This information is for promotional purposes only. Space considerations may require information to be omitted.
Always refer to the actual package for complete label verbiage. This product may not yet be available or approved for sale or use in your area.

AZOXYSTROBIN	GROUP 11	FUNGICIDE

Atticus ARTAVIA™ 2 SC

Broad Spectrum Fungicide for Control of Plant Diseases

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**(% by weight)**
Azoxystrobin: methyl (E)-2-{2-[6-(2-cyanophenoxy)pyrimidin-4-yloxy]phenyl}-3-methoxyacrylate*	22.9%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	77.1%
TOTAL	100.0%

*IUPAC

Contains 2.08 lbs. of active ingredient per gallon Suspension Concentration

EPA Reg. No.: 91234-74

SPECIMEN

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Reformulation is prohibited. See individual container labels for repackaging limitations.

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.)

See below for Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

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.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact SafetyCall at **1-844-685-9173** for emergency medical treatment information.	

For Chemical Emergency: Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident,
Call CHEMTREC Day or Night Within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300 or +1 703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted)

Atticus

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Cary, NC 27513

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

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.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Follow the 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.

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.

IMPORTANT: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "Applicators and other handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- 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 freshwater and estuarine/marine fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water except as specified on this label. 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. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

GROUND WATER ADVISORY

Azoxystrobin and a degradate of azoxystrobin are known to leach through soil to ground water under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of azoxystrobin and a degradate of azoxystrobin from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Notify State and/or Federal authorities and Atticus, LLC immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to use of this product.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow coming into contact with oxidizing agent. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Use of Atticus Artavia 2 SC through air blast application equipment on grapes is prohibited in the following townships and boroughs of Erie County, Pennsylvania: North East, Harborcreek, Lawrence Park, Erie, Presque Isle, Millcreek, Fairview, Girard, and Springfield.

This prohibition is intended to help eliminate phytotoxicity problems with apples observed in this geographic location.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE USE DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN PLANT INJURY OR POOR DISEASE CONTROL.

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), 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 4 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 such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber
- 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. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

Do not treat areas while unprotected humans or domestic animals are present in the treatment areas. Because certain states may require more restrictive reentry intervals, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Do not allow entry into treatment area until area that was treated with this product is dry.

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RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** contains a Group 11 fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** and other Group 11 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** or other Group 11 fungicides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicide 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 extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact Atticus, LLC. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

SPRAY DRIFT

Aerial Applications

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the ground or crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to select nozzles that deliver Medium to coarse spray droplets in accordance with ASABE Standard S-572.1.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the windspeed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the "Ground Boom Applications" manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Air Blast Applications

- Sprayers must be directed into the canopy.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- User must turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying outer rows.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

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SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.

BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom

- Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT - GROUND BOOM

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - AIRCRAFT

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

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TURF

Golf course turf (not for use in California). Commercial turf farms (not for use in California).

Atticus Artavia 2 SC is specified for control of anthracnose, brown patch, cool weather brown patch (yellow patch), Fusarium patch, gray leaf spot, gray snow mold (Typhula blight), leafspot, melting out, necrotic ring spot, pink patch, pink snow mold, Pythium blight, Pythium root rot, red thread, Rhizoctonia large patch, southern blight, spring dead spot, summer patch, take-all patch, and Zoysia patch on golf courses, lawns and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas and athletic fields.

INTEGRATED PEST (DISEASE) MANAGEMENT:

Sound turf management resulting in healthy, vigorous turf is the foundation of a good IPM program. Cultural practices such as proper choice of turf variety, nutrient management, proper cutting height, thatch management, and proper watering, drainage, and moisture stress management must be integrated with the use of fungicides to increase turf vigor and reduce the susceptibility to disease. Immunoassay detection kits and extension service diagnostic services can assist in the early and accurate identification of causal organisms and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT:

Some turf disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to products used repeatedly for their control. **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** must be applied in a tank mix or alternation program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. Do not apply more than two sequential **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** applications for *Pythium* spp. control. For all other diseases when *Pythium* spp. is not present, do not apply more than three sequential applications of **Atticus Artavia 2 SC**.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS:

Atticus Artavia 2 SC must be applied prior to disease development. Mix **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** with the required amount of water and apply as a dilute spray application in 2 - 4 gallons of water per 1,000 square feet (87 - 174 gallons per acre). Repeat applications at specified intervals for as long as required. For spot treatments, use 0.4 fl. oz. **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** per 1 to 2 gallons of water. Do not apply more than 9.6 quarts product/acre/year (7.1 fl. oz. product/1,000 square feet/year). Apply by ground only.

RATE RANGES:

Use the shortest specified application interval and/or use the higher specified rate when prolonged favorable disease conditions exist.

DOLLAR SPOT:

Atticus Artavia 2 SC does not control dollar spot. **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** is compatible in tank mixes with many other fungicides that control dollar spot. Always tank mix **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** with another fungicide that controls dollar spot when this disease is present.

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Atticus Artavia 2 SC + TANK MIXTURES:

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and 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.

