



RELLIX™

40 WSP



Contains myclobutanil, the active ingredient used in Rally® 40WSP Fungicide.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	(% by weight)
Myclobutanil: a-butyl-a-(4-chlorophenyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-propanenitrile.	40.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	60.0%
TOTAL:	100.0%
EPA Reg. No.: 91234-284	

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.)

See below for additional Precautionary Statements.

FIRST AID	
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 eye.▪ Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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 by mouth to an unconscious person.
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.
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)**

Relix™ 40 WSP is not manufactured, or distributed by Corteva Agriscience United States, seller of Rally® 40 WSP Fungicide.
Agricultural Chemical: **DO NOT** ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.



Manufactured for:
Atticus, LLC
940 NW Cary Parkway, Suite 200
Cary, NC 27513

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Causes Moderate Eye Irritation. Harmful If swallowed. 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: barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

User Safety Requirements

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

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.

Engineering Controls

Water soluble packets, when used correctly, qualify as a closed mixing/loading system under the Worker Protection Standard [40CFR 170.607(d)]. Mixers and loaders handling this product while it is enclosed in intact water soluble packets may elect to wear reduced PPE of long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes, socks, a chemical-resistant apron, and chemical-resistant gloves. 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, for example a spill or equipment break-down.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses, **DO NOT** apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift or runoff from areas treated.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

DO NOT mix or allow to come in contact with any 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. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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.

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, including plants, soil or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material: barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils
- 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. Keep unprotected persons out of treated area until sprays have dried.

Product Information

Rellix 40 WSP is a systemic, protectant and curative fungicide for the control of specific diseases mentioned on this label. Optimum disease control is achieved when the fungicide is applied in a regularly scheduled preventive spray program.

Restriction

- **DO NOT** apply this product in greenhouses.

Fungicide Resistance Management

Rellix 40 WSP belongs to the sterol demethylation inhibitor (DMI) class of fungicides and is classified as Group 3 Fungicide by EPA. Since certain fungi can develop resistance to this class of products, the use of **Rellix 40 WSP** must be part of a resistance management strategy that includes alternation and/or tank mixing with another fungicide mode of action. After two consecutive applications of **Rellix 40 WSP**, another myclobutanil product or another DMI, rotate to a product that is effective on the target pathogen and has a mode of action different from **Rellix 40 WSP**. Apply the alternate products within the intervals specified on the label for **Rellix 40 WSP**. **DO NOT** apply **Rellix 40 WSP** at rates below those specified on the label. If tank mixing, use the full label rate of **Rellix 40 WSP** with the full label rates of other products effective on the target pest. 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 statement of each product in the tank. Consult your local or state agricultural authorities for resistance-management strategies that are appropriate for your disease management program.

To delay development of fungicide/bactericide resistance, consider the following practices:

- Avoid the consecutive use of **Reliix 40 WSP** or other target site of action Group 3 fungicides/bactericides that have a similar target site of action on the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures or premixes with fungicides/bactericides from different target site of action groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use and are both effective at the tank mix or prepack rate on the pathogen(s) of concern.
- Base fungicide/bactericide use on a comprehensive Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program.
- Monitor treated fungal/bacterial populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors, and/or manufacturer for fungicide/bactericide resistance management and/or IPM directions for specific crops and resistant pathogens.
- For information or to report suspected resistance, you may contact your local Atticus, LLC representative or by calling 984-465-4800.

Handling Directions for Water Soluble Packets: Water Soluble Packages (WSPs) are designed to dissolve in water. Agitation may be used, if necessary, to help dissolve the WSP. Failure to follow handling and mixing instructions can increase your exposure to the pesticide products in WSPs. WSPs, when used properly, qualify as a closed mixing/loading system under the Agricultural Protection Standard [40 CFR 170.607(d)].

Handling Instructions

Follow these steps when handling pesticide products in WSPs.

1. Mix in spray tank only.
2. Handle WSP(s) in a manner that protects package from breakage and/or unintended release of contents. If package is broken, put on PPE required for clean-up and then continue with mixing instructions.
3. Keep the WSP(s) in out packaging until just before use.
4. Keep the WSP dry prior to adding to the spray tank.
5. Handle with dry gloves and according to the label instructions for PPE.
6. Keep WSP intact. **DO NOT** cut or puncture WSP.
7. Reseal the WSP outer packaging to protect any unused WSP(s).

Mixing Directions

Determine the number of acres to be treated, the label use rate and the gallons to be applied per acre. Prepare only the amount of spray solution required to treat the measured acreage. Careful calibration of spray equipment is directed prior to use.

Follow the steps below when mixing this product, including if tank mixed with other pesticide products. If being tank mixed, the mixing directions 1 through 9 below take precedence over the mixing directions of the other tank mix products. WSPs may, in some cases, be mixed with other pesticide products so long as the directions for use of all mixed products do not conflict. **DO NOT** tank mix this product with products that prohibit tank mixing or have conflicting mixing directions.

1. If a basket or strainer is present in the tank hatch, remove prior to adding the WSP to the tank.
2. Fill tank with water to approximately one-third to one-half of the desired final volume spray.
3. Stop adding water and stop any agitation.
4. Place intact/unopened WSP(s) into the tank.
5. **DO NOT** spray water from a hose or fill pipe to break or dissolve the WSP(s).
6. Start mechanical and recirculation agitation from the bottom of tank without using any overhead recirculation, if possible. If overhead recirculation cannot be turned off, close the hatch before starting agitation.

7. Dissolving the WSP(s) may take up to 5 minutes or longer, depending on the water temperature, water hardness and intensity of agitation.
8. Stop agitation before tank lid is opened.
9. Open the lid to the tank, exercising caution to avoid contact with dusts or spray mix, to verify that the WSPs have fully dissolved and the contents have been thoroughly mixed into the solution.
10. **DO NOT** add other allowed products or complete filling the tank until the bags have fully dissolved and pesticide is thoroughly mixed.
11. Once the WSP have fully dissolved and any other products have been added to the tank, resume filling the tank with water to the desired level, close the tank lid, and resume agitation.
12. Use the spray solution when mixing is complete.
13. Maintain agitation of the diluted pesticide mix during transport and application.
14. It is unlawful to use any registered pesticide, including WSPs, in a manner inconsistent with its label.

Mandatory Spray Drift

Aerial Applications

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For all applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser spray droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Applications

- Apply with the nozzle height directed by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- For all applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser spray droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Applications

- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

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 - Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers' directions for setting up nozzles. To reduce fine droplets, orient nozzles parallel with the airflow in flight.

