

## **CHRISTMAS TREES (EXCEPT CONCOLOR FIR)**

### General Information

**APPLICATION:** Bayleton FLO Turf and Ornamental Fungicide is absorbed rapidly and works systemically from within the plant. Good coverage and wetting of the foliage are necessary. Rainfall or sprinkler irrigation, within 30 minutes after application does not decrease effectiveness. Control may be less effective on plants suffering from drought stress. Therefore, in order to achieve maximum control, plants should be maintained in a vigorously growing state through good cultural practices. In all cases, apply when plants are fully established and actively growing. Applications must be made at prescribed intervals to maintain disease control.

This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Do not use on crops grown for food or forage.

For Residential and commercial turf sites apply product with spray equipment such as back pack sprayer, hand pump sprayer, tank and hand-held spray gun, boom sprayer, and or ride-on sprayer.

For Residential and commercial ornamental Landscapes apply product with spray equipment such as back pack sprayer, hand pump sprayer, tank and hand-held spray gun or wand.

For Noncommercial Greenhouse and Interior Ornamental Plantscapes apply product with spray equipment such as back pack sprayer, hand pump sprayer, tank and hand-held spray gun or wand.

### **USE IN CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS ON SODFARM AND ORNAMENTALS ONLY**

Apply Bayleton FLO Turf and Ornamental Fungicide only through solid set irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

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.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back towards the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut

down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

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 the pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the areas intended for treatment.

Turf injury or lack of effectiveness can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

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

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

Pre-mix the required amount of Bayleton FLO Turf and Ornamental Fungicide, as determined under "Prescribed Applications", in sufficient water to uniformly inject the entire mixture during the last 5 minutes of the irrigation cycle using a positive pressure pumping system. Continuous agitation of the mixture in the holding tank is required to maintain suspension of the product. The injection must occur during the last 5 minutes of the irrigation cycle.

#### Spray Drift Requirements (Groundboom and Aerial Application)

1. For groundboom and aerial applications, use only medium or coarser spray nozzles according to ASABE (S572) definition for standard nozzles. Aerial applicators must consider flight speed and nozzle orientation in determining droplet size.
2. Make aerial or ground applications when the wind velocity is 3 to 10 mph. Do not apply when the wind speed is greater than 10 mph. For all non-aerial applications, wind speed must be measured adjacent to the application site on the upwind side, immediately prior to application.
3. Do not make aerial or ground applications into temperature inversions.
4. For groundboom applications, apply with nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
5. For airblast applications, turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when

- spraying the outer two rows. To minimize spray loss over the top in tree applications, spray must be directed into the canopy.
6. For aerial application use 2-4 gal/A spray volume.
  7. For aerial applications, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the ground or plant canopy.
  8. For aerial applications, the outermost nozzles must not exceed 60% of the wingspan or 80% of the rotor blade diameter.
  9. When aerial applications are made with a cross-wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this displacement at the downwind edge of the application area by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.
  10. Harvesting or transplanting turfgrass grown on sod farms is prohibited for 17 days after application.

### Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

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- Apply specified dosage per acre or per 100 gallons of water as a full coverage, dilute spray as needed. Full coverage of the trees is essential for maximum control. Use of nonionic spray adjuvant is recommended. Time applications appropriately for the specific disease being controlled.
- For rusts, begin applications when the needles break through the fascicle sheath. Make additional applications at 14 to 21-day intervals. Stop when galls become pale to white color.
- For tip blight, begin applications to coincide with bud break. Make two additional applications at 14-day intervals.
- For Lophodermium needlecast, begin applications to coincide with spore release, normally beginning in mid-July and ending in mid- October. Make applications at 21-day intervals. Extend interval to 28 days if spore release is light or dry weather is expected.

#### Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

Rates

[field rates 0](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

12 hours

Timings

[For rusts, begin applications when the needles break through the fascicle sheath.](#)

[For tip blight, begin applications to coincide with bud break.](#)

[For Lophodermium needlecast, begin applications to coincide with spore release, normally beginning in mid-July and ending in mid-October.](#)