



Manzate[®] Max T&O

FUNGICIDE

For Turf and Ornamental Uses

A 37% Coordination Product of Manganese and Zinc and Ethylenebisdithiocarbamate

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Mancozeb: A coordination product of zinc and manganese ethylenebisdithiocarbamate	37.0%*
Manganese++	7.4%
Zinc++	0.9%
Ethylenebisdithiocarbamate ion (C ₄ H ₆ N ₂ S ₄) ⁻	28.7%

OTHER INGREDIENTS

..... 63.0%

TOTAL 100.0%

*Equivalent to 4 lbs. active ingredient per gallon.

EPA Reg. No. 70506-194

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID

If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
If inhaled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 the 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. Contact the Rocky Mountain Poison Control Center at 1-866-673-6671 for emergency medical treatment information.

FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident, call CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300.



United Phosphorus, Inc.
630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 402
King of Prussia, PA 19406 U.S.A. • 1-800-438-6071

Net Contents: _____ **Gallons**

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing spray (dust, vapor or spray mist). Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are natural rubber and polyethylene.

Mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes and socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material (except pilots, groundboom applicators, airblast applicators, and seed-treatment handlers who are bagging the treated seed or sewing bags containing treated seed)

In addition mixers/loaders supporting chemigation applications to turf on sod farms must wear a particulate respirator with any N, R, or P filter, NIOSH approval prefix TC-84A.

See Engineering Controls for additional 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. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS

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.

Human flagging is prohibited. Flagging to support aerial application is limited to use of the Global Positioning System (GPS) or mechanical flaggers.

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (6)]. The handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to aquatic organisms. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark, except as specified for the labeled use on cranberries. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-water or rinsate.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE
SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING**

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.

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) 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 24 hours.

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.

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 into treated areas until sprays have dried.

INFORMATION FOR TURF & ORNAMENTAL USES

MANZATE MAX T&O is a flowable containing a coordination product of zinc ion and manganese ethylenebisdithiocarbamate and is recommended for use as a spray for the control of many important plant diseases. When used according to directions, it provides very high fungicidal activity and can be safely used on both turf grasses and certain ornamentals.

MANZATE MAX T&O is a broad-spectrum protectant fungicide which provides control of most common turf grass diseases and it is also effective in controlling many fungal diseases of certain ornamentals.

Diseases of turf grass and ornamentals can attack suddenly and unexpectedly causing severe damage and may even result in total loss of large areas of valuable turf grass and ornamental plants. The use of a regular protective spray program will minimize the risk of disease damage and can generally be accomplished with lower rates and less frequent fungicide applications. Once diseases have become established, higher rates of fungicide and more frequent applications are required to bring them under control. Follow a regular protective program for maximum product performance.

USE RATE DETERMINATION

Carefully read, understand, and follow label use rates and restrictions.

Under low disease conditions, minimum label rates per application can be used while maximum label rates and the minimum retreatment interval should be used for severe or threatening disease conditions.

If only a portion of the container's contents are to be used, thoroughly shake the container prior to measuring. When small quantities of spray solution are being prepared for use in hand or power sprayers, the following conversion table should be followed (rates are based on dilute thorough coverage sprays):

Label Use Rate Per Acre or 100 Gals.*	Fluid Ounces MANZATE MAX T&O Required for:			
	10 Gals.	5 Gals.	2 Gals.	1 Gal.
0.8 qts.	2.6	1.3	0.5	0.3
1.0 qts.	3.2	1.6	0.7	0.35
1.2 qts.	3.8	1.9	0.9	0.4
1.6 qts.	5.1	2.6	1.0	0.5
2.0 qts.	6.4	3.2	1.3	0.6
2.4 qts.	8.0	4.0	1.6	0.8
3.2 qts.	10.3	5.1	2.1	1.0
4.8 qts.	15.4	7.7	3.1	1.6

1 cup = 8 fluid ounces or 237 milliliters

1 fluid ounce = 2 tablespoons or 30 milliliters

1 tablespoon = 3 teaspoons or 15 milliliters

* Dilute thorough coverage sprays

MIXING

Add MANZATE MAX T&O slowly to water in the spray tank with agitation, or premix thoroughly in a nurse tank for concentrate or aircraft sprayers. Continuous agitation is required to keep the product in suspension. Add other fungicides, insecticides, growth regulators, micronutrients, and spray adjuvants after MANZATE MAX T&O has been placed into suspension.

When preparing spray solutions for use in a hand sprayer, premix as a slurry in a small container, and then add to sprayer containing 1/3 to 1/2 the desired final water volume.

COMPATIBILITY

MANZATE MAX T&O is compatible with most commonly used agricultural fungicides, insecticides, and growth regulators. When preparing tank mixes, user should consult spray compatibility charts or State Cooperative Extension Service Specialists prior to actual use.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

The addition of agricultural surfactants to MANZATE MAX T&O sprays may improve initial spray deposits, fungicide redistribution and weatherability. Place MANZATE MAX T&O into suspension prior to adding an adjuvant to the spray mixture. Read and carefully observe the precautionary statements and all other information appearing on both product labels prior to spray preparation.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g. wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of application (e.g. ground, aerial, airblast, and chemigation) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph.

