

SOYBEANS - BROWN SPOT

General Information

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

PREVISTO may be applied as a ground dilute, ground concentrate, aerial dilute, or aerial concentrate spray unless specifically directed otherwise in the specific crop use directions.

Application: Depending on the equipment used and the specific crop, the spray volume per acre will differ. Complete spray coverage is essential to assure optimum performance from PREVISTO. The volume of water needed will depend on the spray equipment and the size of the crops. Use in sufficient water to provide thorough coverage. Metal piping or equipment used for application should be brass or stainless steel. While volume is important in obtaining full spray coverage, often factors such as foliage density, environmental conditions and sprayer calibrations, have a greater impact. Always be sure that sprayers are calibrated to the sprayer equipment manufacturer's specifications and environmental conditions are within those recommended by state and local regulatory authorities.

Consult the PREVISTO label crop sections for specific rates and timing. Where application rates are provided in a range (2 to 4 quarts), the higher rates are recommended when disease pressure is high or when treating a more susceptible variety.

Under heavy disease pressure or when conditions favor such, use the higher rates and shorter interval specified for each crop.

Mixing: When mixing, fill spray tank half full with water. Add PREVISTO to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. Spreaders, stickers (cleared for application to growing crops,) should be added last.

Use within 12 hours after mixing.

Note: PREVISTO should not be applied in a spray solution having a pH of less than 8.0 as phytotoxicity may occur.

Compatibility: Compatible with most fungal and insecticidal biopesticides when applied at least 2 days before or after application of the biopesticide. Do not mix with lime sulfur. The pH of PREVISTO is high, even when mixed with water and diluted in a spray tank. Avoid tank mixing PREVISTO with pesticides known to degrade rapidly in high pH environments.

Plant Safety: Phytotoxicity – PREVISTO has been tested on a wide variety of plants without phytotoxicity symptoms. However, because it is not possible to test all plant species, varieties and cultivars and because environmental factors and varietal stage of growth will vary, unacceptable phytotoxicity may occur. If you are unsure of the phytotoxicity potential of using PREVISTO on your crop it is recommended that a small group of test plants be treated at the anticipated dosage rate and observed for 5 to 7 days to determine phytotoxicity before treating large numbers of those plants.

Use of PREVISTO on Comice and D'Anjou pears is not recommended due to a high potential for unacceptable phytotoxicity to fruit and foliage.

GENERAL CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply this product only through one or more of the following types of systems: sprinklers, including center pivot, lateral move, traveler, big gun, or plastic pipe solid set system(s). 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. 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. Shut off injection equipment after treatment and continue to operate irrigation system until PREVISTO has been cleared from the last sprinkler head.

Posting of areas to be chemigated is required when 1) any part of a treated area is within 300 feet of sensitive areas such as residential areas, labor camps, businesses, day care centers, hospitals, in-patient clinics, nursing homes or any

public areas such as schools, parks, playgrounds, or other public facilities not including public roads, or 2) when the chemigated area is open to the public such as golf courses or retail greenhouses.

Posting must conform to the following requirements. Treated areas shall be posted with signs at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from the listed sensitive area. When there are no usual points of entry, signs must be posted in the corners of the treated areas and in any other locations affording maximum visibility to sensitive areas. The printed side of the sign should face away from the treated area towards the sensitive area. The signs shall be printed in English. Signs must be posted prior to application and must remain posted until foliage has dried and soil surface water has disappeared. Signs may remain in place indefinitely as long as they are composed of materials to event deterioration and maintain legibility for the duration of the posting period.

All words shall consist of letters at least 2 1/2 inches tall, and all letters and the symbol shall be a color which sharply contrasts with their immediate background. At the top of the sign shall be the words KEEP OUT, followed by an octagonal stop sign symbol at least 8 inches in diameter containing the word STOP. Below the symbol shall be the words PESTICIDES IN IRRIGATION WATER.

NOTE: It must be determined if proper application equipment is available and if waste associated with its use can be properly handled. Agricultural chemicals are often reactive with the materials used in the construction of application equipment, such as aluminum, rubber and some synthetic materials. This factor should be taken into consideration when selecting proper application equipment. It is necessary that all application equipment be thoroughly flushed with clean water after each day's use. When mixing, fill the nurse tank half full with water. Add PREVISTO slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. Stickers, spreaders, insecticides, etc. should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use the Compatibility Jar Test before mixing a whole tank. Because of the wide variety of possible combinations which can be encountered, observe all precautions and limitations on the labels of all products used in mixtures. Agitation of the mixture in the nurse tank is recommended. PREVISTO should be added through a traveling irrigation system continuously or at the last 30 minutes of solid irrigation systems.

Using Water from Public Water Systems: 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. 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 flow 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. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection. 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. 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.

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 area intended for treatment.

Sprinkler Chemigation Systems

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum 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 toward 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 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 area intended for treatment.

Sprinkler or Drip Chemigation Systems

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 toward 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 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.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

COMMENTS

Begin application at full bloom to when pods are 3/16" in length (R2 - R3 growth stages) or when extended periods of wet weather are favorable for disease development. Continue on a 7 to 10 day schedule when conditions continue to favor disease development.

- Minimum retreatment interval = 7 days
- Do not apply more than 2 quarts of formulated product per acre per application
- Do not apply more than 62 quarts of formulated product per acre per year

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

Rates

[field rates 0](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

48 hours

Timings

[At full bloom to when pods are 3/16" in length \(R2 - R3 growth stages\) or when extended periods of wet weather are favorable for disease development.](#)