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 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.

Boomless Ground Applications:

- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift

Compatibility

Relix 40 WSP is compatible with most commonly used agricultural fungicides, insecticides, growth regulators, micronutrients and spray adjuvants. When preparing tank mixes, user must consult spray compatibility charts or State Cooperative Extension Service Specialists prior to actual use. When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Atticus, LLC advises the use of an appropriate Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified adjuvant.

Note: **Relix 40 WSP** is compatible with boron and spray oils; however, the water soluble pouches must be completely dissolved before adding spray oils or products containing boron to spray mixtures.

Application Directions

Carefully read, understand and follow label use rates and restrictions. Scout crops on a regular basis and treat when disease first appears or when conditions favor disease development. Use lower label rates and 14-day application intervals for small plants and under low disease pressure conditions. Use maximum label rates and shorter application intervals for large plants and for severe or threatening disease conditions. If reliable predictive modeling (risk index) systems are available, these can help to indicate disease pressure conditions.

Ground Application

Thorough coverage sprays result in optimum disease control. 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.

Aerial Application

Apply in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre unless otherwise directed in specific use sections that follow. Avoid application under conditions when uniform coverage cannot be obtained or when excessive spray drift may occur. Disease control may be reduced if uniform coverage is not obtained.

Chemigation Application

Relix 40 WSP must be applied on a regular protectant fungicide schedule, not an irrigation schedule. If irrigation cycles are less frequent than the application intervals for **Relix 40 WSP**, ground or aerial applications must supplement chemigation applications to achieve adequate disease control.

Directions for Sprinkler Chemigation: Apply this product only through center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. **DO NOT** apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Chemigation Equipment Preparation: The following use directions are to be followed when this product is applied through irrigation systems. Thoroughly clean the chemigation system and tank of any fertilizer or chemical residues, and dispose of the residues according to state and federal laws. Flush the injection system with soap or a cleaning agent and water. Determine the amount of **Relix 40 WSP** needed to cover the desired area. Mix according to instructions in the **Mixing Directions** section. Continually agitate the mixture during mixing and application.

Center Pivot, Lateral Move, End Tow, and Traveler Irrigation Equipment Calibration (use only with electric or oil hydraulic drive systems that uniformly distributes water): In order to calibrate the irrigation system and injector to apply the mixture containing this product, determine the following: 1) Determine area covered by sprinkler; 2) Determine the time required to apply no more than 1/4 inch water (6,750 gallons of water per acre) over the area to be treated when the system and injection equipment are operated at normal pressures specified by the equipment manufacturer. Run system at 80 to 95% of manufacturer's rated capacity.; 3) Using only water, determine the injection pump output when operated at normal line pressure; 4) Determine the amount of **Relix 40 WSP** required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system; 5) Add the required amount of **Relix 40 WSP** and sufficient water to meet the injection time requirements of the solution tank. Maintain constant solution tank agitation during the injection period. Operate system at normal pressures specified by the manufacturer of the injection equipment and used for the time interval established during calibration. Inject this product at the end of an irrigation cycle or as a separate application to maximize foliar absorption and retention. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed. Continue to operate the system until the solution with **Relix 40 WSP** has cleared the sprinkler head. **DO NOT** use end guns when applying **Relix 40 WSP** through center pivot systems because of non-uniform application.

Solid Set, Side (Wheel) Roll, and Hand Move Irrigation Equipment Calibration: In order to calibrate the irrigation system and injector to apply the mixture containing this product, determine the following: 1) Determine area covered by sprinkler; 2) Fill injector solution tank with water and adjust flow rate to use contents over a 10- to 30 minute interval; 3) Determine the amount of **Relix 40 WSP** required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system; 4) Add the required amount of **Relix 40 WSP** into the same quantity of water used to calibrate the injection equipment. Maintain constant solution tank agitation during the injection period. Operate the system at

normal pressures specified by the manufacturer of the injection equipment and used for the time interval established during calibration. Inject **Rellix 40 WSP** 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 the solution of **Rellix 40 WSP** has cleared the last sprinkler head.

Chemigation Operation: Start the water pump and irrigation system, and let the system achieve the desired pressure and speed before starting the injector. Make sure the system is fully charged with water before starting injection of **Rellix 40 WSP**. Time the injection to last at least as long as it takes to bring the system to full pressure. Check for leaks and uniformity and make repairs before any chemigation takes place. Start the injection system and calibrate according to manufacturer's specifications. This procedure is necessary to deliver the desired rate per acre in a uniform manner. When the application is finished, allow the entire irrigation and injection system to be thoroughly flushed clean before stopping the system.

Chemigation Equipment Requirements:

- The system must contain an air gap, an approved backflow prevention device, a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve (including inspection port), and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back flow. Refer to the American Society of Agricultural Engineer's Engineering Practice 409 for more information or state specific regulations.
- 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.
- Systems must use a metering pump, including 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.
- To ensure uniform mixing of the fungicide in the water line, inject the mixture in the center of the pipe diameter or just ahead of an elbow or tee in the irrigation line so that the turbulence created at those points will assist in mixing. The injection point must be located after all backflow prevention devices on the water line.
- Ensure the tank holding the fungicide mixture is free of rust, fertilizer, sediment, and foreign material, and equipped with an in-line strainer situated between the tank and the injector point.
- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back flow.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Chemigation Precautions:

- Crop injury, lack of fungicidal effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water.
- If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialist, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

- Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall operate the system. This operator is responsible for continuously monitoring the injection and making any necessary adjustments to the equipment.

Chemigation Restrictions:

- Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional reduced-pressure zone (RPZ), back flow preventer or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, discharge the water from the public water system into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the flow outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- 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, for example 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** connect an irrigation system used for pesticide application (including greenhouse systems) to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water system are in place with current certification. Specific local regulations may apply and must be followed.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. End guns must be turned off during the application if they irrigate nontarget areas.
- **DO NOT** allow irrigation water to collect or run off and pose a hazard to livestock, wells, or adjoining crops.
- **DO NOT** enter treated area during the restricted entry interval (REI) specified in the **Agricultural Use Requirements** section unless the required early entry PPE is worn.
- **DO NOT** apply through sprinkler systems that deliver a low coefficient of uniformity; for example certain water drive units.

Rotational Crop Restriction

Crops on this label may be planted immediately after the last treatment. **DO NOT** plant other crops within 30 days after the last application. **Note:** When using **Rellix 40 WSP** with other registered pesticides, always refer to rotational restrictions and precautions on the other product's label and comply with the most restrictive rotational guidelines.