If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if a) conditions of temperature inversion exist, or b) stable atmospheric

conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of mancozeb. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

All aerial and ground application equipments must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers and surrogates.

Additional requirements for aerial applications:

The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.

Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety.

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath must be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this displacement at the up and downwind edge of the application area by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Additional requirements for groundboom application:

Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

CHEMIGATION USE DIRECTIONS

Sprinkler Irrigation

MANZATE MAX T&O must be applied on a regular protectant fungicide schedule, not an irrigation schedule. If irrigation cycles are less frequent than specified MANZATE MAX T&O application intervals, ground or aerial applications must supplement chemigation applications to achieve adequate disease control.

Apply MANZATE MAX T&O only through sprinkler irrigation systems including center-pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. Do not apply product through any other type of irrigation system.

Lack of fungicidal 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.

Before applying MANZATE MAX T&O through sprinkler irrigation equipment, the chemigation system must meet the following specifications:

- 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 a 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 (RPZ), backflow preventer 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.
- Systems not connected to a public water supply must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located in the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back flow.

- 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 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.

Center-pivot, Lateral Move, End Tow, and Traveler Irrigation Equipment: (Use only with electric or oil hydraulic drive systems which provide a uniform water distribution.)

- Determine size of area to be treated.
- Determine the time required to apply no more than 1/4 inch water (6,750 gallons water per acre) over the area to be treated when the system and injection equipment are operated at normal pressures recommended by the equipment manufacturer. Run system at 80 to 95% of manufacturer's rated capacity.
- Using only water, determine the injection pump output when operated at normal line pressure.
- Determine the amount of MANZATE MAX T&O required to treat area.
- Add the required amount of MANZATE MAX T&O and sufficient water to meet the injection time requirements of the solution tank.
- Maintain constant solution tank agitation during the injection period.
- Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed. Continue to operate the system until MANZATE MAX T&O solution has cleared the sprinkler head.

Solid-set, Side (wheel) Roll, and Hand Move Irrigation Equipment:

- Determine acreage covered by sprinkler.
- Fill injector solution tank with water and adjust flow rate to use contents over a 10- to 30-minute interval.
- Determine the amount of MANZATE MAX T&O required to treat area.
- Add the required amount of MANZATE MAX T&O into the same quantity of water used to calibrate the injection equipment.
- Maintain constant solution tank agitation during the injection period.
- Operate system at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of the injection equipment and used for the time interval established during calibration.
- Inject MANZATE MAX T&O at the end of the irrigation cycle or as a separate application to maximize foliar fungicide retention.
- Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed. Continue to operate the system until MANZATE MAX T&O solution has cleared the last sprinkler head.

DISEASE MONITORING

MANZATE MAX T&O is a broad-spectrum, protectant fungicide. If not applied on a routine protectant spray schedule, crops should be scouted on a weekly basis. Fungicide application should be made, at the specified label use rate and spray schedule, at the first sign of disease, report of disease in the area, or during environmental conditions favorable for disease development.

RESTRICTIONS

Users must carefully read, understand, and follow all use restrictions prior to using MANZATE MAX T&O.

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 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.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Ground - Thorough coverage of the targeted crop generally results in optimum disease protection. To achieve good coverage, use proper spray pressure, gallons per acre, nozzles, nozzle spacing, and tractor speed. Consult spray nozzle and accessory catalogues for specific information on proper equipment calibration. Use 20 to 100 gallons per acre for ground application equipment. Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

Hand Sprayers - Thoroughly spray plant foliage until runoff.

Aerial - A uniform spray deposit over the crop canopy generally results in optimum disease protection. Each aircraft should be pre-checked for droplet size, uniformity of spray pattern, swath width, and spray volume. During aerial application, human flaggers are prohibited.

Spray Volume - Aerial applications are to be made in a minimum of two (2) gallons of water per acre. On vegetable and field crops, 2 to 3 gallons of spray per acre are generally optimal; orchards and vineyards can be handled with spray volume of 10 gallons per acre. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter. Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath must be displaced downwind, the applicator must compensate for this displacement at the up and downwind edge of the application area by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

TURF – COMMERCIAL SOD FARMS

Not for residential use.

Do not apply by air to sod farms.

There is a minimum of a 10-day interval between applications.

Start applications when grass greens-up in spring or when disease first appears, and repeat at 10- to 14-day intervals or until disease threat is past. When conditions are especially favorable for disease development, apply maximum fungicide use rate on a 10-day spray schedule. Apply in sufficient water to provide adequate coverage.

Harvesting of treated turf is prohibited until 120 hours (5 days) following application.

There is a limit of 4 applications per year and a maximum rate of 17.4 lbs. a.i./A (17.4 qts. MANZATE MAX T&O) per application.

