo Broccolo<br>Chinese broccoli<br>Chinese cabbage (napa)<br>Chinese mustard cabbage<br>Kohlrabi | Seed-borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay, damping-off, and seedling blight<br>Seedling damping-off (*Rhizoctonia solani*) | 0.10 - 3.75 | |
| Bulb Vegetables:<br>Garlic<br>Leek<br>Onion, bulb<br>Onion, green<br>Welch onion<br>Shallot | Seed-borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay, damping-off, and seedling blight<br>Seedling damping-off (*Rhizoctonia solani*) | 0.10 - 3.75 | |
| Canola | Seed-borne Blackleg (*Phoma lingam*)<br>Seedling Rhizoctonia<br>Damping-off (*Rhizoctonia solani*)<br>Alternaria Seedling Blight (*Alternaria* spp.) | 0.10 - 3.75 | |
| Cotton | Seedling damping-off (*Rhizoctonia solani*)<br>Pythium seedling blight (*Pythium aphanidermatum*) | 0.10 - 3.75 | Where appropriate use AZOXYSTROBIN 100 ST in combination with a labeled Metalaxyl or mefenoxam product. |

*(continued)*

| Crop | Target Diseases | Use Rate<br>fl. oz. product/ 100 lbs. seed | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cucurbits:<br>Cantaloupe<br>Chayote<br>Chinese waxgourd<br>Cucumber<br>Gourds<br>Honeydew<br>Melons<br>*Momordica* spp.<br>(bitter melon, balsam apple)<br>Muskmelon<br>Watermelon<br>Pumpkin<br>Squash<br>Zucchini<br>(Including cultivars and/or hybrids of these) | Seed-borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay, damping-off, and seedling blight<br>Seedling damping-off (*Rhizoctonia solani*) | 0.10 - 3.75 | |
| Leafy Vegetables:<br>Amaranth<br>Arugula<br>Cardoon<br>Celery<br>Celtuce<br>Chervil<br>Chrysanthemum, edible<br>Coriander, leaves (Cilantro)<br>Corn salad<br>Cress<br>Dandelion<br>Dock<br>Endive<br>Fennel<br>Lettuce, head and leaf<br>Orach<br>Parsley<br>Purslane<br>Radicchio<br>Rhubarb<br>Spinach<br>Swiss Chard<br>(Including cultivars and/or hybrids of these) | Seed-borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay, damping-off, and seedling blight<br>Seedling damping-off (*Rhizoctonia solani*) | 0.10 - 3.75 | |

*(continued)*

| Crop | Target Diseases | fl. oz.<br>100 lbs. seed | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Legume Vegetables:<br>Bean (*Lupinus* spp.)<br>(includes grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin)<br>Bean (*Phaseolus* spp.)<br>(includes field bean, kidney bean, lima bean, navy bean, pinto bean, runner bean, snap bean, tepary bean, wax bean)<br>Bean (*Vigna* spp.)<br>(includes adzuki bean, asparagus bean, blackeyed pea, catjang, Chinese longbean, cowpea, Crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd bean, yardlong bean)<br>Broad bean (fava bean)<br>(*Vicia faba*)<br>Chickpea (garbanzo bean)<br>(*Cicer* arietinum)<br>Guar (*Cyamopsis tetragonoloba*)<br>Jackbean (*Canavalia ensiformis*)<br>Lablab bean (hyacinth bean)<br>(*Lablab purpureas*)<br>Lentil (*Lens escuienta*)<br>Pea (*Pisum* spp.)<br>(includes dwarf pea, edible-pod pea, English pea, field pea, garden pea, green pea, snow pea, sugar snap pea, Pigeon pea (*Cajanus cajan*), Sword bean (*Canavalia gladiata*)<br>For soybeans, see Soybean section for specific use directions. | Seed-borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay, damping-off, and seedling blight<br>Seedling damping-off (*Rhizoctonia solani*) | 0.10 - 3.75 | |
| Peanut | Seed-borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay, damping-off, and seedling blight<br>Seedling damping-off (*Rhizoctonia solani*)<br>Aspergillus Crown Rot (*Aspergillus niger*)<br>White Mold/Stem Rot (*Sclerotium rolfsii*) | 0.10 - 3.75 | For suppression of Aspergillus Crown Rot and White Mold/Stem Rot. |