Use Directions for Tree Fruits

Best control of labeled diseases is achieved when **Rellix 40 WSP** is applied on a 7- to 10-day application schedule.

Rellix 40 WSP is a systemic fungicide and does not redistribute with rainfall after application. Adjust application equipment spray nozzles to apply a uniform spray throughout the entire tree canopy.

Use the following as guidance in determining the amount of **Rellix 40 WSP** to be used per 100 gallons of spray or per acre. Refer to specific tree fruit use directions to determine actual use rates for the control of labeled diseases.

Determination of Use Rates on an Acre Basis

The amount of **Rellix 40 WSP** required per acre varies with tree size and the volume of fruit and foliage to be treated. Use the following summary table as additional guidance for the determination of appropriate per acre use rates for **Rellix 40 WSP**:

Tree Height (ft)	Rellix 40 WSP (oz/acre)	
	Apple and Mayhaw ¹	Stone Fruits
≤ 10	2.5 - 5 (0.6 - 0.13 lbs. ai)	2.5 - 4 (0.6 - 0.1 lbs. ai)
15	3.75 - 6 (0.09 - 0.15 lbs. ai)	4 - 6 (0.1 - 0.15 lbs. ai)
≥ 20	5 - 10 (0.13 - 0.24 lbs. ai)	6 (0.15 lbs. ai)

¹For apple scab control, always tank mix **Rellix 40 WSP** with a multi-site product containing the AI mancozeb.

Concentrate Spray Applications

Use **Rellix 40 WSP** at the specified use rate per acre in either dilute or concentrate sprays. Use the following formula to determine the equivalent amount of product per acre in 2X, 3X, etc., spray solutions:

$$\frac{\text{Oz of Rellix 40 WSP per acre} \times 100}{\text{Spray volume per acre (gallons)}} = \text{Oz of Rellix 40 WSP per 100 gallons}$$

Example: An apple orchard consisting of apple trees 18 feet in height will require 5 oz of **Rellix 40 WSP** for adequate apple scab control. Application equipment has been calibrated to apply 80 gallons spray per acre, therefore:

$$\frac{5 \text{ oz of Rellix 40 WSP per acre} \times 100}{80 \text{ gallons per acre}} = 6.25 \text{ oz of Rellix 40 WSP per 100 gallons}$$

Dilute, Thorough Coverage Application

Dilute thorough coverage applications are based upon the amount of spray solution required to thoroughly wet trees until spray run-off. The specific use directions below for apple and mayhaw utilizes a 400 gallon per acre dilution basis and the specific use directions for stone fruits use a 250 gallon per acre dilution basis.

Uses

Almond

Best disease control is achieved in thorough coverage sprays applied on a protectant schedule that does not exceed 10 days.

Diseases	Relix 40 WSP		Use Directions	Restrictions
	oz/100 gal ¹	oz/acre		
blossom blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.) shothole (<i>Stigmata</i> spp.)	1.25 - 2 (0.031 - 0.05 lbs. ai)	5 - 8 (0.125 - 0.20 lbs. ai)	Begin applications at pink bud stage (about 5% bloom). If conditions are favorable for disease development, reapply at full bloom. If an application at petal fall also is needed, alternate to another effective fungicide mode of action if myclobutanol was used for the early application and at full bloom.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preharvest Interval: DO NOT apply within 90 days of harvest. ▪ Retreatment Interval: 10 days ▪ DO NOT make more than 3 applications. ▪ DO NOT apply more than a total of 1.5 lb of Relix 40 WSP (0.6 lb ai) per acre per year. ▪ DO NOT apply more than 8 oz product (0.20 lb. a.i.) per acre per application.
rust (<i>Tranzschelia</i> spp.)			Apply 6 oz (2.4 oz ai) per acre. Begin applications approximately 8 weeks after flowering if environmental conditions are favorable for disease development. For optimum disease control, DO NOT apply on a protectant schedule exceeding 21 days.	
anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.)			Applying Relix 40 WSP to control blossom blight and shothole will suppress anthracnose.	

¹ Based upon a standard of 400 gallons of dilute spray per acre or the equivalent amount of product per acre.

Apple and Mayhaw

Diseases	Relix 40 WSP oz/acre	Use Directions	Restrictions
powdery mildew (<i>Podosphaera</i> spp.)	5 - 10 (0.13 - 0.25 lb ai)	Begin application at tight cluster and continue through the second cover spray. Additional sprays may be needed on susceptible varieties or under heavy disease pressure. Use high label rate if powdery mildew was present in previous years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preharvest Interval: DO NOT apply within 14 days of harvest. ▪ Re-Treatment Interval: 7 days ▪ DO NOT apply more than a total of 5 lb of Relix 40 WSP (2 lb ai) per acre per year. ▪ DO NOT apply more 10 oz of this product (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application. ▪ DO NOT make more than 8 applications per year.
rust (<i>Gymnosporangium</i> spp.)	5 - 8 (0.13 - 0.2 lb ai)	Begin applications at pink stage and continue through the second cover spray.	
scab - prebloom (<i>Venturia</i> spp.)		Begin applications at green tip or when environmental conditions become favorable for primary scab development. Apply Relix 40 WSP in a tank mixture with a protectant fungicide registered for use on apples on a 7- to 10-day schedule.	
scab - bloom		Apply Relix 40 WSP in a tank mixture with a protectant fungicide registered for use on apple at the specified rate for improved fruit scab and summer disease control.	
scab - post infection	8 (0.2 lbs. ai)	Relix 40 WSP provides 96-hour post- infection control or curative activity. Apply as soon as possible after infection period. Follow with a standard preventive spray schedule.	