TURF TOLERANCE – Treated turfgrass should be maintained in a vigorous growing condition. Turfgrass under stress will not respond to fungicide treatments as well as well-maintained turfgrass. Turfgrass tolerance to this product has been found to be acceptable, however, this product and tank mixtures with other products have not been tested on all varieties of every turfgrass species or under all possible growing conditions. If user is unfamiliar with the performance of MANZATE MAX T&O or tank mixtures, under user growing conditions, a limited area of turfgrass should be treated prior to initiating largescale applications. The user should always exercise reasonable judgment and caution when using this product. In addition mixers/loaders supporting chemigation applications to turf on sod farms must wear a particulate respirator with any N, R, or P filter, NIOSH approval prefix TC-84A.

CROP	DISEASES	RATE MANZATE MAX T&O PER APPLICATION	REMARKS	RESTRICTIONS
		FL. OZ./1000 SQ. FT.		
Assorted Grasses	Helminthosporium Melting-out Rust (Leaf, Stem Stripe)	6.4		Do not graze treated areas. Do not use on grasses intended for grazing, such as range or pasture grasses. Do not feed clippings to livestock. Do not use on grasses grown for seed.
	Copper Spot Fusarium Blight Red Thread Slime Mold	6.4 to 12.8		
	Algae	9.6		
	Dollar Spot	9.6 to 12.8		
	Rhizoctonia Brown Patch	6.4	Apply on a 7-day spray schedule.	
	Pythium Blight	12.8	Apply at 5-day intervals, or more frequently, if conditions are especially favorable for disease development.	
	Fusarium Snow Mold	9.6 to 12.8	Apply at 2- to 6-week intervals during winter.	

GRASSES – TURF AND LAWN USE

Not for residential use. Do not apply by air to golf courses. Do not apply by chemigation to golf courses. Not for use on residential or athletic turf.

CROP	DISEASES	RATE MANZATE MAX T&O PER APPLICATION		REMARKS	RESTRICTIONS
		FL. OZ./1000 SQ. FT.			
Lawn Grasses (Non-WPS uses): See Non-Agricultural Use Requirements Box Examples include golf courses, professional applications to industrial (office park), municipal	Algae	10		Begin when algae begin to appear and repeat on a 7-day interval.	Do not use on grasses grown for seed. Do not use on grasses intended for grazing, such as range or pasture grasses. Do not graze treated areas or feed clippings to livestock.
	Copper Spot Fusarium Blight (F. Roseum) Red Thread Slime Molds	7 to 10		Begin when grass greens up in spring and repeat on a 7- to 14-day interval.	
		10 to 14		Use during favorable disease conditions repeating applications on a 7-day spray schedule.	
	Gray Leaf Spot (Pyricularia grisea)	9 to 14		Begin at first sign of disease; and repeat at 5-day intervals or more often during favorable disease conditions.	
	Dollar Spot (Sclerotinia)	10 to 14		Begin when grass greens up in spring and repeat at 7- to 14-day intervals.	
		14		Use during favorable disease conditions repeating applications on a 7-day spray schedule.	
	Pink (Fusarium) Snow Mold	10 to 14		During winter apply before first snowfall and repeat on a 14- to 42-day interval.	
	Leaf Spot (Helminthosporium spp.) Rhizoctonia Brown Patch	5 to 7		Begin when disease appears and repeat at 3- to 5-day intervals.	
		10 to 14		Use during favorable disease conditions and repeat at 3- to 5-day intervals.	
	Pythium Blight	14		Begin at first sign of disease. Repeat at intervals of 5 days or more often during favorable disease conditions.	
Leaf Rust Stem Rust Stripe Rust	5 to 7		Begin when disease first appears and repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals.		

Golf Courses

When treating golf greens, always treat aprons and approaches. There is a minimum of a 10-day interval between applications.

Cool Season grasses; greens, tees and aprons: Maximum of 5 applications per year at a maximum application rate of 17.4 lbs. a.i./A (4.35 gallons MANZATE MAX T&O) per application.

Cool Season grasses; fairways: Maximum of 4 applications per year at a maximum application rate of 17.4 lbs. a.i./A (4.35 gallons MANZATE MAX T&O) per application.

Warm Season Grasses; greens, tees, and aprons: Maximum of 4 applications per year at a maximum application rate of 17.4 lbs. a.i./A (4.35 gallons MANZATE MAX T&O) per application.

Warm Season Grasses; fairways: Maximum of 3 applications per year at a maximum application rate of 17.4 lbs. a.i./A (4.35 gallons MANZATE MAX T&O) per application.

All Other Turf

There is a maximum of 4 applications per year with a maximum application rate of 17.4 lbs. a.i./A (4.35 gallons MANZATE MAX T&O) per application. There is a minimum of a 10-day interval between applications.

HORTICULTURAL APPLICATIONS

FIELD, NURSERY, GREENHOUSE and LANDSCAPE

Intended only for use by professional applicators on fruit trees.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPLICATION FOR ORNAMENTAL USES

Use Directions: MANZATE MAX T&O provides excellent protective activity and is most effective when applied prior to infection periods.

Apply 1.5 qts. MANZATE MAX T&O per 100 gallons of water in full coverage sprays. To improve performance, add 2 to 4 oz. of an effective spreader-sticker per 100 gallons of spray.

