

## **FRUITS AND NUT CROPS: CHERRIES (EAST OF THE ROCKIES)**

### General Information

Read all precautions and directions for use before using. Use only for claims listed and only as specified on this label.

In order that pesticide residues on food and forage crops will not exceed Federal tolerances, use only at recommended rates and intervals and do not apply closer to harvest than specified. Do not apply or allow to drift to adjoining food, fiber or pasture crops. Drift of this product onto sensitive crops (e.g., D'Anjou pears) can cause severe phytotoxicity and crop loss.

### SPRAY DRIFT LABELING

Do not allow this product to drift.

#### Foliar Spray Drift Management

Avoiding spray drift from foliar applications is the responsibility of the applicator. Similar to aerial spray drift, the interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift from foliar applications. To protect water resources, the applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

#### Aerial Spray Drift Management

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

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to applications using dry formulations.

- 1) The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed three-fourths the length of the wingspan or rotor.

2) Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

#### Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

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

#### Information on Droplet Size

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

#### Controlling Droplet Size

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

droplets and the lowest drift.

### Boom Length

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

### Application Height

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

### Swath Adjustment

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

### Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

### Temperature and Humidity

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

### Temperature Inversions

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

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

### Sensitive Areas

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

Consult State Agricultural Experiment stations or State Agricultural Extension Service for additional information as the time of applications needed will vary with the local conditions.

**COMPATIBILITY AND PLANT SAFETY:** CAPTAN 80WDG can be combined safely and effectively at recommended dosage rates with most commonly used fungicides and insecticides, with the exception of oil and strongly alkaline materials. Alkaline materials such as spray lime, lime-sulfur and Bordeaux mixture will reduce the fungicidal activity of this product. Do not apply this product in combination with or immediately before or closely following oil sprays. Do not allow oil sprays on adjacent crops to drift onto crops which have been or will shortly be treated with this product. The time factor governing the safe interval between this product and oil sprays varies due to general climatic conditions, therefore, consult local agricultural spray programs and authorities to determine the proper timing. The use of spreaders which cause excessive wetting is not advised. Combinations with solvent formulations of organic phosphates should not be used. Combinations of this product and sulfur should not be used on crops sensitive to sulfur. Used at high rates or in drenching sprays, this product may cause a necrotic spotting of tender, immature leaves of certain varieties of Apples, Peaches, Plums and Cherries. This type of injury is most likely to occur in the early cover sprays during long periods of warm, cloudy, humid weather. To avoid the hazard of leaf spotting under such conditions, use this product and other spray materials at lowest recommended rates and avoid drenching trees. Applications can be made by aircraft or ground power equipment (including concentrate and semi-concentrate equipment). Pour

recommended amount of this material into nearly filled spray tank. Add balance of water. Maintain agitation during filling and spraying operations. Do not allow mixture to stand. Do not combine with emulsifiable liquids or wettable powders unless previous experience has proven them to be physically compatible and safe to plants. (Read "COMPATIBILITY AND PLANT SAFETY" information.)

For aerial or concentrate spray applications, apply the same amount of this product per acre as would normally be applied for dilute spray applications. Apply aerial or concentrate sprays in sufficient water for coverage.

#### CHEMIGATION STATEMENT

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

#### GENERAL USE PRECAUTIONS

Except as specified, begin applications before or at first sign of disease and repeat as needed to maintain control, but observe use limitations. Unless otherwise specified, application can be made on the day of harvest. Maximum application is for a crop cycle. Crop cycle is defined as prebloom through postharvest. Apply the high rate and/ or spray at shorter intervals when climatic conditions most favor disease(s). Apply the low rate and/or spray at larger intervals when climatic conditions least favor disease(s). If you are unaware of the climatic conditions favorable for disease(s) claimed for the specific use sites, you must consult with your State Agricultural Extension Service to learn of these conditions.

**IMPORTANT:** Read label carefully. Although most of the directions on this label may be followed nationwide, a few are limited to either the Eastern or Western U.S. Follow those directions for your growing area where specified.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

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SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS: Apply in 20 to 200 gals. of water using ground equipment or in 10 to 20 gals. of water by air. Apply in pre-bloom, bloom, petal fall, shuck, cover and preharvest sprays. Applications at 3- to 4-day intervals may be necessary during bloom to control Blossom blight. Repeat applications at 7- to 20-day intervals as needed to maintain control up to start of harvest. If Powdery mildew is a problem, add 6 lbs. of sulfur per acre to the petal fall, shuck and early cover sprays. If sulfur is added, this product may be reduced to 1.25 lbs. per acre in these sprays.

Note: (All Cherries): Do not apply more than 17.5 lbs. of this product per acre per crop cycle. May be applied up to day of harvest.

#### Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

#### Rates

[field\\_rates 0](#)

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#### Restricted Entry Interval

24 hours

#### Timings

[Apply in pre-bloom, bloom, petal fall, shuck, cover and pre-harvest sprays.](#)