Berries

Diseases	Rellix 40 WSP oz/acre	Use Directions	Restrictions
Blackberry and Raspberry ¹			
cane and leaf rust (<i>Kuehneola</i> spp.) orange rust (<i>Arthuriomyces</i> spp.) powdery mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.) yellow rust (<i>Phragmidium</i> spp.)	1.25 - 3 (0.03 - 0.08 lb ai)	Begin applications as early as bud break. Reapply at 10- to 14-day intervals, depending upon the disease(s) to be controlled. Use the shorter spray interval under heavy disease pressure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Preharvest Interval: Applications may be made up to the day of harvest.▪ Re-treatment Interval: 10 days▪ DO NOT apply more than a total of 10 oz of Rellix 40 WSP (0.25 lb ai) per acre per year.▪ DO NOT apply more than 3 oz of this product (0.08 lb ai) per acre per application.▪ DO NOT make more than 3 applications per year.
Currant			
powdery mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.) white pine blister rust	5 (0.13 lb ai)	Apply at pre-bloom, full bloom and 2 weeks later.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Preharvest Interval: Applications may be made up to the day of harvest.▪ DO NOT apply more than a total of 40 oz of Rellix 40 WSP (1 lb ai) per acre per year.▪ DO NOT apply more than 5 oz of this product (0.13 lb ai) per acre per application.▪ DO NOT make more than 8 applications per year.
Gooseberry			
anthracnose (<i>Drepanopeziza</i> spp.)	5 (0.13 lb ai)	Begin applications when the first leaf has completely unfolded. Reapply at 10- to 14-day intervals as long as environmental conditions favor continued disease development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Preharvest Interval: Applications may be made up to the day of harvest.▪ Retreatment Interval: 10 days▪ DO NOT apply more than a total of 40 oz of Rellix 40 WSP (1 lb ai) per acre per year.▪ DO NOT apply more than 5 oz of this product (0.13 lb ai) per acre per application.▪ DO NOT make more than 8 applications per year.
powdery mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.) white pine blister rust		Apply at pre-bloom, full bloom and 2 weeks later.	
Strawberry			
leaf blight (<i>Phomopsis</i> spp.) leaf spot (<i>Mycosphaerella</i> spp.) powdery mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.)	2.5 - 5 (0.06 - 0.13 lb ai)	Begin applications when disease first appears or when conditions favor disease development. Reapply at 14- to 21-day intervals. Comply with fungicide resistance management directions in the Resistance Management section of this label.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Preharvest Interval: Applications may be made up to the day of harvest.▪ Retreatment Interval: 14 days▪ DO NOT apply more than a total of 30 oz of Rellix 40 WSP (0.75 lb ai) per acre per year.▪ DO NOT apply more than 5 oz of this product (0.13 lb ai) per acre per application.▪ DO NOT make more than 6 applications per year.

¹ Includes use on the following members of the caneberry subgroup 13A including varieties and/or hybrids: Blackberry, loganberry, red and black raspberry, cultivars and or hybrids of these.

Black Sapote, Canistel, Mamey Sapote, Mango, Papaya, Sapodilla, and Star Apple

Apply uniformly in a spray volume that provides thorough coverage of the fruit and foliage. Control may be reduced at low spray volumes or if spray coverage is not adequate.

Disease	Rellix 40 WSP oz/acre	Use Directions	Restrictions
powdery mildew (<i>Didium caricae</i>)	10 (0.25 lb ai)	Begin applications when disease first appears or when conditions favor disease development. Reapply at 14- day intervals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preharvest Interval: Applications may be made up to the day of harvest. ▪ Retreatment Interval: 14 days ▪ DO NOT apply more than 10 oz of Rellix 40 WSP (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application. ▪ DO NOT apply more than a total of 80 oz of Rellix 40 WSP (2 lb ai) per acre year. ▪ DO NOT make more than 8 applications per year.

Grape

Apply uniformly in a spray volume that provides thorough coverage of the fruit and foliage. Control may be reduced at low spray volumes or if spray coverage is not adequate.

Diseases	Rellix 40 WSP oz/acre	Use Directions	Restrictions
anthracnose (<i>Elsinoe</i> spp.)	3 - 5 (0.08 - 0.13 lb ai)	Begin application when new shoots are 1 to 3 inches in length. Reapply on a protectant schedule that does not exceed 14 days.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preharvest Interval: DO NOT apply within 14 days of harvest. ▪ Retreatment Interval: 14 days ▪ DO NOT apply more than a total of 1.5 lb of Rellix 40 WSP (0.6 lb ai) per acre per year. ▪ DO NOT apply more than 5 oz of this product (0.13 lb ai) per acre per application. ▪ DO NOT make more than 4 applications per year.
black rot (<i>Guignardia</i> spp.)		<p>Preventative Schedule: Begin application when new shoots are 1 to 3 inches in length. Reapply on a protectant schedule that does not exceed 14 days. Use a higher rate under heavy disease pressure.</p> <p>Post Infection Schedule: Apply within 72 hours after the beginning of an infection period.</p>	
powdery mildew (<i>Uncinula</i> spp.)		For best results, begin application before bloom (12- to 18-inch shoot growth). DO NOT extend application intervals beyond 21 days. Use higher rates and/or shorter spray intervals on susceptible varieties or under heavy disease pressure.	

Grapevines Following Pruning

Apply **Rellix 40 WSP** in 50 gallons of water per acre using power-operated ground application equipment to protect pruning wounds from vine diseases.

Diseases	Rellix 40 WSP oz/acre	Use Directions	Restrictions
<i>Botryosphaeria rhodina</i> <i>Eutypa lata</i> <i>Phaeoacremonium aleophilum</i> <i>Phaeomoniella chlamydospora</i> vinewood diseases	5 (0.13 lb ai)	<p>Apply as a directed spray immediately after pruning (within 24 hours). Assure thorough coverage of cordons, spurs and all cut wood surfaces. For best results, make a second application two weeks later.</p> <p>A second application is necessary if rainfall occurs or if humid conditions persist, or if conditions favor spore dispersal and germination. If there is risk of infection moving beyond the second set of pruning cuts, apply after the first and second prunings.</p> <p>Double pruning involves two pruning passes. Canes first are cut non-selectively to a uniform height. Later, selective pruning reduces canes to their final spur length. When conditions do not favor infections developing beyond where the final pruning cuts will be made, the first pass pruning cuts DO NOT need to be treated. In this case, apply Rellix 40 WSP immediately after the second pruning only.</p> <p>Lower application volumes may be used only if the spray thoroughly wets all susceptible grapevine tissue and the same ratio of Rellix 40 WSP to water is maintained: 4 oz of Rellix 40 WSP per acre in 42 gallons of water. Control may be reduced at these lower application rates.</p> <p>The addition of a labeled rate of a registered organosilicone spray adjuvant may increase penetration into cut wood surfaces. It is the responsibility of the user to assure that the organosilicone spray adjuvant is safe to the crop under the existing conditions of use. Add a registered spray dye to the tank mix, and visually inspect pruning cuts after application, to assure thorough coverage of all susceptible tissue.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DO NOT apply less than 4 oz of Rellix 40 WSP per acre per application. ▪ DO NOT apply more than a total of 24 oz of Rellix 40 WSP (0.6 lb ai) per acre per year including these applications and applications for control of other diseases. ▪ DO NOT apply more than 5 oz of this product (0.13 lb ai) per acre per application. ▪ DO NOT make more than 4 applications per year.