*(continued)*

| Crop | Target Diseases | fl. oz.<br>100 lbs. seed | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pepper<br>Bell Pepper<br>Non-Bell Pepper<br>Sweet Non-Bell Pepper<br>Eggplant<br>Okra | Seed-borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay, damping-off, and seedling blight<br>Seedling damping-off (*Rhizoctonia solani*) | 0.10 - 3.75 | |
| Rice | Seed-borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay, damping-off, and seedling blight<br>Seedling Damping-Off (*Rhizoctonia solani*) (*Altemaria* spp.) (*Gaeumannomyces graminis* var. *graminis*)<br>Brown Spot (*Bipolaris oryzae*)<br>Rice Blast (*Pyricularia grisea*) | 0.153 - 1.53 | Where appropriate use AZOXYSTROBIN 100 ST in combination with labeled metalaxyl or mefenoxam products.<br>For early season protection against seed-borne disease and early season rice blast. |
| Sorghum | Seed-borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay, damping-off, and seedling blight<br>Seedling damping-off (*Rhizoctonia* spp., *Penicillium* spp., *Pythium* spp.)<br>Downy mildew (*Peronoscleroscera sorahi*) | 0.308 - 3.08<br>Or<br>0.00062 - 0.0062 mg ai/seed, (based on 14,500 seeds/lb.) | Where appropriate use AZOXYSTROBIN 100 ST in combination with labeled metalaxyl or mefenoxam products.<br>For suppression of downy mildew, use high rate of AZOXYSTROBIN 100 ST . |
| Soybeans | Seed-borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay, damping-off, and seedling blight<br>Seedling damping-off (*Rhizoctonia solani*, *Pythium* spp.)<br>White Mold (*Sclerotium rolfsii*) | 0.153 - 0.459 | For suppression of white mold. |
| Tomatoes | Seed-borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay, damping-off, and seedling blight<br>Seedling damping-off (*Rhizoctonia solani*) | 0.10 - 3.75 | |

*(continued)*

| Crop | Target Diseases | fl. oz.<br>100 lbs. seed | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vegetables, leaves of root and tuber group:<br>Beet, garden and sugar<br>Burdock<br>Carrot<br>Cassava, bitter and sweet<br>Celeriac (celery root)<br>Chervil, turnip-rooted<br>Chicory<br>Dasheen (taro)<br>Parsnip<br>Radish<br>Radish, oriental (daikon)<br>Rutabaga<br>Salsify, black<br>Sweet potato<br>Tanier<br>Turnip<br>Yam, true | Seed-borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay, damping-off, and seedling blight<br>Seedling damping-off (*Rhizoctonia solani*) | 0.10 - 3.75 | |
| Vegetables, root subgroup<br>Beet, garden and sugar<br>Burdock<br>Carrot<br>Celeriac<br>Chervil, turnip-rooted<br>Chicory<br>Ginseng<br>Horseradish<br>Parsley, turnip-rooted<br>Parsnip<br>Radish<br>Radish, oriental<br>Rutabaga<br>Salsify<br>Salsify, black<br>Salsify, Spanish<br>Skirret<br>Turnip | Seed-borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay, damping-off, and seedling blight<br>Seedling damping-off (*Rhizoctonia solani*) | 0.10 - 3.75 | |