Atticus Artavia 2 SC is usually compatible with all tank-mix partners listed on this label. To determine the physical compatibility of **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** with other products, use a jar test. Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to 1 qt. of water. Add wettable powders and water dispersible granular products first, then liquid flowables, and emulsifiable concentrates last. After thoroughly mixing, let stand for at least 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be remixed readily, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for adding required ingredients to the spray tank.

Atticus Artavia 2 SC has demonstrated some phytotoxic effects when mixed with products that are formulated as emulsifiable concentrates (EC). These effects are enhanced if applications are made under cool, cloudy conditions and these conditions remain for several days following application. In addition, adjuvants that contain some form of silicone have also contributed to phytotoxicity.

Mixing in the Spray Tank

- Add 1/2 to 2/3 of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank.
- With the agitator running, add the tank-mix partner(s) into the tank in the same order as described above.
- Allow the material to completely dissolve and disperse into the mix water. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water and **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** to the spray tank.
- Allow **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** to completely disperse.
- Spray the mixture with the agitator running.

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DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION FOR TURF DISEASES

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. product per 1,000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Application Instructions*
Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum graminicola)*	0.38-0.77	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Brown patch *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.38-0.77	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Cool weather brown patch Yellow patch *(Rhizoctonia cerealis)*	0.38-0.77	28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Fusarium patch *(Microdochium nivale)*	0.38-0.77	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Gray leaf spot *(Pyricularia grisea)*	0.38-0.77	14-28	Begin applications before disease is present and continue applications while conditions are favorable for disease development.
Gray snow mold Typhula blight *(Typhula incarnata, T. ishikariensis)*	1.35-0.77	Single application 14	Make a single application of 1.35 fl. oz. or two applications of 0.77 spaced 14 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide may enhance control under severe disease pressure.
Leaf spot *(Bipolaris sorokiniana)*	0.38-0.77	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Melting out *(Drechslera poae)*	0.38-0.77	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Necrotic ring spot *(Leptosphaeria korrae)*	0.38-0.77	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink patch *(Limonomyses roseipellis)*	0.38-0.77	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink snow mold *(Microdochium nivale)*	1.35-0.77	Single application 14	Make a single application of 1.35 fl. oz. or two applications of 0.77 spaced 14 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide may enhance control under severe disease pressure.
Pythium blight Pythium root rot *(Pythium aphanidermatum, Pythium* spp.)	0.38-0.77	10-14	Begin applications before disease is present. During periods of prolonged favorable conditions, treat on the 10 day application interval. For use on newly seeded as well as established turf.
Red thread *(Laetisaria fuciformis)*	0.38-0.77	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Rhizoctonia large patch *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.38-0.77	28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Southern blight *(Sclerotium rolfsii)*	0.38-0.77	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Spring dead spot *(Leptosphaeria korrae)* or *(Gaeumannomyces graminis var. graminis)* or *(Ophiosphaerella herpotricha)*	0.38-0.77	28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Summer patch *(Magnaporthe poae)*	0.38-0.77	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Take-all patch *(Gaeumannomyces graminis var. avenae)*	0.38-0.77	28	Make two applications 28 days apart in the spring and two applications 28 days apart in the fall.
Zoysia patch *(Rhizoctonia solani* and/or *Gaeumannomyces incrustans)*	0.38-0.77	28	Make one or two applications in late fall before snow cover or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Do not apply on top of snow.

USE RESTRICTION

- **Golf Course (Tees, Greens, Fairways) and Landscaping Turf**: Do not exceed 0.95 lb. ai/A when applying via mechanically pressurized handwand.

* Do not apply more than two sequential applications of **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** for control of *Pythium* spp. For all other diseases, do not apply more than four sequential applications of **Atticus Artavia 2 SC**.

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Atticus Artavia 2 SC Rate Conversion Chart for Turf

Fluid Ounces Product Per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	Ounces A.I. Per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	Fluid Ounces Product Per Acre	Pints of Product Per Acre
0.4	0.104	17.4	1.1
0.5	0.130	21.8	1.4
0.6	0.156	26.1	1.6
0.7	0.182	30.5	1.9
0.77	0.200	33.5	2.1
1.35	0.350	58.8	3.7

Amount of Atticus Artavia 2 SC to Mix 100 Gallons for Turf Applications

Spray Volume (gallons/1,000 square feet)			
Atticus Artavia 2 SC Use Rate (fl. oz.)	2.0 gals. (fl. oz.)	3.0 gals. (fl. oz.)	4.0 gals. (fl. oz.)
0.4	20	13	10
0.5	25	17	13
0.6	30	20	15
0.7	35	23	18
0.77	38.5	25.7	19.3
1.35	67.5	45	33.75

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ORNAMENTALS

Atticus Artavia 2 SC controls certain pathogens causing foliar, aerial, and root diseases, including leaf, tip, and flower blights, leaf spots, downy mildew, powdery mildew, anthracnose, and rusts of ornamental plants. **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** controls certain diseases of container, bench, fiat, plug, bed or field-grown ornamentals in greenhouses, shade-houses, outdoor nurseries, retail nurseries, and other landscape areas.

