CYPRODINIL	GROUP 9	FUNGICIDE	FLUDIOXONIL	GROUP 12	FUNGICIDE

Palladium®

Fungicide

A fungicide for control of Botrytis and other diseases in ornamental flowers and plants; ornamental bulb, corm and tuber crops; conifers; and Christmas trees grown in greenhouses and nurseries (including field- and container-grown plants grown outdoors and in shade houses, lath houses and other ornamental production structures), conifer and forest nurseries, forestry production and plantations, retail nurseries, interiorscapes and commercial landscapes; and ornamentals on golf courses and landscaped areas around institutional, public, commercial and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas, and athletic fields.

Palladium is a water-dispersible granule containing 0.375 lb cyprodinil and 0.25 lb fludioxonil per lb product.

Active Ingredients:

Cyprodinil*	37.5%
Fludioxonil**	25.0%
Other Ingredients:	37.5%

Total: 100.0%

*CAS No. 121552-61-2

**CAS No. 131341-86-1

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 100-1328 EPA Est. 67545-AZ-1

SCP 1328A-L1C 1219

2 pounds

Net Weight

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1.0 FIRST AID

FIRST AID	
If on skin or clothing	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
HOTLINE NUMBER For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident), Call **1-800-888-8372**	

2.0 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

2.1 Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

2.2 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

2.2.1 USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

2.2.2 ENGINEERING CONTROLS

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

2.2.3 USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

2.3 Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, oysters and shrimp. For terrestrial uses: Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash-water or rinsate.

2.3.1 GROUNDWATER ADVISORY

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

2.3.2 SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

This chemical may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. This chemical has a high potential for runoff for several months or more after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this chemical. A level, well maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this chemical is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential for contamination of water from rainfall runoff. Runoff of this chemical will be reduced by avoiding applications when conditions favor runoff (such as when soils are saturated and/or significant rainfall is forecast in the next 48 hours). Sound erosion control practices will reduce this chemical's contribution to surface water contamination.

2.4 Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS, AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN CROP INJURY, POOR DISEASE CONTROL, AND/OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), notification to workers, and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

3.0 PRODUCT INFORMATION

Palladium fungicide combines two active ingredients with contact and systemic activity to provide control of a wide range of foliar and stem diseases caused by *Botrytis* spp., *Rhizoctonia* spp., *Cercospora* spp., *Alternaria* spp., *Septoria* spp., and *Myrothecium* spp. and other listed pathogens. Applications should begin prior to disease development at specified use rates and intervals using resistant management guidelines.

Agricultural Uses:

For use to control diseases on ornamental flowers and plants; ornamental bulb, corm and tuber crops; conifers; and Christmas trees grown in greenhouses and nurseries (including field- and container-grown plants grown outdoors and in shade houses, lath houses and other ornamental production structures), conifer and forest nurseries, forestry production and plantations, retail nurseries.

Non-Agricultural Uses:

For use to control diseases on ornamentals on golf courses and landscaped areas around institutional, public, commercial and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas, interiorscapes and athletic fields.

3.1 Plant Safety

Palladium has been shown to be safe when applied at the labeled rates to the flowers and ornamental plants listed in Section 6.0. However, due to the large number of genera, species, and varieties of ornamental and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to Palladium. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether Palladium can be used safely on genera, species, or varieties of ornamental and nursery plants not specified in this label. The professional user should conduct small scale testing at the required rates to ensure plant safety prior to broad scale commercial use on plant genera and species not listed in this label.

Refer to Section 5.2, Use Precautions for additional information regarding plant safety.