*(continued)*

| Crop | Target Diseases | fl. oz.<br>100 lbs. seed | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vegetables, tuberous and corm subgroup:<br>Arracacha<br>Arrowroot<br>Artichoke, Chinese and Jerusalem<br>Canna<br>Cassava, edible, bitter and sweet<br>Chayote (root)<br>Chufa<br>Dasheen (Taro)<br>Ginger<br>Leren<br>Sweet Potato<br>Tanier<br>Turmeric<br>Yam, bean<br>Yam, true | Seed-borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay, damping-off, and seedling blight<br>Seedling damping-off (*Rhizoctonia solani*) | 0.10 - 3.75 | |
| Watercress | Seed-borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay, damping-off, and seedling blight<br>Seedling damping-off (*Rhizoctonia solani*) | 0.10 - 3.75 | |
| Wheat<br>Triticale | Seed-borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay, damping-off, and seedling blight<br>Seedling damping-off (*Rhizoctonia solani*)<br>Dwarf Bunt<br>Common Bunt | 0.10 - 3.75 | For protection against common bunt and partial control of dwarf bunt.<br>Where appropriate use AZOXYSTROBIN 100 ST in combination with labeled metalaxyl or mefenoxam products. |
| Ornamental Seed<br>(Including crops listed in Table 1) | Seed-borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay, damping-off, and seedling blight<br>Seedling damping-off (*Rhizoctonia solani*) | 0.10 - 3.75 | For early season protection against seed-borne disease and Rhizoctonia damping off. |
| Turfgrass<br>(Including bentgrass, bluegrass, bermudagrass, fescues grown for turf) | Seed-borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay, damping-off, and seedling blight<br>Seedling damping-off (*Rhizoctonia solani*) | 0.10 - 3.75 | For early season protection against seed-borne disease and Rhizoctonia damping-off. |
| Bulbs, Corms, and Tubers of Ornamental Flowers and Foliage Plants | Seed-borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay, damping-off, and seedling blight<br>Seedling damping-off (*Rhizoctonia solani*) | 0.10 - 3.75 | For early season protection against seed-borne disease and Rhizoctonia damping-off. |

PLANT SAFETY: AZOXYSTROBIN 100 ST has been shown to be safe when applied to the ornamental plants listed in Table 1. However, due to the large number of genera, species and varieties of ornamental and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to AZOXYSTROBIN 100 ST . Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not AZOXYSTROBIN 100 ST 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 ensure plant safety prior to broadscale commercial use on plant genera and species not listed in this label.

TABLE 1. Plants listed by Common Name.*

| COMMON NAME | BOTANICAL NAME |
|---|---|
| Abelia | *Abelia* spp. |
| Andromeda, Japanese | *Pieris japonica* |
| Arborvitae | *Thujopsis* spp. |
| Aspen Trees | *Populus* spp. |
| Aster | *Aster spp.* |
| Aucuba,Japanese | *Aucuba japonica* |
| Azalea, Glacier | *Rhododendron* spp. |
| Azaleas | *Rhododendron* spp. |
| Balsam | *Impatiens* spp. |
| Barberry | *Berberis thunbergii* |
| Begonia (except Rieger begonia) | *Begonia* spp. |
| Birch, River | *Betula nigra* |
| Black-Eyed Susan | *Rudbeckia hirta* |
| Blanket-Flower | *Gaillardia* spp. |
| Bougainvillea | *Bougainvillea* spp. |
| Boxwood | *Buxus sempervirens* |
| Buddleia | *Buddleia davidii* |
| Bugle | *Ajuga reptans* |
| Bugleweed | *Ajuga reptans* |
| Burning Bush | *Euonymus alatus* |
| Butterfly Bush | *Buddleia davidii* |
| Cactus, Holiday | *Schlumbergera* |
| Caladium | *Caladium* spp. |
| Camellia | *Camellia japonica* |
| Carnation | *Dianthus caryophyllus* |
| Ceanothus | *Ceanothus* spp. |
| Cedar, Atlas | *Cedrus atlantica* |
| Cedar, Red | *Juniperus virginiana* |
| Cedar, White | *Cedrus spp.* |
| Christmas Trees | *See Fraserfir, Scotch pine and Douglas fir* |
| Chrysanthemum | *Chrysanthemum* spp. |
| Cinquefoil | *Potentilla* spp. |
| Clethra | *Clethra alnifolia* |
| Coleus | *Plectranthus* spp. |
| Cotoneaster, Creeping | *Cotoneaster adpressus* |