INTEGRATED PEST (DISEASE) MANAGEMENT

Integrate **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management and proper timing and placement of irrigation. Immunoassay detection kits and diagnostic services can assist in the early and accurate identification of causal organisms and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Some ornamental disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to fungicides used repeatedly for their control. Apply **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** in an alternation or tank mix program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. Do not make more than three (3) sequential applications of **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action. A sound resistance management program includes blocks of three **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** applications separated by blocks of two alternate fungicide applications. Do not alternate **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** with other strobilurin fungicides.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Apply **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** as a broadcast or banded spray targeted at the foliage or crown of the plant. Apply to runoff in sufficient water to ensure complete coverage of the target plant. Good coverage and wetting of foliage is necessary for best control. Refer to the label for specific use directions for control of certain diseases. Repeat applications at specified intervals (plus alternations for resistance management) for as long as required. Applications may be made by ground only.

Start **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** applications prior to disease development and continue throughout the year at specified intervals following resistance management guidelines. **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** works best when used as part of a preventative disease management program.

Use only surfactants approved for ornamental plants in combination with **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** . Do not use silicone based products with **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** due to possible phytotoxicity. Always test tank mixes on a small group of representative plants prior to broadscale use.

Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz./100 gallons (0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz./50 gallons) **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** every 7 - 28 days (or as otherwise specified for a specific plant or disease). The addition of a non-silicone based wetter-sticker at the specified use rate may enhance coverage on hard-to-wet plant foliage.

Under most conditions and for most diseases, apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz./100 gallons (1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz./50 gallons) on a 7 - 14 day interval.

Under light to moderate disease pressure, use the lower rates within the specified rate range (1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz./100 gallons, or 0.95 - 1.9 fl. oz./50 gallons) on a 7 - 14 day interval or the higher rates within the specified rate range (5.75 - 7.7 fl. oz./100 or 2.85 - 3.85 fl. oz./50 gallons) on a 14 - 28 day interval.

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Under environmental conditions which promote severe disease development, use the higher rates within the specified rate range (5.75 - 7.7 fl. oz./100 gallons or 2.85 - 3.85 fl. oz./50 gallons) on a 7 - 14 day interval.

Using **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** as a "rescue" (late curative or eradicant) treatment will not always result in satisfactory disease control.

DRENCH APPLICATION

Apply **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** to control soilborne, seedling, and crown diseases of production ornamentals (greenhouse, shadehouse, and container grown) as a preventative, drench treatment prior to infection. Good coverage of the pre-infection area (root zone, root ball, crown, etc.) is necessary for satisfactory control. Drench apply **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** to container grown ornamentals using 0.38 - 1.75 fl. oz./100 gallons of water. Apply 1 - 2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area on a 7 - 28 day interval. Apply drench prior to infection as healthy roots are necessary to optimize product uptake, systemic translocation and disease protection.

For resistance management do not make more than three sequential drench applications of **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action.

Caution must be taken before making application of **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** as a drench to small bedding plants in the seedling/plug stage due to possible phytotoxicity. A limited quantity of plants must be tested prior to full-scale application.

DRIP IRRIGATION

Apply **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field grown ornamentals for soilborne disease control. Apply 3.85 - 30.75 fl. oz. **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** per acre as a preventative disease application. The soil or potting media must have adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application.

Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, subsequent irrigation (water only) must be delayed for at least for 24 hours following drip application.

ORNAMENTAL USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not exceed 2.4 gallons of product/crop acre/year or 8 applications/crop/year.
- Do not exceed 600 gallons spray volume per acre for foliar applications. For drench and crown applications, do not exceed 2 pints volume per square foot.
- **Field grown or nursery ornamentals:** Do not exceed 0.75 lb. ai/A when applying via ground boom or chemigation.
- **For greenhouse ornamentals:** Do not exceed 0.0025 lb. ai/gal when applying via mechanically pressurized handwand.
- **For nursery ornamentals, broadcast application:** Do not exceed 0.0025 lb. ai/gal when applying via any handheld equipment.
- Do not tank mix **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, adjuvants, etc., unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to ornamental plants.
- Do not apply **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** to apple or cherry trees (Flowering, Yoshino variety) due to possible phytotoxicity.
- Do not use spray equipment that has applied **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.

Apply **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** to certain varieties of crabapple for control of apple scab. **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** is safer when applied to the species and varieties listed in Table 4. However, due to the large number of genera, species, and varieties of crabapple, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to **Atticus Artavia 2 SC**. The professional user must conduct small scale testing to insure plant safety prior to broadscale commercial use on plant genera and species.