Head and Leaf Lettuce

Disease	Rellix 40 WSP oz/acre	Use Directions	Restrictions
powdery mildew <i>(Erysiphe cichoracearum)</i>	5 (0.13 lb ai)	<p>Begin applications when disease first appears or when conditions favor disease development. Reapply at 14- day intervals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preharvest Interval: DO NOT apply within 3 days of harvest. ▪ Retreatment Interval: 14 days ▪ DO NOT apply more than 5 oz of Rellix 40 WSP (0.13 lb ai) per acre per application. ▪ DO NOT apply more than a total of 1.25 lb of Rellix 40 WSP (0.5 lb ai) per acre per year. ▪ DO NOT make more than 4 applications per year.

Hops (For Use in Idaho, Oregon and Washington Only)

Apply **Rellix 40 WSP** in sufficient water for thorough coverage using ground equipment or by air in a minimum spray volume of 10 gallons of water per acre. Thorough coverage is essential. Use the shorter spray interval on susceptible varieties or under heavy disease pressure.

Disease	Growth Stage	Rellix 40 WSP oz/acre	Use Directions	Restrictions
powdery mildew	emergence to training	2 - 4 (0.05 - 0.1 lb ai)	Reapply at 7- to 10-day intervals. DO NOT apply less than 2 oz of Rellix 40 WSP per acre or adequate efficacy may not be achieved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preharvest Interval: DO NOT apply within 14 days of harvest. ▪ Retreatment Interval: 5 days ▪ DO NOT apply more than a total of 2.5 lb of Rellix 40 WSP (1 lb ai) per acre per year. ▪ DO NOT make more than 4 applications per year. ▪ DO NOT graze livestock in treated areas or harvest crops grown in treated areas for silage or hay. ▪ Chemigation: DO NOT apply Rellix 40 WSP through any type of irrigation system. ▪ DO NOT apply more than 10 oz of this product (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application.
	training to wire (prior to beginning of bloom when vines are rapidly growing)	4 - 6 (0.1 - 0.15 lb ai)	Reapply at 5- to 10-day intervals. DO NOT apply less than 4 oz of Rellix 40 WSP per acre or adequate efficacy may not be achieved.	
	wire to 14-day preharvest	6 - 10 (0.15 - 0.25 lb ai)	Reapply at 7- to 10-day intervals. DO NOT apply less than 6 oz of Rellix 40 WSP per acre or adequate efficacy may not be achieved.	

Mint

Crops	Diseases	Rellix 40 WSP oz/acre	Use Directions	Restrictions
peppermint spearmint	powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) rust (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.)	4 - 5 (0.1 - 0.13 lb ai)	Begin application in early spring when plants break dormancy. Reapply on a 14- to 21-day protectant schedule.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preharvest Interval: DO NOT apply within 30 days of harvest. ▪ Retreatment Interval: 14 days ▪ DO NOT apply more than a total of 15 oz of Rellix 40 WSP (0.375 lb ai) per acre per growing year. ▪ DO NOT apply more than 5 oz of this product (0.13 lb ai) per acre per application. ▪ DO NOT make more than 3 applications per year.

Soybeans

Disease	Rellix 40 WSP oz/acre	Use Directions	Restrictions
rust (<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>)	2.5 - 5 (0.06 - 0.13 lb ai)	<p>Apply using ground or aerial equipment in an adequate spray volume to achieve good coverage and canopy penetration.</p> <p>For best results, apply as early as possible, prior to infection or at first sign of disease, and make subsequent applications at 10- to 14-day intervals. For established disease, use a higher rate in the rate range.</p> <p>For aerial application, apply Rellix 40 WSP in a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per acre.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preharvest Interval: DO NOT apply within 28 days of harvest. ▪ Retreatment Interval: 10 days ▪ DO NOT make more than 2 applications. ▪ DO NOT apply more than 10 oz of Rellix 40 WSP (4 oz ai) per acre per year. ▪ DO NOT apply more than 5 oz of this product (0.13 lb ai) per acre per application.

Stone Fruits

Diseases	Rellix 40 WSP oz/acre ¹	Use Directions	Restrictions
Apricot			
brown rot blossom blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)	2.5 - 6 (0.06 - 0.15 lbs. ai)	Begin application at early red bud stage before infection occurs. If conditions are favorable for disease development, reapply at full bloom. If an application at petal fall also is needed, alternate to another effective fungicide mode of action if myclobutanil was used for the early application and at full bloom.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Preharvest Interval: Applications may be made up to the day of harvest.▪ Retreatment Interval: 7 days▪ DO NOT apply more than a total of 2.75 lb of Rellix 40 WSP (1.1 lb ai) per acre per year.▪ DO NOT apply more than 6 oz of this product (0.15 lb ai) per acre per application.▪ DO NOT make more than 7 applications per year.
brown rot (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)		Apply 6 oz (2.4 oz ai) per acre on a 7- to 14-day protectant schedule. Apply when environmental conditions favor disease development during the month before harvest.	
powdery mildew (<i>Podosphaera</i> spp.)		Follow brown rot blossom blight schedule. Reapply at 10- to 14-day intervals until terminal growth ceases.	
shothole (<i>Stigmia</i> spp.)		Follow brown rot blossom blight schedule. Reapply at 7- to 10-day intervals as long as needed.	
Cherries (Sweet and Tart)			
brown rot blossom blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)	2.5 - 6 (0.06 - 0.15 lbs. ai)	Begin application at early popcorn stage, before infection occurs. If conditions are favorable for disease development, reapply at full bloom. If an application at petal fall also is needed, alternate to another effective fungicide mode of action if myclobutanil was used for the early application and at full bloom.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Preharvest Interval: Applications may be made up to the day of harvest.▪ Retreatment Interval: 7 days▪ DO NOT apply more than a total of 3.25 lb of Rellix 40 WSP (1.3 lb ai) per acre per year.▪ DO NOT apply more than 6 oz of this product (0.15 lb ai) per acre per application.▪ DO NOT make more than 8 applications per year.
brown rot (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)		Refer to Apricot .	
powdery mildew (<i>Podosphaera</i> and <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.)			
leaf spot (<i>Blumeriella</i> spp.)		Follow brown rot blossom blight schedule. Reapply at 7- to 10-day intervals. Additional applications after harvest are advised.	