3.2 Resistance Management

CYPRODINIL	GROUP	9	FUNGICIDE
FLUDIOXONIL	GROUP	12	FUNGICIDE

For resistance management, please note that Palladium contains both a Group 9/ anilinopyrimidine fungicide and a Group 12/phenylpyrrole fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to Palladium and other Group 9 or Group 12 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly at the same use site. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay fungicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of Palladium or other Group 9 or Group 12 fungicides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicides from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Use at least the minimum application rate as labeled by the manufacturer.
- Adopt an integrated disease management program for fungicide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, and crop rotation, and which considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological, and other chemical control practices.
- Where possible, make use of predictive disease models to effectively time fungicide applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance.
- Monitor treated fungal populations for resistance development.
- Contact your local Syngenta representative, retailer, or extension specialist for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact Syngenta at 1-866-Syngent (866-796-4368). You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

4.0 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

4.1 Methods of Application

Palladium is applied as a foliar and stem treatment unless otherwise specified.
DO NOT apply aerially.

4.2 Application Equipment

Palladium may be applied with application equipment commonly used for greenhouse, nursery and outdoor crop production.

- Equip sprayers with nozzles that provide accurate and uniform application. Calibrate sprayer before use.
- Use a pump with capacity to maintain the correct rated pressure for the nozzles selected. Maintain sufficient agitation to keep the mixture in suspension. Use a jet agitator, liquid sparge tube, or mechanical paddle for agitation. Do not air sparge.
- Use screens to prevent nozzles from clogging. Use 50-mesh or coarser screens placed after the tank and before the nozzles. Check nozzle manufacturer's recommendations.

For more information on spray equipment and calibration, consult sprayer manufacturers and state recommendations. For specific local directions and spray schedules, consult the current state agricultural experiment station recommendations.

4.3 Application Volume and Spray Coverage

Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good disease control. Applications using sufficient water volume to provide thorough and uniform coverage generally provide the most effective disease control. Adjust spray volume accordingly to achieve thorough coverage based on plant size.

For low volume applications, apply Palladium at a product rate equal to that covered by a higher volume application. For outdoor applications, do not apply Palladium with any type of ultra low volume (ULV) spray system (less than 3 gallons spray volume per acre). Follow the manufacturer's application equipment guidelines for application instructions and for the final spray volume required to achieve appropriate coverage for the area treated.

4.4 Mixing Directions

- Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product.
- Prepare no more spray mixture than is needed for the immediate operation.
- Vigorous agitation is necessary for proper dispersal of the product.
- Maintain maximum agitation throughout the spraying operation.
- Do not let the spray mixture stand overnight in the spray tank.
- Flush the spray equipment thoroughly following each use and apply the rinsate to a previously treated area.

4.4.1 PALLADIUM ALONE

1. Add 1/2 of the required amount of water to the mix tank.
2. With the agitator running, add the Palladium to the tank.
3. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water.
4. Begin application of the solution after the Palladium has completely dispersed into the mix water.
5. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been applied.

4.4.2 TANK-MIX COMPATIBILITY

Palladium is compatible in tank mixtures with many commonly used fungicides, liquid fertilizers, growth regulators, insecticides and biological control products.

- Consult compatibility charts or your local or state agricultural authorities for compatibility information or conduct a jar test to ensure physical compatibility.
- Tank mix compatibility does not ensure crop/plant safety. Apply any mixture on a small number of plants and determine safety prior to applying on a larger scale.

4.4.3 PALLADIUM IN TANK MIXTURES

1. To prepare spray solution, add 1/2 of the required amount of water to the mix tank.
2. Start the agitator running before adding any tank-mix partners.
3. **Note:** When using Palladium in tank mixtures, add all products in water-soluble packaging to the tank before any other tank-mix partner, including Palladium. Allow the water-soluble packaging to completely dissolve and the product(s) to completely disperse before adding any other tank-mix partner to the tank.
4. In general, add tank-mix partners in this order:
   - products packaged in water-soluble packaging
   - wettable powders
   - wettable granules (dry flowables) such as Palladium
   - liquid flowables
   - liquids
   - emulsifiable concentrates
5. Always allow each tank-mix partner to become fully dispersed before adding the next product.
6. Provide sufficient agitation while adding the remainder of the water.
7. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been applied.