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TABLE 1. DISEASES CONTROLLED

When used in accordance with the label directions, **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** will provide control of the following diseases of ornamental plants:

DISEASE (Pathogen)	Application Instructions	
	8 oz. and larger containers (fl. oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz. containers (fl. oz. product per 50 gallons)
1. CONIFER BLIGHTS		
a. Phomopsis Blight *(Phomopsis juniperovora)*	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.
b. Tip Blight *(Sirococcus strobilinus)*	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.
2. LEAF BLIGHTS/LEAF SPOTS		
a. Alternaria Leaf Spot *(Alternaria* spp.*)*	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.
b. Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum spp., Elsinoe* spp.*)*	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.
c. Downy Mildew of Rose *(Peronospora sparsa)*	Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.	Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.
d. Entomosporium Leaf Spot *(Entomosporium mespili)*	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.
e. Iris Leaf Spot *(Mycosphaerella macrospora)*	Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-21 days.
f. Leaf Spot *(Cladosporium echinulatum)*	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.
g. Rose Blackspot *(Diplocarpon rosae)*	Apply 7.7 - 15.4 fl. oz. every 7-14 days. Apply **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** on a 7 day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. Do not exceed 46 fl. oz./acre application.	Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-14 days. Apply **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** on a 7 day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. Do not exceed 46 fl. oz./acre/application.
h. Myrothecium Leaf Spot *(Myrothecium* spp.*)*	Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-21 days.
i. Downy Mildew of bedding plants *(Peronospora spp.)*	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.
j. Scab *(Venturia inaequalis)*	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 10-28 days. Do not apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 4 for sensitive species.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 10-28 days. Do not apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 4 for sensitive species.
k. Marssonina Leaf Spot *(Marssonina* spp.*)*	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz./100 gals. every 14-28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 14-28 days.
l. Cercospora Leaf Spot	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz./100 gals. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.

(continued)

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TABLE 1. DISEASES CONTROLLED *(continued)*

	DISEASE (Pathogen)	Application Instructions	
		8 oz. and larger containers (fl. oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz. containers (fl. oz. product per 50 gallons)
3.	**POWDERY MILDEW**		
	Preventative applications only. Do not make more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to another class of fungicide.		
	a. *Erysiphe pannosa., E spp.*	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.
	b. *Microsphaera azalea*	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.
	c. *Sphaerotheca pannosa*	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.
4.	**RUSTS**		
	a. Needle Rust *(Melampsora occidentalis)*	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.
	b. *Phragmidium* spp.	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.
	c. *Puccinia* spp.	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.
	d. *Gymnosporangium* spp.	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.
5.	**FLOWER BLIGHTS**		
	a. Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum* spp.*, Elsinoe* spp.*)*	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.
	b. Botrytis Slight *(Botrytis cinerea)*	Apply 7.7 - 15.4 fl. oz. every 7-21 days. For suppression only. Do not exceed 46 fl. oz./acre.	Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-21 days. For suppression only. Do not exceed 46 fl. oz./acre.
6.	**SHOOT/STEM DISEASES**		
	a. Aerial/Shoot Blight *(Phytophthora* spp.*)*	Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 1.9 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.
7.	**SOILBORNE DISEASES (Directed Spray)**		
	For directed spray applications utilize the following rates below.		
	a. *Rhizoctonia solani*	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-21 days.
	b. *Sclerotium rolfsii*	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-21 days.
	c. *Rosarium* spp.	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-21 days.
8.	**SOILBORNE DISEASES (Drench)**		
	See Ornamentals Section for additional drench directions.		
	a. *Rhizoctonia solani*	Apply 0.35 - 1.75 fl. oz., 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.19 - 0.95 fl. oz., 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.
	b. *Sclerotium rolfsii*	Apply 0.35 - 1.75 fl. oz., 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.19 - 0.95 fl. oz., 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.
	c. *Fusarium* spp.	Apply 0.35 - 1.75 fl. oz., 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.19 - 0.95 fl. oz., 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.

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PLANT SAFETY

Atticus Artavia 2 SC is safe when applied to the ornamental plants listed in Tables 2, 3, and 4; however, due to the large number of genera, species and varieties of ornamental and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for sensitivity to **Atticus Artavia 2 SC**. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** can be used safely on genera, species, or varieties of ornamental and nursery plants not specified on this label. The professional user must conduct small scale testing to insure plant safety prior to broadscale commercial use on plant genera and species.

Do not tank mix **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizer, adjuvants, etc., unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to ornamental plants.

Do not apply **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** to certain apple, crabapple or cherry trees due to possible phytotoxicity. Further, do not use spray equipment that has applied **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.

TOLERANT ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

Atticus Artavia 2 SC is safe when applied to the plants listed in Tables 2, 3, and 4 when applied according to specified application methods, rates, and timings:

