SOYBEAN - SUPPLEMENTAL LABEL

General Information

PRODUCT INFORMATION

EVITO T Fungicide is a broad-spectrum fungicide for the control of certain diseases in field corn, field corn grown for seed, sweet corn, wheat and peanuts. EVITO T Fungicide works by interfering with respiration and sterol synthesis in plant-pathogenic fungi, and is a potent inhibitor of spore germination and mycelial growth. The active ingredients, fluoxastrobin and tebuconazole, move rapidly into green tissue via translaminar movement. The product needs 2 to 4 hours after application to become rainfast. Roots of plants also take up the active ingredients where they are translocated throughout the xylem of plants to provide internal inhibition of fungal growth and protect the plant from new infections. The broad spectrum of activity of EVITO T Fungicide makes it an excellent choice as a broad spectrum, dual action fungicide for disease management programs for listed crops. Other labeled fungicides can be used in tank mixture or alternated with EVITO T Fungicide to fulfill total disease management in listed crops.

UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS CONDUCIVE TO EXTENDED INFECTION PERIODS, USE OF ANOTHER FUNGICIDE REGISTERED FOR THE DISEASE MAY BE NEEDED.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

The active ingredients in EVITO T Fungicide (fluoxastrobin and tebuconazole) belong to the strobilurin (Group 11 Fungicides) and the demethylation inhibitor (Group 3 Fungicides) fungicide classes, respectively. The dual action of EVITO T Fungicide results in a built in resistance management strategy that will minimize the resistance in at risk pathogens. Fungal pathogens are known to develop resistance to products with the same mode of action when used repeatedly. Because resistance development cannot be predicted, the use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for agricultural uses. Such strategies may include rotating and/or tank-mixing with products having different modes of action, or limiting the total number of applications per season. Arysta LifeScience encourages responsible resistance management to ensure effective long-term control of the fungal diseases on this label.

In programs in which EVITO T Fungicide is used, the number of Group 11 fungicides (strobilurins) and Group 3 fungicides (demethylation inhibitors) applications should be no more than one half of the total number of fungicide applications per season for at risk pathogens.

APPLICATION GUIDELINES

Broadcast Ground Sprayers
Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good disease control. Applications using sufficient water volume to provide thorough and uniform coverage provide the most effective disease control.

Equip sprayers with nozzles that provide accurate and uniform application. Be certain that nozzles are the same size and uniformly spaced across the boom. Calibrate the sprayer before use. Use a pump with the capacity to: (1) maintain a minimum of 35 psi at nozzles, and (2) provide sufficient agitation in the tank to keep the mixture in suspension (this requires recirculation of 10% of the tank volume per minute). Use jet agitators or a liquid sparge tube for vigorous agitation. Use screens to protect the pump and to prevent nozzles from clogging. Screens placed on the suction side of the pump should be 16-mesh or coarser. Do not place a screen in the recirculation line. Use 50-mesh screens at the nozzles. Check nozzle manufacturer’s recommendations. For information on spray equipment and calibration, consult sprayer manufacturer’s and/or state recommendations. For specific local directions and spray schedules, consult the current state agricultural

experiment station recommendations.

CHEMIGATION

Apply EVITO T Fungicide only through sprinkler type irrigation systems, including center pivot, microjet, wheel lines, lateral move, side roll, or overhead solid set irrigation systems. Do not apply EVITO T Fungicide through any other type of irrigation system.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE THROUGH SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

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 irrigation experts.

SPRAY PREPARATION

Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

First prepare a suspension of EVITO T Fungicide in a mix tank. Fill tank with 1/2 to 3/4 the desired amount of water. Start mechanical or hydraulic agitation. Add the required amount of EVITO T Fungicide and then the remaining volume of water. Then set sprinkler to deliver no more than 0.4 inch of water per acre. Start sprinkler and uniformly inject the suspension of EVITO T Fungicide into the irrigation water line so as to deliver the desired rate per acre. The suspension of EVITO T Fungicide should be injected with a positive displacement pump into the main line ahead of a right angle turn to insure adequate mixing. If you should have any other questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

NOTE: When treatment with EVITO T Fungicide has been completed, further field irrigation over the treated area should be avoided for 24 hours to prevent washing the chemical off the crop.

CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

1. 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. 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.
2. 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.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

SPECIAL DIRECTIONS FOR CHEMIGATION THROUGH SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

1. Maintain continuous agitation in mix tank during mixing and application to assure

a uniform suspension.
2. Greater accuracy in calibration and distribution will be achieved by injecting a larger volume of a more dilute solution per unit time.
3. 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.
4. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
5. 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 shutdown.
6. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. If you are unsure of wind conditions, contact your local extension agent.
10. Do not apply when system connections or fittings leak, when nozzles do not provide uniform distribution or when lines containing the product must be dismantled and drained. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop may result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
11. Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
12. 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.