4.4.4 TANK-MIX PRECAUTIONS

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions, limitations, and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

- The safety of all potential tank mixes on all crops may not have been tested. Before applying any tank mixture not specifically recommended on this label, the safety to the target crop should be confirmed.
- Do not mix with any product that prohibits such mixing.

- Observe all directions for use, crops/sites, use rates, dilution ratios, precautions, restrictions, and limitations that appear on the tank mix product label.
- Do not exceed any labeled use rate.
- Follow the most restrictive label precautions and limitations.
- Tank mixtures or other applications of products referenced on this label are permitted only in those states in which the referenced products are registered.
- Tank mixes of Palladium with other pesticides, fertilizers, or any other additives not specifically labelled for use with Palladium may result in tank mix incompatibility or unsatisfactory performance. In such cases, always check tank mix compatibility by conducting a jar test according to guidance in **Section 4.4.3** before actual tank mixing.

4.4.5 SPRAY ADDITIVES

Use of non-ionic surfactants may be desirable to improve spray coverage on waxy or difficult to wet leaves. This may also help minimize visible spray residue. Test Palladium with the nonionic surfactant at the desired use rates on a small number of plants for safety before making large scale applications.

4.5 Application through Irrigation Systems (Chemigation)

4.5.1 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR IRRIGATION SYSTEMS (CHEMIGATION)

- Apply this product only through overhead, solid set, hand-held, micro-irrigation systems and motorized calibrated irrigation systems either alone or with other pesticides that are registered for application through irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- Applications should be applied once the plant canopy has grown to the edge of the growing container, covering a majority of the soil surface.
- Dilution ratios are typically 1:100 to 1:200.
- Plant injury and/or poor disease control can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

4.5.1 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR IRRIGATION SYSTEMS (CHEMIGATION) *(continued)*

- 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 (**Section 4.5.3**) 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.

4.5.2 OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS FOR CHEMIGATION

1. 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.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check-valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. 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.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. 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.
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.

4.5.3 SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR Public Water Systems

1. 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 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 pump.
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.

5.0 RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Use Restrictions

- For outdoor applications, **DO NOT** apply Palladium with fewer than 3 gallons spray volume per acre.
- **DO NOT** apply aerially.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING RESTRICTIONS WHEN SPRAYING IN THE VICINITY OF AQUATIC AREAS SUCH AS LAKES, RESERVOIRS, RIVERS, PERMANENT STREAMS, MARSHES OR NATURAL PONDS, ESTUARIES, AND COMMERCIAL FISH FARM PONDS:

- For outdoor applications, **DO NOT** apply Palladium within 75 ft of bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, natural ponds, marshes, or estuaries.
- For all plantings within 150 ft of bodies of water as described above, spray crops from outside the planting away from the bodies of water.
- **DO NOT** cultivate within 10 ft of aquatic areas as to allow a vegetative filter strip.
- **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift to aquatic areas. Do not apply when gusts or sustained winds exceed 10 mph.
- **DO NOT** apply during a temperature inversion. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas.
- Shut off the sprayer when at row ends.
- Spray last three rows windward of aquatic areas using nozzles on one side only, with the spray directed away from aquatic areas.

- **DO NOT** apply to **leather-leaf fern** or other **field-grown fern** intended for cutting/harvest for floral arrangements
- **DO NOT** use on residential ornamental flowers and plants.
- **Maximum Single Application Rate: DO NOT** apply more than 6 oz per 100 gallons of water with a maximum of spray volume of 200 gallons per acre (4.6 gallons spray volume per 1,000 square feet).

- **Maximum Annual Rate (Outdoor Uses): DO NOT** apply more than 56 oz/A of Palladium per year.
  - o **DO NOT** apply more than 1.3 lb ai/A/year of cyprodinil-containing products.
  - o **DO NOT** apply more than 0.9 lb ai/A/year of fludioxonil-containing products.
- **Maximum Annual Rate (Greenhouses, Lath Houses, and Shade Houses): DO NOT** apply more than 56 oz/A of Palladium per crop.
  - o **DO NOT** apply more than 1.3 lb ai/A/crop of cyprodinil-containing products.
  - o **DO NOT** apply more than 0.9 lb ai/A/crop of fludioxonil-containing products.
- **New York (Nassau and Suffolk Counties):** Use is limited to ornamentals grown in greenhouses, lath and shade houses except as permitted through FIFRA special local needs registration.
- **Hawaii:** Use is limited to ornamentals grown in greenhouses, lath and shade houses.