TABLE 2. Tolerant Plants Listed by Botanical Name

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Abelia spp.	Abelia	2
Abies fraseri	Fraser fir	1, 4
Abies procera	Noble fir	1, 4
Acer palmatum	Japanese maple	2
Acer saccharum	Sugar maple	2
Ageratum spp.	Floss-Flower	3, 4
Ageratum spp.	Pussy's-Foot	3, 4
Aglaonema spp.	Chinese evergreen	2, 4
Ajuga reptans	Bugle, Bugleweed	3
Antirrhinum spp.	Snap-Dragon	2i, 3, 4
Aphelandra spp.	Zebra-Plant	2
Artemisia spp.	Mugwort, Sagebrush	2
Artemisia spp.	Wormwood	2
Aster spp.	Aster, Starwort	4
Aucuba japonica	Japanese aucuba, Japanese laurel	7
Begonia spp. (except *Rieger begonia*)	Begonia	2, 3
Berberis thunbergii	Barberry	3, 4
Betula nigra	River birch	3, 4
Bougainvillea spp.	Bougainvillea	2
Brassaia actinophylla	Rubber-free, Umbrella-tree	2, 7
Buddleia davidii	Buddleia, Butterfly bush	2
Buxus sempervirens	Boxwood	2, 7a
Caladium spp.	Caladium	7
Camellia japonica	Camellia	2
Caryota urens	Sago palm	2, 7
Catharanthus roseus	Vinca	2
Ceanothus spp.	Ceanothus, California lilac, Snowball	3
Ceanothus sanguineus	Wild lilac	3
Cedrus spp.	White cedar	2, 4
Cedrus Atlantica	Atlas cedar	2, 4
Cercis occidentalis	Western redbud	2
Chamaecyparis spp.	Cypress, Leyland cypress	1
Chamaecyparis pisifera spp.	Sawara cypress	1
Chamaedorea elegans	Parlor palm	7
Chrysanthemum spp.	Chrysanthemums	2, 7c
Clethra alnifolia	Clethra, White alder	2
Cornus spp.	Dogwood, Pink Dogwood, Flowering Dogwood	2b, 3
Cornus florida	Dogwood	2b, 3
Cortaderia selloana	Pampas grass	3
Cotoneaster adpressus	Creeping cotoneaster	7
Cotoneaster horizontalis	Cotoneaster - variegated rockspray	7
Cyclamen spp.	Cyclamen	7c
Cyperus spp.	Cyperus	1
Delphinium spp.	Larkspur	2
Dianthus spp.	Pink	3, 4
Dianthus caryophyllus	Carnation	3, 4
Dieffenbachia spp.	Dumb-Cane	2
Dietes iridiodes	African iris, Butterfly iris	4c
Digitalis spp.	Foxglove	2, 3
Epipremnum spp.	Pothos	2
Erica darleyensis	Heather	2
Euonymus alatus	Dwarf winged euonymus	2
Euonymus alatus	Burning bush	2
Euonymus japonicus	Evergreen euonymus	2

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BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Euphorbia spp.	Poinsettia	2a
Fatsia japonica	Japanese fatsia, Paper-plant	2
Ficus spp.	Fig	2
Forsythia viridissima	Forsythia	2
Gaillardia spp.	Blanket flower	2
Gardenia jasminoides	Gardenia	3
Geranium spp.	Cranesbill	5b
Gerbera jamesonii	Gerber daisy, Transvaal daisy	3
Hedera algeriensis	Algerian ivy	2
Hedera helix	English ivy	2
Hibiscus moscheutos	Hibiscus	2, 3
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	Hibiscus	2, 3
Hibiscus syriacus	Rose of Sharon	2, 3
Hosta spp.	Hosta	2
Hydrangea spp.	Hydrangea	2, 3
Hydrangea macrophylla	French hydrangea	2, 3
Ilex spp.	Holly, Winterberry, Yaupon	3
Impatiens spp.[1]	Balsam, Impatiens[1]	2a, 7a
Iris xiphium	Iris (bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	2e
Itea virginica	Virginia willow	3, 4
Juniperus procumbens	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus scopulorum	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus spp.	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus virginiana	Red cedar	1a, 4
Lagerstroemia indica	Crapemyrtle	2, 3
Laurus nobilis	Laurel	3
Lilium spp.	Asiatic lily	2
Liriope muscari	Lily-turf	2
Lobularia maritima	Sweet alyssum	7
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern magnolia	2
Magnolia soulangeana	Saucer magnolia	2
Magnolia spp.	Magnolia	2
Malus spp.	Crabapple (See Table 4 for variety list)	2i
Nandina domestica	Nandina	2
Nerium oleander	Oleander, Rose-bay	2
Pelargonium spp.	Geranium	3, 4, 5b
Pennisetum alopecuroides	Grass	2
Peperomia spp.	Baby rubber-plant	2, 7
Petunia spp.	Petunia	6a
Phalaris spp.	Dwarf pampas grass	3