Begin spraying when plants are growing, well leaved out or at first sign of disease. Apply at 7- to 10-day intervals throughout the season. Contact your State Extension Service for additional information.

Cut Flowers and Greenhouse Grown Ornamentals: limited to 20 applications per year.

Do not use edible portions of any listed plant for food or feed purposes.

The Directions for Use of this product given on this label reflect cumulative inputs from both field use experience and product testing programs. However, it is impossible to test this product on all ornamental plant species and cultivars. Eliminating all risks of usage associated with this product is not possible. Plant injury, non-performance, or other unanticipated results could occur due to use that is inconsistent with label directions or specific environmental conditions, as noted on the label. Abnormal environmental conditions such as excessive rain, storms or drought, use of other treatments, improper application techniques as well as many other factors that United Phosphorus, Inc. cannot control may result in lack of efficacy or compromise the performance of this product. All such risks are borne by the buyer.

Before treating any ornamental plant for prevention of infection from a listed pathogen, a preliminary trial is suggested on a small scale before a full treatment is applied. Wait 5 to 7 days after treatment to evaluate results.

To mix: Slowly add MANZATE MAX T&O into half-filled spray tank while the agitator is running to form a well-mixed suspension. If tank-mixing with other materials, add soluble materials (those that form a true solution) first. Then add emulsifiable concentrates (those that form an emulsion in water) in that order after the MANZATE MAX T&O. Wettable powder products may be mixed at the same time as MANZATE MAX T&O. MANZATE MAX T&O is compatible with most commonly used pesticides. Read and observe the most restrictive precautionary statements and other information appearing on product labels used in mixtures.

For aerial application: Use at rate indicated in sufficient water for thorough coverage or a minimum of 2 gallons per acre. Use a spreader-sticker at label-specified rates for the desired use as needed. Add product slowly to water in the spray tank with agitation or premix thoroughly in separate holding tank for concentrate or aircraft sprayers. Follow similar mixing order instructions as stated above for best results. Continuous agitation is required to keep the product in suspension.

PLANT	DISEASES	REMARKS
ORNAMENTALS COMMERCIAL AND HOMEGARDEN USE		Refer to Use Instructions except when more specific directions are given for individual plants and diseases.
Abutilon	Alternaria, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Colletotrichum, Puccinia	
African Violet	Alternaria, Botrytis Blight	
Ageratum	Alternaria, Sclerotium, Rhizoctonia, Puccinia, Botrytis Blight, Rust	
Aglaonema	Alternaria	
Almond, Ornamental	Botrytis, Cladosporium, Coryneum, Gloeosporium, Monilinia, Leaf Spot	
Alyssum	Leaf Spot, Microsphaera alni	
Andromeda	Exobasidium, Rhytisma, Venturia	
Anthurium	Anthracnose, Spadix Rot, Colletotrichum, Gloeosporium	
Apple, Ornamental – <i>Malus</i> sp.	Fabraea Leaf Spot, Rust, Scab, Alternaria, Cephalosporium, Colletotrichum, Coryneum, Elsinoe, Fusarium, Gloeosporium, Gymnosporangium, Helminthosporium, Leptosphaeria, Monilinia, Monochaetia, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia, Venturia	
Arborvitae	Cercospora Blight, Alternaria, Botrytis, Coryneum, Lophodermium, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia	
Areca Palm	Leaf Spot	

FIELD, NURSERY, GREENHOUSE and LANDSCAPE (continued)

PLANT	DISEASES	REMARKS
Ash	Cercospora, Cyindrosporium, Gloeosporium, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Sphaeropsis	
Ash, White	Anthracnose, Cyindrosporium Leaf Spot	
Ash, Mountain	Entomosporium Leaf Spot, Guignardia Leaf Blotch, Gymnosporangium	
Aster	Leaf Spot, Alternaria, Ascochyta, Botrytis, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Ramularia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Uromyces	
Aster, Perennial	Puccinia Rusts	
Aucuba, Japonica	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Cercospora, Gloeosporium, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta	
Azalea	Cylindrocladium Rot, Petal Blight, Phytophthora Twig and Bud Blight, Alternaria, Botrytis, Cladosporium, Colletotrichum, Cylindrocladium, Ovulinia	Apply in full coverage spray 2 to 3 times a week, while flowers are opening. Direct spray into flowers and thoroughly spray ground under plants thoroughly.
Baby's Breath	Botrytis, Rhizoctonia	
Basswood	Cercospora, Phyllosticta	
Begonia	Botrytis Blight, Gloeosporium, Cercospora, Rhizoctonia	
Birch	Cyindrosporium, Gloeosporium, Glomerella, Melampsoridium, Taphrina	
Bougainvillea	Leaf Spot, Colletotrichum	
Boxwood	Leaf Spot, Fusarium, Volutella	
Buckeye	Cercospora, Glomerella, Guignardia, Monochaetia, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Taphrina	
Buffalo Berry	Cyindrosporium Leaf Spot, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria	
Camellia	Petal Blight, Botrytis, Cercospora, Elsinoe, Exobasidium, Glomerella, Pestalotia, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta	Apply in full coverage spray 2 to 3 times a week, while flowers are opening. Direct spray into flowers and thoroughly spray ground under plants thoroughly.
Carnation	Rust, Septoria Leaf Spot, Alternaria, Botrytis, Cladosporium, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Helminthosporium, Stemphylium, Uromyces	
Catalpa	Alternaria, Cercospora, Gloeosporium, Phomopsis, Rhizoctonia	
Cedar, Red	Cercospora Blight, Phomopsis Blight, Lophodermium, Gymnosporangium	
Cherry, Ornamental	Alternaria, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Coccoomyces, Coryneum, Fusicladium, Monilinia, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Taphrina	
Chinese Evergreen	Colletotrichum, Gloeosporium	
Christmas Cactus	Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Phomopsis	
Chrysanthemum	Ascochyta Blight, Botrytis Petal Spot, Rust, Alternaria, Bipolaris, Cercospora, Cyindrosporium, Helminthosporium, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Stemphylium	Apply at 1 to 2 qts. per 100 gallons in full coverage spray. Apply twice weekly during the blooming season.
Cockscomb (Celosia)	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Cercospora	
Coleus	Alternaria, Cercospora	