5.2 Use Precautions

- Avoid excessive runoff that reaches the soil when applying Palladium to small plants or to plants where there is little plant matter in relation to media/soil since plants noted to be safe to Palladium (**Section 6.1**) were tested for foliar applications only. Excessive runoff of Palladium spray or drenches to soil/media may result in stunting or chlorosis.
- **Impatiens or New Guinea Impatiens:** Seedling applications or excessive runoff of Palladium sprays may cause stunting and/or chlorosis.
- **Geranium (*Pelargonium* spp.):** Foliar applications or excessive runoff of foliar applications to some varieties may cause stunting, chlorosis, or upward cupping of foliage. Injury may be more severe at higher use rates or application volumes. Plant responses may not occur immediately after application and may vary depending on variety and environmental conditions. **Apply Palladium to a limited number of plants of the varieties to be treated and evaluate variety tolerance before proceeding with treatment of all plants.**
- **Poinsettia:** Palladium may result in visible residue at high use rates and short spray intervals once Poinsettia bracts are in full color. Use of spray adjuvants may help reduce spray residue and spotting but should first be tested on a small number of plants for safety before making large-scale applications.

5.3 Spray Drift Management

To avoid spray drift, do not apply when conditions favor drift beyond the target area. Avoid spray overlap, as plant injury may occur. Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.

6.0 ORNAMENTAL USE DIRECTIONS

6.1 Plant Species Found to Be Safe When Palladium Is Applied According to the Use Directions in this Label

Abutilon - Variegated Flowering Maple Acalypha - Chenille, Red-Hot Cat Tail Ageratum Alternanthera - Joseph's Coat Alyssum Antirrhinum - Snapdragon Aptenia Astilbe - Bridal Veil Begonia Brachycome - Swan River Daisy Caladium Calendula - Pot Marigold, Poet's Marigold Callisia - Bolivian Jew, Turtlevine Calibrachoa - Trailing Petunia Celosia - Cockscomb Centrosa Chlorophytum - Spider Plant Coleus Cosmos Cuphea - Mexican Heather Daffodil Dahlia - Dahlietta Dianthus Dicentra - Bleeding Heart Dimorphotheca - African Daisy Fuchsia Gerbera Daisy	*Hedera helix* - English ivy Helichrysum - Strawflower Helianthus - Sunflower Hibiscus Hypoestes - Polka Dot Plant Ipomoea - Moonflower, Moonvine *Iresine* spp. Iris, bulbous Lamium Lantana Lily, Asiatic Listhianthus *Lysimachia* spp. Marigold Mexican Heather Nephthytis Nemesia Osteospermum - Cape daisy Oxalis Pachysandra Pansy Pentas Persicaria - Fleece Flower Petunia Philodendron Plectranthus - Swedish Ivy Poinsettia	Portulaca Pothos Purslane - Red Rose Salvia Scaevola *Senecio cineraria* - Dusty Miller Setcreasea - Wandering Jew Snapdragon Spathiphyllum Streptocarpella - Dancing Flowers Strobilanthus Sunflower Syngonium - Nephytis Tagetes - African, Mexican Marigold Teucrium - Germander Torenia - Wishbone Flower Tradescantia - Purple Heart Tulips Verbena Vinca Zinnia

USE RESTRICTIONS

1) Do not apply to **leather-leaf fern** or other **field-grown fern** intended for cutting/harvest for floral arrangements.
2) Do not use on residential ornamental flowers and plants.

6.2 Foliar and Stem Diseases

Ornamental flowers and plants, ornamental bulb, corm and tuber crops, conifers, and Christmas trees

See **Section 6.1**.