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Philodendron spp.	Philodendron	2j
Phlox spp.	Phlox	3
Phoenix dactylifera	Date palm	2, 7
Phoenix roebelenii	Roebelin's palm	2, 7
Photinia glabra	Red tip photinia	2, 3, 4
Picea abies	Norway spruce	1
Picea glauca	White spruce	1
Picea pungens	Blue spruce	1
Pieris japonica	Japanese andromeda	2, 7
Pinus spp.	Pine	1b, 4
Pinus mugo	Muhgo pine	1b, 4
Pinus nigra	Black pine	1b, 4
Pinus sylvestris	Scotch pine	1, 4
Pinus strobus	Eastern white pine	1b, 4
Pittosporum spp.	Australian laurel	3, 4
Pittosporum tobira	Mock-orange	3, 4
Plectranthus spp.	Swedish ivy, Coleus	2
Populus spp.	Aspen Trees	2
Populus trichocarpa	Poplar	4
Potentilla spp.	Cinquefoil	2
Primula spp.	Primrose	2
Prunus spp.	Flowering plum, Purple-leaf plum	2, 5
Prunus pumila	Cherry	2, 5
Pseudotsuga spp.	Douglas fir	1, 4
Pyrus calleryana	Bradford's pear	3
Quercus falcata	Red oak	2, 3
Quercus palustris	Pin oak	2, 3
Rhaphiolepis indica	Indian hawthorn	2, 3, 4
Rhododendron spp.	Azaleas, Rhododendron	2b, 3, 6, 7
Rhododendron spp.	Glacier Azalea	2b, 3, 6, 7
Rosa spp.	Rose	2a, 2c, 3c, 4b
Rosmarinus spp.	Rosemary (prostrate)	2
Rudbeckia hirta	Black-eyed Susan	2j
Salvia spp.	Sage	3, 4j
Schlumbergera	Holiday cactus	2, 7
Sedum spp.	Orpine, Stonecrop	2
Sempervivum spp.	Live-forever, House-Leek	2
Setaria spp.	Ribbon Grass	2, 3

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BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Spathiphyllum floribundum	Peace lily	2, 7
Spiraea bumalda	Spirea	3
Spiraea japonica	Spirea	3
Syagrus romanzoffianum	Queen palm	2
Tagetes spp.	Marigold	2a
Taxus baccata	Spreading yew	7
Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	4
Thujopsis spp.	Arborvitae	2
Thymus serpyllum	Creeping thyme	2
Tsuga spp.	Hemlock	4
Tsuga heterophylla	Western hemlock	4
Verbena spp.	Verbena, Vervain	3
Viburnum spp.	Viburnum	2, 3, 4
Vinca spp.	Periwinkle	2, 6a
Viola spp.[1]	Viola, Pansy[1]	2
Weigela Florida	Pink weigela	2
Yucca spp.	Yucca	7
Zinnia spp.	Zinnia	2a, 3

[1] Do not exceed 3.85 fl. oz./100 gallons on these species.

TABLE 3. Tolerant Plants Listed by Common Name

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Abelia	*Abelia* spp.
Andromeda Japanese	*Pieris japonica*
Arborvitae	*Thujopsis* spp.
Aspen Trees	*Populus* spp.
Aster	*Aster* spp.
Aucuba, Japanese	*Aucuba japonica*
Azalea, Glacier	*Rhododendron* spp.
Azaleas	*Rhododendron* spp.
Balsam	*Impatiens* spp.
Barberry	*Berberis thunbergii*
Begonia (except *Rieger begonia*)	*Begonia* spp.
Birch, River	*Betula nigra*
Black-eyed Susan	*Rudbeckia hirta*
Blanket Flower	*Gaillardia* spp.
Bougainvillea	*Bougainvillea* spp.
Boxwood	*Buxus sempervirens*
Buddleia	*Buddleja davidii*
Bugle	*Ajuga reptans*
Bugleweed	*Ajuga reptans*
Burning Bush	*Euonymus alatus*
Butterfly Bush	*Buddleia davidii*
Cactus, Holiday	*Schlumbergera*
Caladium	*Caladium* spp.
Camellia	*Camellia japonica*
Carnation	*Dianthus caryophyllus*
Ceanothus	*Ceanothus* spp.
Cedar, Atlas	*Cedrus atlantica*
Cedar, Red	*Juniperus virginiana*
Cedar, Western Red	*Thuja plicata*
Cedar, White	*Cedrus* spp.
Cherry	*Prunus pumila*
Christmas Tree	See Fraser fir, Scotch pine, and Douglas fir
Chrysanthemum	*Chrysanthemum* spp.
Cinquefoil	*Potentilla* spp.
Clethra	*Clethra alnifolia*
Coleus	*Plectranthus* spp.
Cotoneaster, Creeping	*Cotoneaster adpressus*
Cotoneaster, Variegated Rockspray	*Cotoneaster horizontalis*
Crabapple (See Table 4 for variety list)	*Malus* spp.
Cranesbill	*Geranium* spp.
Crapemyrtle	*Lagerstroemia indica*
Cyclamen	*Cyclamen* spp.
Cyperus	*Cyperus* spp.
Cypress, Sawara	*Chamaecyparis pisifera*
Cypress, Leyland	*Chamaecyparis* spp.
Daisy, Gerber	*Gerbera jamesonii*
Daisy, Transvaal	*Gerbera jamesonii*
Dogwood	*Cornus* spp.
Dogwood	*Cornus florida*
Dogwood, Pink	*Cornus* spp.
Dumb-Cane	*Dieffenbachia* spp.
Euonymus, Dwarf Winged	*Euonymus alatus*
Euonymus, Evergreen	*Euonymus japonicus*
Evergreen, Chinese	*Aglaonema* spp.
Fatsia, Japanese	*Fatsia japonica*