FIELD, NURSERY, GREENHOUSE and LANDSCAPE (continued)

PLANT	DISEASES	REMARKS
Columbine	Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cercospora, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria	
Conifers (Christmas Trees)	Lophodermium Needle Cast, Pine Gall Rust, Scirrhia Brown Spot	Begin application in spring or early summer before infection occurs. Repeat after heavy rains and at two-week intervals as long as needed.
Cordyline	Cercospora Leaf Spot	
Cotoneaster	Cercospora, Phyllosticta, Venturia	
Crabapple, Ornamental	Cedar Apple Rust, Scab, Sphaeropsis Leaf Spot, Gymnosporangium, Marssonina, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Venturia	
Crepe Myrtle	Cercospora, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta	
Croton	Gloeosporium	
Cuphea (Mexican heather)	Gloeosporium, Rhizoctonia	
Cyclamen	Botrytis, Cladosporium, Fusarium, Glomerella, Phyllosticta, Ramularia	
Cypress, Arizona	Cercospora Blight, Monochaetia Canker, Coryneum, Fusarium, Gymnosporangium, Lophodermium, Pestalotia, Phomopsis	
Dahlia	Botrytis Blight, Alternaria, Fusarium, Rhizoctonia	
Daisy	Botrytis, Cercospora, Whetzelinia	
Daisy, Shasta	Cylindrosporium, Fusarium, Septoria	
Daisy, Transvaal	Alternaria, Botrytis, Gloeosporium	
Daylily	Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Elsinoe, Phyllosticta, Septoria	
Delphinium	Botrytis Blight, Ascochyta, Cercospora, Diaporthe, Fusarium, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Ramularia, Septoria, Volutella	
Dieffenbachia	Leptosphaeria Brown Spot, Cephalosporium, Colletotrichum, Gloeosporium, Glomerella	
Dogwood, Flowering	Anthracnose, Elsinoe Leaf Spot, Septoria Leaf Spot, Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Phyllosticta	Apply when buds begin to open, when bracts have fallen, 4 weeks later, and again in late summer after flower buds for next season have formed.
Dracaena	Fusarium Leaf Spot, Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Phyllosticta	
Dusty Miller	Fusarium, Puccinia	
Elm	Black Leaf Spot, Botryosphaeria, Cephalosporium, Cercospora, Coryneum, Cylindrosporium, Fusarium, Gloeosporium, Monochaetia, Mycosphaerella, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Rhizoctonia, Sphaeropsis, Taphrina	
Euonymus	Anthracnose, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Gloeosporium, Marssonina, Ramularia, Septoria, Whetzelinia	
Fatsia	Anthracnose, Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Phyllosticta	

FIELD, NURSERY, GREENHOUSE and LANDSCAPE (continued)