Diseases	Use Rate (oz/100 gal)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Alternaria leaf blight (*Alternaria* spp.) Anthracnose leaf spot (*Colletotrichum* spp.) Cercospora leaf spot (*Cercospora* spp.) Cylindrocladium stem rot (*Cylindrocladium* spp.) Fusarium blight & stem rot (*Fusarium* spp.) Myrothecium leaf spot and blight (*Myrothecium* spp.) Phoma basal rot (*Phoma exigua*) Phomopsis dieback (*Phomopsis vaccinii*)	2 – 6	Begin applications prior to or at the onset of disease, and repeat applications at 7- to 14-day intervals if conditions remain favorable for disease development.	Apply in sufficient water for adequate coverage. Apply as a foliar spray at the rates listed when plants are dry or nearly dry. Apply just to runoff, when conditions are favorable for disease development. For stem diseases, ensure full spray coverage of all stems and inner areas of plants to the soil/media level. Under severe disease conditions, use the highest specified rate and shortest interval corresponding with the application schedule.

6.2 Foliar and Stem Diseases *(continued)*

Diseases	Use Rate (oz/100 gal)	Application Timing	Use Directions
(continued) Rhizoctonia aerial blight (*Rhizoctonia* spp.) Sclerotinia blight and stem rot (*Sclerotinia* spp.) Septoria leaf spot (*Septoria* spp.) Southern blight (*Sclerotium rolfsii*)	2 – 6	Begin applications prior to or at the onset of disease, and repeat applications at 7- to 14-day intervals if conditions remain favorable for disease development.	Apply in sufficient water for adequate coverage. Apply as a foliar spray at the rates listed when plants are dry or nearly dry. Apply just to runoff, when conditions are favorable for disease development. For stem diseases, ensure full spray coverage of all stems and inner areas of plants to the soil/media level. Under severe disease conditions, use the highest specified rate and shortest interval corresponding with the application schedule.
Powdery mildew (*Erysiphe polygoni*) (*Sphaerotheca macularis*) Scorch (*Stagnospora curtisii*)	4 - 6	Make early preventative applications for powdery mildew and scorch control.	
Botrytis blight and gray mold (*Botrytis* spp.)	4 - 6	Spray at 7- to 14-day intervals while conditions are favorable for disease development.	

Resistance Management:
After 2 applications of Palladium, alternate with another fungicide with a different mode of action for 2 applications.

USE RESTRICTIONS

1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** Do not apply more than 6 oz per 100 gallons of water with a maximum of spray volume of 200 gallons per acre (4.6 gallons spray volume per 1,000 square feet).
2) **Maximum Annual Rate (Outdoor Uses):** Do not apply more than 56 oz/A of Palladium per year.
   a. Do not apply more than 1.3 lb ai/A/year of cyprodinil-containing products.
   b. Do not apply more than 0.9 lb ai/A/year of fludioxonil-containing products.
3) **Maximum Annual Rate (Greenhouses, Lath Houses, and Shade Houses):** Do not apply more than 56 oz/A of Palladium per crop.
   a. Do not apply more than 1.3 lb ai/A/crop of cyprodinil-containing products.
   b. Do not apply more than 0.9 lb ai/A/crop of fludioxonil-containing products.

7.0 STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage
Keep this product in its tightly closed original container when not in use. Store in a cool, dry (preferably locked) area that is inaccessible to children and animals.

Pesticide Disposal
Wastes resulting from use of this product may be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling [less than or equal to 50 pounds]
Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Container Handling [bags]
Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Container Handling [fiber drums with liners]
Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED OR DRINKING WATER.

8.0 CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, LLC or Seller. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Buyer and User agree to hold SYNGENTA and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

SYNGENTA warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. To the extent permitted by applicable law: (1) this warranty does not extend to the use of the product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or SYNGENTA, and (2) Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, SYNGENTA MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS WARRANTED BY THIS LABEL.

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Manufactured for:
Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC
P.O. Box 18300
Greensboro, North Carolina 27419-8300

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