(continued)

Stone Fruits *(continued)*

Diseases	Rellix 40 WSP oz/acre ¹	Use Directions	Restrictions
Nectarine			
brown rot blossom blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)	2.5 - 6 (0.06 - 0.15 lbs. ai)	Begin application at early pink bud stage before infection occurs. If conditions are favorable for disease development, reapply at full bloom. If an application at petal fall also is needed, alternate to another effective fungicide mode of action if myclobutanil was used for the early application and at full bloom.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Preharvest Interval: Applications may be made up to the day of harvest.▪ Retreatment Interval: 7 days▪ DO NOT apply more than a total of 3.25 lb of Rellix 40 WSP (1.3 lb ai) per acre per year.▪ DO NOT apply more than 6 oz of this product (0.15 lb ai) per acre per application.▪ DO NOT make more than 8 applications per year.
brown rot (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)		Refer to Apricot .	
powdery mildew (<i>Podosphaera</i> and <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.)			
shothole (<i>Stigmia</i> spp.)		Follow brown rot blossom blight schedule. Reapply at 7- to 10-day intervals as long as needed.	
Peach			
brown rot blossom blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)	2.5 - 6 (0.06 - 0.15 lbs. ai)	Begin application at early pink bud stage before infection occurs. If conditions are favorable for disease development, reapply at full bloom. If an application at petal fall also is needed, alternate to another effective fungicide mode of action if myclobutanil was used for the early application and at full bloom.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Preharvest Interval: Applications may be made up to the day of harvest.▪ Retreatment Interval: 7 days▪ DO NOT apply more than a total of 3.25 lb of Rellix 40 WSP (1.3 lb ai) per acre per year.▪ DO NOT apply more than 6 oz of this product (0.15 lb ai) per acre per application.▪ DO NOT make more than 8 applications per year.
brown rot (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)		Refer to Apricot .	
powdery mildew (<i>Podosphaera</i> spp.)			
rust (<i>Tranzschelia</i> spp.)		Apply 6 oz (2.4 oz ai) per acre. Begin application approximately 8 weeks after flowering if environmental conditions are favorable for disease development. For optimum disease control, DO NOT apply on a protectant schedule exceeding 21 days.	

(continued)

Stone Fruits *(continued)*

Diseases	Rellix 40 WSP oz/acre ¹	Use Directions	Restrictions
Plum, Prune			
brown rot blossom blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)	2.5 - 6 (0.06 - 0.15 lbs. ai)	Begin application at green tip before infection occurs. If conditions are favorable for disease development, reapply at full bloom. If an application at petal fall also is needed, alternate to another effective fungicide mode of action if myclobutanil was used for the early application and at full bloom.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preharvest Interval: Applications may be made up to the day of harvest. ▪ Retreatment Interval: 7 days ▪ DO NOT apply more than a total of 2.75 lb of Rellix 40 WSP (1.1 lb ai) per acre per year. ▪ DO NOT apply more than 6 oz of this product (0.15 lb ai) per acre per application. ▪ DO NOT make more than 7 applications per year.
brown rot (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)		Refer to Apricot .	
powdery mildew (<i>Podosphaera</i> spp.)			
rust (<i>Tranzschelia</i> spp.)		Refer to Peach .	

¹ 250 gallon dilute spray per acre basis.

Vegetables

Diseases	Rellix 40 WSP oz/acre	Use Directions	Restrictions
Artichoke (Not Registered for Use in New York)			
powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>)	4 (0.10 lb. ai)	Begin application at first sign of disease development or when conditions favor disease development. Reapply 14 days later if conditions favor disease development. Use a minimum of 30 gallons of spray volume per acre for ground application. Aerial application is permitted, but control may be reduced if coverage is inadequate. For best results, use a minimum of 10 gallons of spray volume per acre for aerial application.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preharvest Interval: DO NOT apply within 3 days of harvest. ▪ Retreatment Interval: 14 days ▪ DO NOT apply more than 4 oz of Rellix 40 WSP (0.1 lb ai) per acre per application. ▪ DO NOT apply more than a total of 1.5 lb of Rellix 40 WSP (0.6 lb ai) per acre per year. ▪ DO NOT make more than 6 applications per year.
Asparagus			
rust (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.)	5 (0.125 lbs. ai)	Begin applications to the developing ferns after harvest has taken place. Reapply on a protectant schedule not to exceed 14 days. Apply with a spray adjuvant advised and registered for this specific use pattern.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preharvest Interval: DO NOT apply within 180 days of harvest in all states except California. In California, either a 30- or 180-day preharvest interval may be used. ▪ Retreatment Interval: 14 days ▪ DO NOT apply to harvestable spears. ▪ DO NOT apply more than 5 oz of Rellix 40 WSP (0.125 lb ai) per acre per application. ▪ 180-day Preharvest Interval: DO NOT make more than 6 applications (0.125 lb ai) per growing year. This is equivalent to a total of 30 oz of product (0.75 lb ai) per acre per year. ▪ DO NOT make more than 6 applications per year. ▪ 30-day Preharvest Interval: DO NOT make more than 4 applications (0.125 lb ai) or a total of 20 oz of product (0.5 lb ai) per acre per year. ▪ DO NOT make more than 4 applications per year.

(continued)

Vegetables (continued)