PLANT	DISEASES	REMARKS
Ferns	Rhizoctonia Blight, Botrytis, Cercospora, Curvularia, Cylindrosporium, Glomerella, Phyllosticta, Taphrina	Begin spraying when plants are growing, well leafed out or at first sign of disease. Apply at 7- to 10-day intervals throughout the season. Contact your State Extension Service for additional information.
	Anthracnose	Apply 2 to 3 times weekly as needed through chemigation or air blast spray to thoroughly wet the entire plant canopy. MANZATE MAX T&O may be tank mixed with other systemic products as recommended by the local extension services for enhanced control.
Ficus	Cercospora Leaf Spot, Alternaria, Ascochyta, Cephalosporium, Cladosporium, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Gloeosporium, Glomerella, Mycosphaerella, Phomopsis, Stemphylium	
Fig, Ornamental	Cylindrocladium Leaf Spot	
Fir (Abies)	Cephalosporium, Lophodermium, Melampsora, Phomopsis, Sphaeropsis	
Fir, Douglas	Swiss Needle Cast, Phaeocryptopus	
Fir, Frasier	Swiss Needle Cast, Phaeocryptopus	
Firethorn	Fusicladium Scab, Fusarium, Rhizoctonia	
Fittonia	Rhizoctonia	
Four-O'clock	Cercospora, Rhizoctonia	
Fuchsia	Botrytis Blight, Rust, Phomopsis, Septoria	
Garden Balsam	Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora	
Gardenia	Alternaria, Botrytis, Diaporthe, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Rhizoctonia	
Geranium	Rust, Alternaria, Ascochyta, Bipolaris, Botrytis, Cercospora, Cylindrosporium, Helminthosporium, Puccinia, Ramularia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Uromyces, Venturia	
Gladiolus	Curvularia Leaf Spot, Botrytis Blossom Blight, Alternaria, Cladosporium, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Stemphylium	On flower spikes, use at 1 1/2 pints per 100 gallons. Make weekly applications starting before diseases appear and increase to 2 or 3 applications per week during periods of heavy disease and during rainy weather. Do not exceed 0.6 qts. per 100 gallons on flower spikes.
Gloxinia	Botrytis Blight, Colletotrichum	
Gold Dust Tree	Gloeosporium, Glomerella, Pestalotia, Phyllosticta	
Gomphrena	Cercospora	
Gypsophila	Botrytis Blight, Rhizoctonia	
Hawthorn	Cedar Apple Rust, Fabraea Leaf Spot, Frog-eye Leaf Spot, Hawthorn Rust, Scab, Cercospora, Cylindrosporium, Gymnosporangium, Monilinia, Mycosphaerella, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Venturia	
Hemlock, Eastern (Tsuga)	Botrytis, Cylindrosporium, Melampsora, Rhizoctonia	
Hibiscus	Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Phyllosticta	

FIELD, NURSERY, GREENHOUSE and LANDSCAPE (continued)

PLANT	DISEASES	REMARKS
Hickory	Gnomonia Leaf Spot, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Elsinoe, Fusarium, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia, Phyllosticta, Septoria	
Holly	Purple Spot, Phyllosticta	
Hollyhock	Anthracnose, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Puccinia Rust, Alternaria, Ascochyta, Colletotrichum, Septoria	
Honeysuckle	Herpobasidium Blight, Alternaria, Cercospora, Gloeosporium, Phyllosticta	
Horse Chestnut	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Guignardia Leaf Blotch, See Buckeye	
Hydrangea	Botrytis Blight, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Ascochyta, Colletotrichum, Phyllosticta, Rhizoctonia, Septoria	
Impatiens	Botrytis Blight, Cercospora, Phyllosticta, Rhizoctonia, Septoria	
Indian Hawthorn	Entomosporium	
Iris	Didymellina Leaf Spot, Mycosphaerella Leaf Spot, Mystrosporium Ink Spot, Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cladosporium, Fusarium, Kabatiella, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia	
Ivy	Cladosporium, Colletotrichum, Glomerella, Phyllosticta, Ramularia, Rhizoctonia, Sphaeropsis	
Jade Plant	Gloeosporium, Phomopsis	
Juniper	Phomopsis Blight, Cercospora, Coryneum, Gymnosporangium, Lophodermium, Pestalotia, Stigmia	
Kalanchoe	Cercospora, Stemphylium	
Larkspur	Rust, See Delphinium	
Laurel, Cherry	Alternaria, Cercospora, Coccoomyces, Monilinia, Phyllosticta, Septoria	
Laurel, Mountain	Cercospora Leaf Spot, Petal Blight, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia, Phomopsis, Rhytisma, Septoria	Apply in full coverage spray 2 to 3 times a week, while flowers are opening. Direct spray into flowers and spray ground under plants thoroughly.
Lavender, Cotton	Septoria	
Ligustrum	Cercospora Leaf Spot	
Lilac	Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Cylindrocladium, Gloeosporium	
Lily	Botrytis Blight, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Colletotrichum, Fusarium, Puccinia, Ramularia, Rhizoctonia	
Liriopie	Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Leptothyrium	
Lobelia	Botrytis, Cercospora, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria	
Loquat	Colletotrichum, Fusicladium, Pestalotia, Phyllosticta, Septoria	

FIELD, NURSERY, GREENHOUSE and LANDSCAPE (continued)