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COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Fig	*Ficus* spp.
Fir, Douglas	*Pseudotsuga* spp.
Fir, Fraser	*Abies fraseri*
Fir, Noble	*Abies procera*
Floss-Flower	*Ageratum* spp.
Forsythia	*Forsythia viridissima*
Foxglove	*Digitalis* spp.
Gardenia	*Gardenia jasminoides*
Geranium	*Pelargonium* spp.
Grass	*Pennisetum alopecuroides*
Grass, Dwarf Pampas	*Phalaris* spp.
Grass, Pampas	*Cortaderia selloana*
Hawthorn, Indian	*Rhaphiolepis indica*
Heather	*Erica darleyensis*
Hemlock	*Tsuga* spp.
Hemlock, Western	*Tsuga heterophylla*
Hibiscus	*Hibiscus moscheutos*
Hibiscus	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*
Holly	*Ilex* spp.
Hosta	*Hosta* spp.
House-Leek	*Sempervivum* spp.
Hydrangea	*Hydrangea* spp.
Hydrangea, French	*Hydrangea macrophylla*
Impatiens[1]	*Impatiens* spp.[1]
Iris (Bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	*Iris xiphium*
Iris, African	*Dietes iridioides*
Iris, Butterfly	*Dietes iridioides*
Ivy, Algerian	*Hedera algeriensis*
Ivy, English	*Hedera helix*
Ivy, Swedish	*Plectranthus* spp.
Juniper	*Juniperus procumbens*
Juniper	*Juniperus scopulorum*
Juniper	*Juniperus* spp.
Larkspur	*Delphinium* spp.
Laurel	*Laurus nobilis*
Laurel, Australian	*Pittosporum* spp.
Laurel, Japanese	*Aucuba japonica*
Lilac, California	*Ceanothus* spp.
Lilac, Wild	*Ceanothus sanguineus*
Lily, Asiatic	*Lilium* spp.
Lily, Peace	*Spathiphyllum floribundum*

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Lily-Turf	*Liriope muscari*
Live-Forever	*Sempervivum* spp.
Magnolia	*Magnolia* spp.
Magnolia, Saucer	*Magnolia soulangeana*
Magnolia, Southern	*Magnolia grandiflora*
Maple, Japanese	*Acer palmatum*
Maple Sugar	*Acer saccharum*
Marigold	*Tagetes* spp.
Mock-Orange	*Pittosporum tobira*
Mugwort	*Artemisia* spp.
Nandina	*Nandina domestica*
Oak, Pin	*Quercus palustris*
Oak, Red	*Quercus falcata*
Oleander	*Nerium oleander*
Orpine	*Sedum* spp.
Palm, Date	*Phoenix dactylifera*
Palm, Parlor	*Chamaedorea elegans*
Palm, Queen	*Syagrus romanzoffianum*
Palm, Roebelin's	*Phoenix roebelenii*
Palm, Sago	*Caryota urens*
Pansy*	*Viola* spp.*
Paper Plant	*Fatsia japonica*
Pear Bradford's	*Pyrus calleryana*
Periwinkle	*Vinca* spp.
Petunia	*Petunia* spp.
Philodendron	*Philodendron* spp.
Phlox	*Phlox* spp.
Photinia, Red-Tip	*Photinia glabra*
Pine	*Pinus* spp.
Pine, Black	*Pinus nigra*
Pine, Eastern White	*Pinus strobus*
Pine, Muhgo	*Pinus mugo*
Pine Scotch	*Pinus sylvestris*
Pink	*Dianthus* spp.
Plum, Flowering	*Prunus* spp.
Plum, Purple-Leaf	*Prunus* spp.
Poinsettia	*Euphorbia* spp.
Poplar	*Populus trichocarpa*
Pothos	*Epipremnum* spp.
Primrose	*Primula* spp.
Pussy's-Foot	*Ageratum* spp.

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COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Redbud, Western	*Cercis occidentalis*
Rhododendron	*Rhododendron* spp.
Ribbon-Grass	*Setaria* spp.
Rose of Sharon	*Hibiscus syriacus*
Rose	*Rosa* spp.
Rose-Bay	*Nerium oleander*
Rosemary (Prostrate)	*Rosmarinus* spp.
Rubber-Plant, Baby	*Peperomia* spp.
Rubber Tree	*Brassaia actinophylla*
Sage	*Salvia* spp.
Sagebrush	*Artemisia* spp.
Snap-Dragon	*Antirrhinum* spp.
Snowball	*Ceanothus* spp.
Spirea	*Spiraea bumalda*
Spirea	*Spiraea japonica*
Spruce, Blue	*Picea pungens*
Spruce, Norway	*Picea abies*
Spruce, White	*Picea glauca*
Starwort	*Aster* spp.