SPRAY DRIFT

Observe the following restrictions when spraying in the vicinity of aquatic areas such as lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes or natural ponds, and estuaries:
- Apply only during alternate years in fields adjacent to aquatic areas listed above.
- Do not apply by ground or air within 100 feet of aquatic areas listed above.
- Do not cultivate within 10 feet of an aquatic area to allow growth of a vegetative filler strip.

USE DIRECTIONS FOR SPECIFIC CROPS

EVITO T Fungicide provides control or suppression of several important diseases in listed crops. When reference is made to disease suppression, suppression can mean either erratic control from good to fair, or consistent control at a level below that obtained with the best commercial disease control products.

ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS

Crops listed on this label may be replanted immediately following harvest. In addition, areas may be replanted with root vegetables subgroup (e.g. carrot, radish, sugarbeet, turnips), bulb vegetables (e.g. onion and garlic), leafy greens subgroup (e.g. lettuce, spinach), brassica vegetables (e.g. broccoli, cauliflower, cabbage, mustard greens), alfalfa, cotton, legume vegetables (dry and succulent peas and beans), cereal grains, and forage grasses following a 120-day plant back interval. For all other crops, do not plant back within one year of the last field application.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, worker protection standard requirements, and precautions on the EPA registered main label EVITO T Fungicide (EPA Reg. No. 66330-383).

This Supplemental Label must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.

INFORMATION

APPLICATION GUIDELINES

CHEMIGATION

Apply EVITO T Fungicide only through sprinkler type irrigation systems, including center pivot, microjet, wheel lines, lateral move, side roll, or overhead solid set irrigation systems. Do not apply EVITO T Fungicide through any other type of irrigation system.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE THROUGH SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

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 irrigation experts.

SPRAY PREPARATION

Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

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NOTE: When treatment with EVITO T Fungicide has been completed, further field irrigation over the treated area should be avoided for 24 hours to prevent washing the chemical off the crop

CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

1. 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. 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.
2. 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.
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5. 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.
6. 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.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR CHEMIGATION THROUGH SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS
1. Maintain continuous agitation in mix tank during mixing and application to assure a uniform suspension.
2. Greater accuracy in calibration and distribution will be achieved by injecting a larger volume of a more dilute solution per unit time.
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source contamination from backflow.
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12. 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.

USE DIRECTIONS FOR SPECIFIC CROPS

EVITO T Fungicide provides control or suppression of several important diseases in peanuts, field corn, hybrid seed corn, and soybeans. When reference is made to disease suppression, suppression can mean either erratic control from good to fair, or consistent control at a level below that obtained with the best commercial

disease control products.

ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS
Listed crops may be replanted immediately following harvest. In addition, areas may be replanted with root vegetables subgroup (e.g. carrot, radish, sugarbeet, turnips), bulb vegetables (e.g. onion and garlic), leafy greens subgroup (e.g. lettuce, spinach), brassica vegetables (e.g. broccoli, cauliflower, cabbage, mustard greens), alfalfa, cotton, legume vegetables (dry and succulent peas and beans), cereal grains, and forage grasses following a 120-day plant back interval. For all other crops, do not plant back within one year of the last field application.

SOYBEAN

Application Timing and Resistance Management
- Begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 14 to 21 day interval. Apply a maximum of two applications per season no later than growth stage R5.
- For optimum disease control, make an application at the R3 growth stage (beginning pod, pods are 3/16 inch at one of the four uppermost nodes).
- Minimum retreatment interval is 14 days.

Rate to Use
- 0.052 lbs fluoxystrobin and 0.072 lbs tebuconazole per acre to 0.078 lbs fluoxystrobin and 0.108 lbs tebuconazole per acre.

RESTRICTIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION:
- Do not apply more than 12 fl oz/A (0.156 lbs fluoxastrobin and 0.217 lbs tebuconazole/A) of EVITO T Fungicide per crop season.
- Do not make more than two applications per season.
- Allow at least 14 days between applications.
- EVITO T Fungicide may be applied by chemigation or air.
- Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre by ground and 3 gallons of water per acre by air.
- Do not apply EVITO T Funcigide within 21 days of forage harvest or 30 days of seed harvest.

Method
Broadcast/Foliar Air
Broadcast/Foliar Ground
Pre-Harvest Interval

Forage - 21 days
Seed - 30 days

Rates
field_rates 0
field_rates 1

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Timings
Begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 14- to 21-day interval.