PLANT	DISEASES	REMARKS
Magnolia	Gloeosporium Leaf Spot, Alternaria, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Colletotrichum, Glomerella, Rhizoctonia	
Mahonia	Cercospora, Cythrodcladium, Gloeosporium, Leptosphaeria, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Puccinia	
Maple	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Phyllosticta Leaf Spot, Cercospora, Ciborinia, Fusarium, Marssonina, Monochaetia, Phomopsis, Rhizoctonia, Rhytisma, Septoria, Sphaeropsis, Taphrina, Venturia	Do not use on Sugar maples intended for the production of maple syrup.
Myrtle	Cercospora, Glomerella, Pestalotia	
Nannyberry	Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Helminthosporium, Monochaetia, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Ramularia	
Narcissus	Botrytis Blight (fire), Smoulder, Sclerotinia	
Nasturtium	Botrytis, Cercospora, Puccinia	
Nephthytis	Cephalosporium	
Nicotiana	Alternaria	
Nierembergia	Botrytis	
Oak	Actinopelte Leaf Spot, Taphrina Leaf Blister, Cephalosporium, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Cronartium, Elsinoe, Fusarium, Gloeosporium, Gnomonia, Marssonina, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Venturia	
Orchids	Botrytis Blossom Blight, Cercospora, Fusicladium, Mycosphaerella, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Septoria	
Osmanthus	Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Phyllosticta	
Oxalis	Rust	
Palm, Areca	Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Septoria	
Palm, Arenga	Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Cythrodcladium, Pestalotia, Phoma, Stigmia	
Palm, Cabbage	Fusarium, Gloeosporium, Pestalotia, Stigmia	
Palm, Coconut	Pestalotia	
Palm, Date	Alternaria, Fusarium, Helminthosporium, Pestalotia	
Palm, King	Alternaria, Fusarium, Helminthosporium, Pestalotia, Phomopsis	
Palm, Phoenix	Alternaria, Cercospora, Fusarium, Gloeosporium, Pestalotia, Phomopsis, Stigmia	
Palm, Queen	Glomerella, Septoria	
Palm, Royal	Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Helminthosporium	
Palm, Washington	Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Cythrodcladium, Pestalotia, Phoma, Stigmia	

FIELD, NURSERY, GREENHOUSE and LANDSCAPE (continued)

PLANT	DISEASES	REMARKS
Pansy	Anthracnose, Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Peronospora, Phyllosticta, Ramularia, Rhizoctonia	
Peach	Cercospora, Cladosporium, Coryneum, Fusarium, Glomerella, Monilinia, Mycosphaerella, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Taphrina	
Pear, Ornamental	Fabraea Leaf Spot, Rust, Scab, Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Coryneum, Elsinoe, Fusarium, Glomerella, Gymnosporangium, Helminthosporium, Monilinia, Mycosphaerella, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Venturia	
Peony	Phytophthora Blight, Botrytis Blight, Alternaria, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Gloeosporium, Phyllosticta, Septoria	Apply in early spring and early fall, drenching soil around plants as well as the foliage. Promptly destroy all infected plant parts.
Peperomia	Cercospora Leaf Spot, Colletotrichum, Gloeosporium, Rhizoctonia	
Petunia	Botrytis Blight, Cercospora, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Stemphylium	
Philodendron	Dactylaria Leaf Spot, Phytophthora Leaf Spot, Colletotrichum, Gloeosporium	
Phlox	Leaf Spot, Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Septoria, Ramularia, Stemphylium, Volutella	
Photinia (Red Tip)	Entomosporium Leaf Spot, Cercospora, Gloeosporium, Gymnosporangium, Lophodermium, Pestalotia, Phyllosticta, Septoria	
Pieris	Alternaria, Pestalotia, Phyllosticta, Rhytisma	
Pilea	Alternaria, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Helminthosporium, Phyllosticta	
Pine	Alternaria, Botrytis, Cronartium, Fusarium, Lophodermium, Monochaetia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Sirococcus	
Pine, Australia	Cyclaneusma Needle Cast	
Pine, Norfolk Island	Botrytis, Colletotrichum, Cronartium, Cylindrocladium, Fusarium, Lophodermium, Pestalotia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Sirococcus	
Pine Scotch	Cyclaneusma Needle Cast, Gall Rust	
Pittosporium	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Cercospora, Gnomonia, Mycosphaerella, Phyllosticta, Rhizoctonia, Septoria	
Plane Tree	Cercospora, Gnomonia, Phyllosticta, Septoria	
Pleomele	Fusarium Leaf Spot	
Plum, Ornamental	Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Coccoomyces, Coryneum, Monilinia, Phyllosticta, Taphrina	
Poinsettia	Sphaceloma Scab, Botrytis, Cercospora, Fusarium, Uromyces	Do not exceed 1.2 qts. per 100 gallons.

FIELD, NURSERY, GREENHOUSE and LANDSCAPE (continued)

