

# **GREENHOUSE GROWN VEGETABLES (TOMATO AND CUCUMBER)**

## General Information

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

TERRAGUARD SC is a fungicide effective in controlling a variety of diseases on ornamental plants, greenhouse grown vegetables (tomato and cucumber) and specified fruit trees/vines (apple, pear and grape) that will not bear fruit for a minimum of 12 months. TERRAGUARD SC can be used in the following areas:

- Greenhouses and shadehouses
- Nurseries and Christmas tree/conifer plantations
- Interiorscapes

### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

TERRAGUARD SC provides excellent protectant activity and is most effective when applied prior to the onset of disease following specified rates. When not used in preventative programs, TERRAGUARD SC can also be applied after disease symptoms appear and provide good eradicant activity.

Applications can be made via foliar spray, soil drench, cutting soak and chemigation, using high and low volume hand guns, overhead booms/sprinklers and backpack spray applicators.

### PLANT TOLERANCE:

Some cultivars of impatiens have shown a sensitivity to applications of TERRAGUARD SC.

### RESTRICTIONS:

- When used on bedding plant plugs, do not exceed 2 fl oz/100 gal water.
- DO NOT USE ON IMPATIENS PLUGS.
- ON IMPATIENS TRANSPLANTS, DO NOT EXCEED 2 FL OZ/100 GAL.

Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not TERRAGUARD SC can be used safely on all ornamental plants. Prior to any large-scale application, the user should determine the safety of TERRAGUARD SC by testing a small number of the type of plants to be treated at the recommended rates. Observe the treated plants for symptoms of phytotoxicity which may occur as

stunting, foliage burn or, for plants being propagated, as an inhibition of rooting. This may take up to two months for species that do not root readily.

#### USE DIRECTIONS FOR CHEMIGATION:

In addition to the above use rates the following restrictions must be observed when using this product in any type of irrigation system:

Apply this product only through the following systems:

- 1) Overhead sprinklers such as impact or micro-sprinklers,
- 2) Micro-irrigation such as spaghetti-tube or individual tube irrigation,
- 3) Mist-type irrigation such as fog systems,
- 4) Hand-held calibrated irrigation equipment such as the hand-held wand with injector.

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

Crop injury or lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

If you have any questions about calibration, you should contact the 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.

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, solenoidoperated 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 decrease 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.

#### SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO 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 of the year.

Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced pressure zone, backflow 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 systems should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the 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 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, or in cases where there is no water pump, 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 area intended for treatment.

### Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

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FOLIAR SPRAYS: The specified rate of application is 0.5 to 1 gallon of spray mixture to cover 200 sq ft of area or 100 to 200 gallons per acre. Required spray volumes will vary greatly depending on both the size and spacing of the plant, and should only be enough to ensure thorough coverage of the foliage just prior to the point of drip.

#### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

- Apply TERRAGUARD SC only as a foliar spray. Begin applications at first sign of disease development.
- Use the higher specified rate for initial applications under existing disease pressure. The lower rate can be used for subsequent applications and preventative sprays.
- Use higher spray volumes for large plants and dense crop canopies.
- A non-ionic surfactant may be included in the tank mixture.

100 gallons of water will treat ~ 20,000 to 40,000 sq ft.

#### RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 16 fl oz of Terraguard SC per acre (0.5 lb ai/A) per cropping system.
- Do not exceed 4 applications per crop.
- Do not exceed 2 applications per crop when applying on cucurbit transplants.
- Retreatment interval: Minimum 7 days, recommended is 7 - 14 days.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI): Applications can be made up to the day of harvest.
- For use in commercial greenhouse production only.
- Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

#### Method

[Foliage Spray](#)

Rates

[field\\_rates 0](#)

[field\\_rates 1](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

12 hours

Timings

[Begin applications at first sign of disease development.](#)