Diseases	Relix 40 WSP oz/acre	Use Directions	Restrictions
Cucurbit Vegetables (Crop Group 9) acorn squash, balsam apple, balsam pear, bitter melon, butternut squash, calabaza, cantaloupe, casaba, chayote, Chinese cucumber, Chinese waxgourd, citron melon, crenshaw melon, crookneck squash, cucumber, edible gourd, gherkin, golden pershaw melon, honey balls, honeydew melon, hubbard squash, mango melon, melon, muskmelon, Persian melon, pineapple melon, pumpkin, Santa Claus melon, scallop squash, snake melon, spaghetti squash, straightneck squash, summer squash, true cantaloupe, vegetable marrow, watermelon, winter squash, zucchini			
powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> and <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.)	2.5 - 5 (0.06 - 0.125 lbs. ai)	Begin application at first sign of disease development. Reapply on a 7- to 10-day protectant schedule. For the control of other foliar cucurbit diseases, co- applications of registered protectant fungicides must be made according to label use directions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preharvest Interval: Applications may be made up to and including the day of harvest. ▪ Retreatment Interval: 7 days ▪ DO NOT apply more than a total of 1.5 lb of Relix 40 WSP (0.6 lb ai) per acre per crop. ▪ DO NOT apply more than 5 oz. of product (0.125 lbs. ai) per acre per application. ▪ Observe a 30-day plantback interval between the last application and planting new crops at the treatment site. ▪ DO NOT make more than 4 application per year.
Eggplant and Peppers Peppers including bell pepper, chili pepper, cooking pepper, pimento, sweet pepper			
powdery mildew (<i>Leveillula taurica</i>)	2.5 - 5 (0.06 - 0.125 lbs. ai)	Begin application at first sign of disease development or when conditions favor disease development. Reapply on a 10- to 14-day protectant schedule.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preharvest Interval: Applications may be made up to the day of harvest. ▪ Retreatment Interval: 10 days ▪ DO NOT apply more than 5 oz of Relix 40 WSP (0.125 lb ai) per acre per application. ▪ DO NOT apply more than a total of 1.25 lb of Relix 40 WSP (0.5 lb ai) per acre per year. ▪ DO NOT make more than 4 applications per year.
Okra			
powdery mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca fuliginea</i>)	2.5 - 5 (0.06 - 0.125 lbs. ai)	Begin application at first sign of disease development or when conditions favor disease development. Reapply on a 10- to 14-day protectant schedule.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preharvest Interval: Applications may be made up to the day of harvest. ▪ Retreatment Interval: 10 days ▪ DO NOT apply more than 5 oz of Relix 40 WSP (0.125 lb ai) per acre per application. ▪ DO NOT apply more than a total of 1.25 lb of Relix 40 WSP (0.5 lb ai) per acre per year. ▪ DO NOT make more than 4 applications per year.

(continued)

Vegetables (continued)

Diseases	Relix 40 WSP oz/acre	Use Directions	Restrictions
Snap Bean			
Asian soybean rust (<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>) pod tip rot (<i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp.) rust (<i>Uromyces</i> spp.)	4 - 5 (0.10 - 0.125 lbs. ai)	Begin applications when rust is first observed. For pod tip rot, begin applications when pods begin to develop. Reapply on a 7- to 10-day protectant schedule if conditions remain favorable for disease development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preharvest Interval: Applications may be made up to and including the day of harvest. ▪ Retreatment Interval: 7 days ▪ DO NOT apply more than a total of 1.25 lb of Relix 40 WSP (0.5 lb. ai) per acre per crop. ▪ DO NOT apply more than 5 oz (0.125 lbs. ai) product per acre per application. ▪ Observe a 30-day plantback interval between the last application and planting new crops at the treatment site. ▪ DO NOT make more than 4 applications per year.
Tomato			
powdery mildew (<i>Leveillula</i> spp.)	2.5 - 4 (0.06 - 0.10 lbs. ai)	<p>Begin applications at the first sign of disease or when environmental conditions are favorable for disease development.</p> <p>DO NOT exceed 21 days between applications.</p> <p>Apply using a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre by ground or a minimum of 10 gallons of water by air.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preharvest Interval: Applications may be up to and including the day of harvest. ▪ DO NOT apply more than a total of 1.25 lb of Relix 40 WSP (0.5 lb ai) per acre per crop. ▪ DO NOT apply more than 4 oz. of product (0.10 lbs. ai) per acre per application. ▪ DO NOT make more than 5 applications per year. ▪ Observe a 30-day plantback interval between the last application and planting new crops at the treatment site.

Non-Food Use

Landscape Ornamentals

Relix 40 WSP is a locally systemic fungicide having protectant and curative properties that will translocate to new growth. For best control of labeled diseases, achieve thorough coverage of all plant parts on a protective application schedule. For dilute application sprays (>100 gallons of spray volume per acre) applied to ornamental plants in commercial and residential landscapes, apply **Relix 40 WSP** at the rate of 3 oz of product per 50 to 100 gallons of spray volume on a 10- to 14-day application schedule unless otherwise directed. Use the higher rate under conditions of high disease pressure and/or optimum conditions for infection.

Crop	Disease	Use Directions	Restrictions
abelia	cercospora leaf spot		
acalypha (copper-leaf)	powdery mildew		
achillea (yarrow)	powdery mildew rust		
African violet	powdery mildew		
ageratum	powdery mildew		
alder	rust		
almond, flowering	blossom blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)	Apply prebloom, 50% bloom and at petal fall.	

(continued)

Landscape Ornamentals (continued)

Crop	Disease	Use Directions	Restrictions
amelanchier (juneberry, shadbush)	fabraea leaf spot powdery mildew rust		
amorpha (false indigo)	cercospora leaf spot powdery mildew rust		
anemone	rust		
angelica	cercospora leaf spot rust		
ash	rust		
aster	powdery mildew rust		
azalea	petal blight (<i>Ovulinia</i> spp.) powdery mildew	Begin applications when flowers start to exhibit color.	
barberry	powdery mildew rust	Precaution: May cause temporary damage to crimson, pigmy and other <i>Atropurpurea</i> varieties.	
begonia	powdery mildew		
bellflower	cercospora leaf spot powdery mildew rust		
birch	rust		
bittersweet	powdery mildew		
buckeye			
buttonbush	cercospora leaf blight powdery mildew rust		
calendula	cercospora leaf spot		
California poppy	powdery mildew		
carnation	powdery mildew rust		
catalpa	cercospora leaf spot powdery mildew		
cherry, flowering	leaf spot powdery mildew		
chestnut, horse	powdery mildew		
China aster	rust		
chokeberry	rust twig and fruit blight		DO NOT use treated fruit for food or feed.

(continued)

Landscape Ornamentals (continued)

Crop	Disease	Use Directions	Restrictions
Chrysanthemum	ascochyta blight rust white rust		
columbine	rust		
cornflower			
cosmos	powdery mildew		
cottonwood			
crabapple, flowering	powdery mildew rust scab		
crepe myrtle	powdery mildew		
dahlia			
delphinium	powdery mildew rust		
dianthus	rust		
dogwood	anthracnose powdery mildew septoria leafspot		
Douglas fir	needle rust	Apply 6 to 9 oz per acre starting early spring. Continue applications at 2- to 3-week intervals until the threat of infection has passed. Spray adjuvants must be added to spray solutions to obtain good spray coverage and disease control.	
elm	powdery mildew		
euonymus			
fern	rhizoctonia aerial blight		
fleabane	cercospora leaf spot powdery mildew rust		
four o'clock	rust		
fuchsia			
gaillardia	powdery mildew rust		
gardenia			
geranium			

(continued)