PLANT	DISEASES	REMARKS
Poplar	Rust, Cercospora, Ciborinia, Colletotrichum, Cylindrocladium, Fusarium, Marssonina, Melampsora, Mycosphaerella, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Stigmata, Taphrina, Venturia	
Portulaca	Rhizoctonia	
Pothos	Rhizoctonia	
Prayer Plant	Alternaria, Drechslera, Glomerella, Puccinia	
Primrose	Botrytis Blight, Alternaria, Colletotrichum, Mycosphaerella, Puccinia, Ramularia, Uromyces	
Privet	Cercospora, Glomerella, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Ramularia	
Protea	Botrytis Blight	
Pyracantha	Botrytis, Cercospora, Diplodia, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Sphaeropsis	
Quince, Flowering	Cercospora, Fabraea, Gymnosporangium, Septobasidium	
Quince, Ornamental	Fabraea Leaf Spot, Rust, Scab	
Red Cedar, Western (Thuja)	Keithia or Didymascella	
Red Tip	See Photinia	
Redwood, Sequoia	Botrytis, Cercospora, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia, Phomopsis	
Rhododendron	Cercospora Leaf Spot, Discosia Leaf Spot, Petal Blight, Alternaria, Coryneum, Gloeosporium, Glomerella, Guignardia, Lophodermium, Mycosphaerella, Pestalotia, Phomopsis, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Venturia	Apply in full coverage spray 2 to 3 times a week, while flowers are opening. Direct spray into flowers and thoroughly spray ground under bushes.
Rose	Black Spot, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Rust, Alternaria, Bipolaris, Botryosphaeria, Cladosporium, Cylindrocladium, Diplocarpon, Elsinoe, Gloeosporium, Helminthosporium, Leptosphaeria, Monochaetia, Mycosphaerella, Peronospora, Phyllosticta, Septoria	
Rosemary	Rhizoctonia, Aerial Blight	
Russian Olive	Cercospora, Colletotrichum	
Sage	Cercospora, Peronospora, Puccinia, Ramularia, Rhizoctonia	
Salvia	Cercospora, Puccinia	
Santolina	Botrytis	
Senecio	Cercospora, Gloeosporium, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Ramularia, Septoria	
Schefflera	Alternaria Blight	
Skunk Bush, Sumac	Cylindrosporium Leaf Spot	
Snake Plant	Fusarium, Gloeosporium	
Snapdragons	Rust, Alternaria, Bipolaris, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Drechslera, Fusarium, Helminthosporium, Peronospora, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia	

FIELD, NURSERY, GREENHOUSE and LANDSCAPE (continued)

PLANT	DISEASES	REMARKS
Spathiphyllum	Myrothecium Leaf Spot, Alternaria	
Spindle Tree	See Euonymus	
Spirea	Cylindrosporium	
Spruce	Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cladosporium, Lophodermium, Rhizoctonia	
Spurge	Cercospora, Melampsora, Puccinia	
Statice	Cercospora Frogeye, Alternaria, Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Rhizoctonia, Uromyces	
Strawflower	Rust, Fusarium	
Sumac	Cercospora, Cladosporium, Fusarium, Phyllosticta, Septoria, Taphrina	
Sunflower, Ornamental	Alternaria, Puccinia	
Syngonium	Cephalosporium Leaf Spot, Erwinia, Fusarium	
Thorn Apple	Rust	
Tulip	Botrytis Blight (fire)	
Venus Flytrap	Anthrachnose, Colletotrichum	
Verbena	Alternaria, Ascochyta, Botrytis, Cercospora, Phyllosticta, Puccinia, Rhizoctonia, Septoria, Stemphylium	
Viburnum	Downy Mildew, Ramularia Leaf Spot, Botrytis, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Helminthosporium, Monochaetia, Phomopsis	
Walnut	Anthrachnose, Cercospora, Cladosporium, Cylindrocladium, Cylindrosporium, Gnomonia	Do not use treated walnuts for food or feed purposes.
Willow	Ascochyta, Cercospora, Ciborinia, Cylindrosporium, Fusicladium, Gloeosporium, Marssonina, Melampsora, Phomopsis, Phyllosticta, Ramularia, Rhytisma, Septoria, Taphrina, Venturia	
Wisteria	Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Gloeosporium, Pestalotia	
Yucca	Cercospora, Cylindrosporium, Gloeosporium, Puccinia	
Zebra Plant	Alternaria, Cercospora, Colletotrichum	
Zinnia	Leaf Blight	

This product is not recommended for the treatment of Marigolds due to highly variable plant responses.

Note: The Directions for Use of this product given on this label reflect cumulative inputs from both field use experience and product testing programs. However, it is impossible to test this product on all ornamental plant species and cultivars. Eliminating all risks of usage associated with this product is not possible. Plant injury, non-performance, or other unanticipated results could occur due to use that is inconsistent with label directions or specific environmental conditions, as noted on the label. Abnormal environmental conditions such as excessive rain, storms or drought, use of other treatments, improper application techniques as well as many other factors that United Phosphorus, Inc. cannot control may result in lack of efficacy or compromise the performance of this product. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks are borne by the buyer.

Before treating any ornamental plant for prevention of infection from a listed pathogen, a preliminary trial is suggested on a small scale before a full treatment is applied. Wait 5 to 7 days after treatment to evaluate results.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Keep from freezing. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area, but not below 32°F. Do not allow to become overheated in storage. This may bring on chemical changes which will impair the fungicidal effectiveness of MANZATE MAX T&O. Keep container closed when not in use.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying. *[for containers less than 5 gallons]* Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. 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, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:

Dike and contain the spill. Transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for recovery or disposal. Flush contaminated area with a large amount of water to a chemical or sanitary sewer containing a settling pit. Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected skin areas with soap and water. Wash clothing before reuse. Keep the solids out of the municipal sewers and open bodies of water. Refer to Precautionary Statements.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION READ BEFORE USING PRODUCT

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 reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests, and must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks 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 United Phosphorus, Inc. or Seller. Handling, storage, and use of the product by Buyer or User are beyond the control of United Phosphorus, Inc. and Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold United Phosphorus, Inc. and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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