Contains fludioxonil, the active ingredient used in Scholar® SC & Scholar® Max MP & Graduate® Max MP.

FUNGICIDE

Pilato™ SC

POST-HARVEST DISEASE PREVENTION

Post-harvest diseases can be a serious threat to your valuable fruit. To maintain fruit quality and freshness after harvest, use Pilato™ SC to extend shelf life and protect from a broad spectrum of postharvest diseases. With the power of fludioxonil, Pilato SC manages a wide variety of post-harvest diseases including blue mold, speck rot, bitter rot, Alternaria rot, and more. Don't let diseases damage fruit after harvest, maintain quality and extend shelf life with the powerful protection of Pilato SC.

KEY BENEFITS

- Broad spectrum post-harvest disease protection
- Extends shelf life and marketability of fruits
- Compatible with line spray and drenching systems

KEY USES

- Apples
- Apricot
- Cherries
- Citrus
- Peaches
- Pears
- Pome Fruit
- Sweet Potatoes

PRODUCT NOTES

EPA REGISTRATION NUMBER
91234-93

ACTIVE INGREDIENT
Fludioxonil 20.4%

FORMULATION
Suspension Concentrate

FRAC NUMBER
12

SIGNAL WORD
Caution

PACKAGE SIZE
2 x 1 gal

RESTRICTED USE
No

Refer to label for specific use restrictions.

Pilato™ SC

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, Pilato SC contains a Group 12 fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to Pilato SC and other Group 12 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 Pilato SC or other Group 12 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.

KEY DISEASES

Alternaria rot
Alternaria surface mold
Bitter rot
Blue Mold
Botrytis fruit rot
Brown rot
Bulls Eye rot
Gibberella ear rot
Gray mold
Phacidiopycnis rot
Rhizopus rot
Speck rot
Sphaeropsis rot
White rot

(Refer to product label for complete list)

Refer to product label for complete application and mixing instructions.