*(continued)*

TABLE 1. Plants listed by Common Name.* *(continued)*

| COMMON NAME | BOTANICAL NAME |
|---|---|
| Cotoneaster, Variegated Rockspray | *Cotoneaster horizontalis* |
| Cranesbill | *Geranium* spp. |
| Crapemyrtle | *Lagerstroemia indica* |
| Cyclamen | *Cyclamen* spp. |
| Cyperus | *Cyperus* spp. |
| Cypress, Sawara | *Chamaecypahs pisifera* |
| Cypress, Leyland | *Chamaecyparis* spp. |
| Daisy, Gerber | *Gerbera jamesonii* |
| Daisy, Transvaal | *Gerbera jamesonii* |
| Dogwood | *Cornus* spp. |
| Dogwood | *Cornus florida* |
| Dogwood, Pink | *Cornus* spp. |
| Dumb-Cane | *Dieffenbachia* spp. |
| Euonymus, Dwarf Winged | *Euonymus alata* |
| Euonymus, Evergreen | *Euonymus japonicus* |
| Evergreen, Chinese | *Aglaonema* spp. |
| Fatsia, Japanese | *Fatsia japonica* |
| Fig | *Ficus* spp. |
| Fir, Douglas | *Pseudotsuga* spp. |
| Fir, Fraser | *Abies fraseri* |
| Floss-Flower | *Ageratum* spp. |
| Forsythia | *Forsythia viridissima* |
| Foxglove | *Digitalis* spp. |
| Gardenia | *Gardenia jasminoides* |
| Geranium | *Pelargonium* spp. |
| Grass | *Pennisetum alopecuroides* |
| Grass, Dwarf Pampas | *Phalaris* spp. |
| Grass, Pampas | *Cortaderia selloana* |
| Hawthorn, Indian | *Rhaphiolepsis indica* |
| Heather | *Erica dareyensis* |
| Hemlock | *Tsuga* spp. |
| Hibiscus | *Hibiscus moscheutos* |
| Hibiscus | *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* |
| Holly | *Ilex* spp. |
| Hosta | *Hosta* spp. |

*(continued)*

TABLE 1. Plants listed by Common Name.* *(continued)*

| COMMON NAME | BOTANICAL NAME |
|---|---|
| House-Leek | *Sempervivum* spp. |
| Hydrangea | *Hydrangea* spp. |
| Hydrangea, French | *Hydrangea macrophylla* |
| Impatiens | *Impatiens* spp. |
| Iris, African | *Dietes iridiodes* |
| Iris, Butterfly | *Dietes iridiodes* |
| Ivy, Algerian | *Dietes algerienes* |
| Ivy, English | *Hedera helix* |
| Ivy, Swedish | *Plectranthus* spp. |
| Juniper | *Juniperus procumbens* |
| Juniper | *Juniperus scopulorum* |
| Juniper | *Juniperus* spp. |
| Larkspur | *Delphinium* spp. |
| Laurel | *Laurus nobilis* |
| Laurel, Australian | *Pittosporum* spp. |
| Laurel, Japanese | *Aucuba japonica* |
| Lilac, California | *Ceanothus* spp. |
| Lilac, Wild | *Ceanothus sanguineus* |
| Lily, Peace | *Spathiphyllum floribundium* |
| Lily-Turf | *Liriope muscari* |
| Live-Forever | *Sempervivum* spp. |
| Magnolia | *Magnolia* spp. |
| Magnolia, Saucer | *Magnolia soulangiana* |
| Magnolia, Southern | *Magnolia grandiflora* |
| Maple, Japanese | *Acer palmatum* |
| Maple, Sugar | *Acer saccharum* |
| Marigold | *Tagetes* spp. |
| Mock-Orange | *Pittosporum tobira* |
| Mugwort | *Artemisia* spp. |
| Nandina | *Nandina domestica* |
| Oak, Pin | *Quercus palustris* |
| Oak, Red | *Quercus falcate* |
| Oleander | *Nerium oleander* |
| Orpine | *Sedum* spp. |
| Palm, Date | *Phoenix dactylifera* |
| Palm, Parlor | *Chamaedora elegans* |
| Palm, Queen | *Syagrus romanzoffianum* |
| Palm, Roebelin's | *Phoenix roebelenii* |
| Palm, Sago | *Caryota urens* |
| Pansy | *Viola* spp. |

