

# **SUPPRESSION OF TOBACCO DISEASES IN TOBACCO (USE IN THE FIELD) - BURLEY - KENTUCKY**

## General Information

## Application Instructions

AS A SPRAY (Ground or Aerial Equipment) - Apply MANZATE PRO-STICK at the rate shown; use sufficient water to provide thorough coverage: use 20 to 100 gallons per acre for ground equipment and no less than 2 gallons per acre for aircraft. Add MANZATE PRO-STICK slowly to water in the spray tank with agitation, or premix thoroughly in separate holding tank for concentrate or aircraft sprayers. Continuous agitation is required to keep the product in suspension. A spreader-sticker spray adjuvant may be used with this product if needed; contact your local product distributor or United Phosphorus, Inc. representative for specific recommendations. If tank mixed, follow more restrictive labeling of any tank mix partner. Do not tank mix with any product that contains a prohibition on tank mixing.

## Restrictions

### Foliar Applications

#### Where EBDC Products Used Allow the Same Maximum Poundage of Active Ingredient Per Acre Per Season

If more than one product containing an EBDC active ingredient (maneb, mancozeb or metiram) is used on a crop during the same growing season and the EBDC products used allow the same maximum poundage of active ingredient per acre per season, then the total poundage of all such EBDC products used must not exceed any one of the specified individual EBDC product maximum seasonal poundage of active ingredient allowed per acre.

#### Where EBDC Products Used Allow Different Maximum Poundage of Active Ingredient Per Acre Per Season

If more than one product containing an EBDC active ingredient is used on a crop during the same growing season and the EBDC products used allow different maximum poundage of active ingredient per acre per season, then the total

poundage of all such EBDC products used must not exceed the lowest specified individual EBDC product maximum seasonal poundage of active ingredient allowed per acre.

### Seed Treatment

In addition to the maximum number of foliar applications permitted by the formula stated above, a single application for seed treatment may be made on crops which have registered seed treatment uses.

### Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

#### FOR SUPPRESSION OF TOBACCO DISEASES IN TOBACCO

#### HOW TO USE

Use in the field if there is a threat of Ridomil-insensitive blue mold. Mix 1.5 to 2.0 lb per 100 gallons of water, and spray foliage weekly for complete coverage up to a maximum of 100 gallons per acre. Discontinue sprays when the threat of blue mold no longer exists.

#### RESTRICTIONS

- When making applications to tobacco seedlings in float systems, prevent contamination to the floatwater by keeping trays tightly packed so no water is exposed to the spray.
- Follow different rates as indicated above for outdoor seed beds vs. greenhouse or float-bed systems. Reduced rates for the latter are necessary to prevent injury, which could occur if the higher rate is used on the more succulent greenhouse or float-bed seedlings.
- Do not apply MANZATE PRO-STICK Fungicide in tank mixes with sucker control chemicals.

#### POTENTIAL PHYTOTOXICITY WARNING (PLANT INJURY)

The potential for phytotoxicity exists when this product is used on tobacco seedlings. The user assumes all risks arising out of the labeled use. To minimize the potential for damage, 72 hours prior to large scale applications to tobacco seedlings, the user should test for potential phytotoxicity by applying the fungicide

rate to a small amount of tobacco seedlings of the same age and growing under the same conditions as the planned usage. Based on experiments conducted by the Plant Pathology Dept., University of Kentucky, the potential for phytotoxicity varies from season to season and from seed lot to seed lot. In general, injury is least in traditional outdoor seed beds and greatest in greenhouse float systems, especially if seedlings are heavily fertilized and highly succulent. of the float water is contaminated with spray drift, or if hot, humid conditions exist. Where serious phytotoxicity occurred, early symptoms (within 72 hours) included burning along the leaf margins and progressing, over a two week period, into severe stunting or death. Occasionally mild stunting and interveinal chlorosis occurred without obvious early symptom development.

#### Method

[Spray](#)

Pre-Harvest Interval

30 days

Rates

[field rates 0](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

24 hours

Timings

[N.A.](#)