Landscape Ornamentals *(continued)*

Crop	Disease	Use Directions	Restrictions
gerbera daisy	powdery mildew		
gourd, ornamental			
grape leaf ivy			
hackberry	cercospora leaf spot powdery mildew		
hawthorn	fabraea leaf spot powdery mildew rust scab		
holly	powdery mildew		
hollyhock	powdery mildew rust		
honeysuckle	cercospora leaf spot powdery mildew		
hydrangea	cercospora leaf spot powdery mildew		
iris	didymellina leaf spot rust	Apply 3 oz per 50 gallons spray solution.	
juniper	rust		
leucothoe	cercospora leaf spot		
lilac	powdery mildew		
loblolly pine	fusiform rust	Apply 6 to 9 oz per acre starting early spring. Continue applications at 2- to 3-week intervals until the threat of infection has passed. Spray adjuvants must be added to spray solutions to obtain good spray coverage and disease control.	
Locust	powdery mildew		
maple			DO NOT use treated trees for syrup production. DO NOT apply to abutilon (flowering maple).
Marigold	cercospora leaf spot rust		
mock-orange	powdery mildew rust		

(continued)

Landscape Ornamentals (continued)

Crop	Disease	Use Directions	Restrictions
moonflower	rust		
mountain laurel	cercospora leaf spot ovulinia petal blight powdery mildew	Begin applications when flowers start to exhibit color.	
Nephthytis	cephalosporium leaf spot		
ninebark	rust		
oak	powdery mildew		
pansy	powdery mildew rust		
pear, flowering	powdery mildew rust scab		
petunia	powdery mildew rust		
phlox	cercospora leaf spot powdery mildew rust		
photinia	entomosporium leaf spot powdery mildew rust		
poinsettia	poinsettia scab powdery mildew		
poplar	rust		
potentilla			
privet	cercospora leaf spot powdery mildew		
pyracantha (firethorn)	fusicladium scab		
quince, flowering	blossom and twig blight cercospora leaf spot fabraea leaf spot rust		
rhododendron	cercospora leaf spot ovulinia petal blight powdery mildew	Begin applications when flowers start to exhibit color.	
Rose	black spot powdery mildew rust	Apply on a 7- to 10-day protectant schedule. In areas where black spot is not a problem, spray intervals may be increased to a maximum of 14 days.	

(continued)

Landscape Ornamentals (continued)

Crop	Disease	Use Directions	Restrictions
Russian olive	cercospora leaf spot rust		
salvia	powdery mildew rust		
sedum	powdery mildew		
slash pine	fusiform rust	Apply 6 to 9 oz per acre starting early spring. Continue applications at 2- to 3-week intervals until the threat of infection has passed. Spray adjuvants must be added to spray solutions to obtain good spray coverage and disease control.	
Smoke-tree (cotinus)	cercospora leaf spot rust		
snapdragon	powdery mildew rust		
spirea	powdery mildew		
sunflower	cercospora leaf spot powdery mildew rust		DO NOT use seeds from treated plants for food or feed.
sycamore	powdery mildew		
trumpet creeper	cercospora leaf blight powdery mildew		
viburnum	powdery mildew rust		
walnut	powdery mildew		DO NOT use nuts from treated trees for food or feed.
willow			
zinnia	cercospora leaf spot powdery mildew		

Maintain treated plants in a vigorous growing condition. Plants under nutritional or water stress will not respond as well to treatment as well-maintained plants. Overdosage of **Relix 40 WSP** can result in observable foliar greening, thickened leaves, and/or shortened internodes. If this condition is observed, reduce the fungicide use rate but **DO NOT** extend the specified application schedule.

Crop Tolerance

Plant tolerances are acceptable in the specific plants listed on this label. It is not possible to evaluate all ornamental plant species or varieties for tolerance to **Relix 40 WSP**. Test for possible phytotoxic responses by treating a limited number of plants, at specified use rates, prior to initiating large scale use.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 10 oz of **Relix 40 WSP** (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 5 lb of **Relix 40 WSP** (2 lb ai) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** use treated plant materials for food or feed.
- Not for use in commercial greenhouses or nurseries.
- **DO NOT** apply to landscape ornamentals in Nassau County and Suffolk County in New York State.

Diseases	Rellix 40 WSP oz/acre	Use Directions	Restrictions
Hybrid Poplar (For use in nurseries or forested areas used for wood pulp production)			
rust (<i>Melampsora</i> spp.)	4 - 6 (0.10 - 0.15 lbs. ai)	Begin applications at the first sign of disease. Reapply at 10- to 14-day intervals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DO NOT apply more than a total of 1.5 lb of Rellix 40 WSP (0.6 lb ai) per acre per year. ▪ DO NOT apply more than 6 oz. of product (0.15 lbs. ai) per acre per application. ▪ DO NOT make more than 4 applications per year. ▪ Retreatment Interval: 10 days
Douglas Fir (Nursery Use Only)			
needle rust (<i>Melampsora</i> spp.)	5 - 10 (0.125 - 0.25 lbs. ai)	Begin applications in early spring. Reapply at 2- to 3- week intervals until the threat of infection is past. Apply with a spray adjuvant labeled and registered for this specific use pattern to obtain good spray coverage and disease control.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DO NOT apply more than a total of 1.5 lb of Rellix 40 WSP (0.6 lb ai) per acre per year. ▪ DO NOT apply more than 6 oz. of product (0.15 lbs. ai) per acre per application. ▪ DO NOT make more than 4 applications per year. ▪ Retreatment Interval: 14 days
Loblolly Pine (Nursery Use Only)			
fusiform rust (<i>Cronartium quercuum</i>)	5 - 10 (0.125 - 0.25 lbs. ai)	Begin applications in early spring. Reapply at 2- to 3- week intervals until the threat of infection is past. Apply with a spray adjuvant labeled and registered for this specific use pattern to obtain good spray coverage and disease control.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DO NOT apply more than a total of 1.5 lb of Rellix 40 WSP (0.6 lb ai) per acre per year. ▪ DO NOT apply more than 6 oz. of product (0.15 lbs. ai) per acre per application. ▪ DO NOT make more than 4 applications per year. ▪ Retreatment Interval: 14 days

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a tightly closed container in a cool, dry place. Store in original container and out of reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide spray mixture or rinsate that cannot be used must be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticides. Improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by the use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Empty residue into application equipment. Offer container and foil bag for recycling, if available, or dispose of container and/or foil bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, if allowed by State and local authorities.

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. To the extent consistent with applicable law, 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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