*(continued)*

TABLE 1. Plants listed by Common Name.* *(continued)*

| COMMON NAME | BOTANICAL NAME |
|---|---|
| Paper-Plant | *Fatsia japonica* |
| Pear, Bradford's | *Pyrus calleryana* |
| Periwinkle | *Vinca* spp. |
| Petunia | *Petunia spp.* |
| Philodendron | *Philodendron spp.* |
| Phlox | *Phlox* spp. |
| Photinia, Red-Tip | *Photinia glabra* |
| Pine | *Pinus* spp. |
| Pine, Black | *Pinus nigra* |
| Pine, Eastern White | *Pinus strobus* |
| Pine, Muhgo | *Pinus muhgo* |
| Pine, Scotch | *Pinus sylvestris* |
| Pink | *Dianthus* spp. |
| Poinsettia | *Euphorbia spp.* |
| Pothos | *Epipremnum spp.* |
| Primrose | *Primula* spp. |
| Pussy's-Foot | *Ageratum* spp. |
| Redbud, Western | *Cercis occidentals* |
| Rhododendron | *Rhododendron* spp. |
| Ribbon-Grass | *Setaria* spp. |
| Rose of Sharon | *Hibiscus syriacus* |
| Rose | *Rosa* spp. |
| Rose-Bay | *Nerium oleander* |
| Rosemary (Prostrate) | *Rosmarinus* spp. |
| Rubber-Plant, Baby | *Peperomia* spp. |
| Rubber-Tree | *Brassaia actinophylla* |
| Sage | *Salvia* spp. |
| Sagebrush | *Artemisia* spp. |
| Snap-Dragon | *Antirrhinum* spp. |
| Snowball | *Ceanothus* spp. |
| Spirea | *Spirea budalda* |
| Spirea | *Spirea japonica* |
| Spruce, Blue | *Picea pungens* |
| Spruce, Norway | *Picea abies* |
| Spruce, White | *Picea glauca* |
| Starwort | *Aster* spp. |
| Stonecrop | *Sedum* spp. |
| Sweet Alyssum | *Lobularia maritima* |
| Thyme, Creeping | *Thymus serphyllum* |
| Umbrella-Tree | *Brassaia actinophylla* |

*(continued)*

TABLE 1. Plants listed by Common Name.* *(continued)*

| COMMON NAME | BOTANICAL NAME |
|---|---|
| Verbena | *Verbena* spp. |
| Vervain | *Verbena* spp. |
| Viburnum | *Viburnum* spp. |
| Vinca | *Catharanthus roseus* |
| Viola | *Viola* spp. |
| White alder | *Clethora* spp. |
| Wiegela, Pink | *Wiegela florida* |
| Willow, Virginia | *Itea virginica* |
| Winterberry | *Ilex* spp. |
| Wormwood | *Artimisia spp* |
| Yaupon | *Ilex* spp. |
| Yew, Spreading | *Zinnia spp.* |
| Yucca | *Yucca spp.* |
| Zebra-Plant | *Aphelandra* spp. |
| Zinnia | *Zinnia* spp. |

*Do not apply AZOXYSTROBIN 100 ST to Malus spp., Prunus spp., or leatherleaf fern (Rumohra adianformis and other species)

# STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container 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 HANDLING (less than 5 gallons): Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container % full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use and disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available 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.

Container Handling (Bulk/Mini-Bulk) * Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use and disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available 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.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of ALBAUGH, LLC or Seller. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Buyer and User agree to hold ALBAUGH, LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.
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