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Stonecrop	*Sedum* spp.
Sweet Alyssum	*Lobularia maritima*
Thymes Creeping	*Thymus serpyllum*
Umbrella-Tree	*Brassaia actinophylla*
Verbena	*Verbena* spp.
Vervain	*Verbena* spp.
Viburnum	*Viburnum* spp.
Vinca	*Catharanthus roseus*
Viola	*Viola* spp.
White alder	*Clethra* spp.
Weigela, Pink	*Weigela Florida*
Willow, Virginia	*Itea virginica*
Winterberry	*Ilex* spp.
Wormwood	*Artemisia* spp.
Yaupon	*Ilex* spp.
Yew, Spreading	*Taxus baccata*
Yucca	*Yucca* spp.
Zebra-Plant	*Aphelandra* spp.
Zinnia	*Zinnia* spp.

[1] Do Not Exceed 3.85 fl. oz./100 gallons on these species.

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TABLE 4. Tolerant Varieties of Crabapple Species (Genus *Malus*) Tolerant Varieties of *Malus*

Arkansas Black	Dolgo	Golden Delicious	New Centennial	Sargent	Van Eseltine
atrosanguinea	Donald Wyman	Golden Raindrops	Ormiston Roy	*sargentii*	White Angel
baccata	Dorothea	Hopa	Pink Satin	*sieboldii*	Williams Pride
baccata var. *jackii*	Doubloons	Indian Magic	Prairie Maid	Selkirk	Winter Gold
baccata var. *mandshurica*	Eleyi	Island	Prairifire	Sentinel	Yellow Delicious
Callaway	Enterprise	Katherine	Profusion	Sliver Drift	*zumi* Calocarpa
Candymint Sargent	Evereste	Lancelot	*pumila*	Silver Moon	
Christmas Holly	Eyelynn	Louisa	Ralph Shay	Sinai Fire	
coronaria	*floribunda*	Mary Potter	Red Baron	*spectabilis*	
David	Gloriosa	Molten Lava	Red Jade	Sugar Tyme	

TABLE 5. Intolerant Plants (DO NOT apply Atticus Artavia 2 SC to these species or varieties)

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Apple	*Malus domestics*
Cherry, Flowering - Yoshino variety	*Prunus yedoensis*
Crabapple - Brandywine variety	*Malus* spp.
Crabapple - Flame variety	*Malus* spp.
Crabapple - Novamac variety	*Malus* spp.
Leatherleaf Fern and Other Ferns for cut foliage	*Rumohra adiantiformis* and other species for cut foliage
Privet	*Ligustrum* spp.

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Cary, NC 27513

CONIFERS AND COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION ROSES

Atticus Artavia 2 SC controls certain diseases on conifers in production (indoor and outdoor) and landscape situations. Please see the Ornamental Section above for more detailed directions for use in landscape situations.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/ Acre (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Conifers	Diplodia tip blight *(Diplodia pinea)* Lophodermium Needlecast *(Lophodermium pinastri)* Swiss Needlecast *(Phaeocryptopus gaeumannii)*	6.1 - 15.3 (0.10 - 0.25)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Integrate **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance and removal of plant debris in which inoculum may overwinter. **Resistance Management:** Do not apply more than four sequential applications of **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than eight applications of **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** per acre per year. **Application Directions:** Begin **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** applications prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at 7 - 21 day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Make applications by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.
Roses (Commercial Rose Production)	Alternaria Leaf Spot *(Alternaria alternata)* Downy Mildew *(Peronospora sparsa)* Powdery Mildew *(Sphaerotheca pannosa)* Rust *(Phragmidium mucronatum, P. tuberculatum,* and other *Phragmidium* spp.*)* Septoria Leaf Spot *(Septoria rosea)*	3.0 - 15.3 (0.05 - 0.25)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Integrate **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management and proper timing and placement of irrigation. **Resistance Management:** Do not make more than four sequential applications of **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than eight applications per acre per year. **Application Directions:** Begin **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** application prior to disease development and continue throughout the year on 7 - 21 day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Make applications by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. **Plant Safety: Atticus Artavia 2 SC** is safe when applied to roses. However, all varieties of roses have not been evaluated for safety. Small scale variety safety testing must be conducted to insure plant safety prior to large scale application, in addition, do not tank mix **Atticus Artavia 2 SC** with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizer, etc. unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to roses.

SPECIMEN

Specific Use Restrictions: Do not apply more than 123 fluid ounces of product/acre/year (2.0 lbs. a.i./A).

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Atticus, LLC
940 NW Cary Parkway, Suite 200
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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill on floor or paved surfaces, mop and remove to chemical waste storage area until proper disposal can be made if product cannot be used according to the label.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative of the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING: For plastic containers ≤ 5 gallons:

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 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 and 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.

For plastic containers > 5 gallons:

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer container for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of container in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

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

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE. Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If these terms and conditions are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, injury, and other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application (including misuse), the presence of other materials, weather conditions, and other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of **Atticus, LLC**. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, **Atticus, LLC** makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond statements on this label.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither **Atticus, LLC,** the manufacturer, nor the Seller shall be liable for any indirect, special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use, handling, application, storage, or disposal of this product. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use, handling, application, or storage of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid.

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