AZOXYSTROBIN	GROUP	11	FUNGICIDE

RightLine™

AZOX 2 SC

A broad-spectrum fungicide for control of plant diseases in turf and ornamentals.

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%**

Containing 2.08 lbs. of azoxystrobin per gallon.

*IUPAC

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.)

EPA Reg. No.: 93051-4
EPA Est No.: 89332-GA-002 (MA)
39578-TX-001 (SE)
70815-GA-001 (CV)
(Letters in the lot number correspond to letters following the EPA Est No.)

Manufactured for:
RightLine, LLC
950 Falcon Drive
Malden, MO 63863
20210806

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. Avoid breathing spray mist. 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.

FIRST AID

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **IF INHALED:** Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at 1-800-858-7378 or your poison control center at 1-800-222-1222.

See label booklet for additional Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.

Net Contents: 1 Gal.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

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PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber $\geq$ 14 mils, nitrile rubber $\geq$ 14 mils, neoprene rubber $\geq$ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride $\geq$ 14 mils, or viton $\geq$ 14 mils.
- 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:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Azoxystrobin is toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine fish and aquatic invertebrates. Azoxystrobin can be persistent for several months or more after application. 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 water adjacent to treated 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. Use of this chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Surface Water Advisory
This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rainwater. 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. If any adverse environmental effects caused by this product are detected, notify Rightline, LLC and State/Federal authorities immediately.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

CROP INJURY AND / OR POOR CONTROL OF DISEASES MAY RESULT IF THESE USE DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ARE NOT FOLLOWED.

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 State or Tribal 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 barrier laminate, butyl rubber $\geq$ 14 mils, nitrile rubber $\geq$ 14 mils, neoprene rubber $\geq$ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride $\geq$ 14 mils, or viton $\geq$ 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 areas until sprays have dried.

Applications must not be made if humans or domestic animals are within the area to be treated.

Due to the possibility of your State having reentry intervals that are more restrictive than those listed in this label, applicators should check the specific requirements mandated by the Department of Agriculture for your State.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

AZOXYSTROBIN	GROUP	11	FUNGICIDE

RIGHTLINE AZOX 2 SC contains azoxystrobin, a QoI Group 11 fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **RIGHTLINE AZOX 2 SC** and other QoI 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.

Fungal isolates with acquired resistance to Group 11 may eventually dominate the fungal population if Group 11 fungicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. Cross resistance has been shown between all members of the QoI fungicides. Since QoI fungicides are a high risk for resistance, this may result in partial or total loss of control of those species.

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

- Rotate the use of this product 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/bactericide 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.

Follow the crop specific resistance management guidance listed in the application instructions below. If resistance management guidance is not specified, then follow the guidance provided in the table below.

Total fungicide applications planned per crop	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**
Applications of QoI fungicides applied alone	**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**4**
Applications of QoI fungicides applied in mixture (tank-mix or formulated)	**1**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**6**

When multiple applications are required during the year, spray programs for Group 11 (QoI) fungicides must be developed. When two sequential applications of Group 11 fungicides are made, they must be alternated with two or more applications of a fungicide that is not a Group 11 fungicide. If more than 12 applications are made during the year, observe these guidelines:

- When applying Group 11 (QoI) fungicides alone, the number of applications must not exceed more than 1/3 of the total number of fungicide applications per year.
- When applying Group 11 (QoI) fungicides in tank mixes or premixes with mixing partners of different modes of action, the number of QoI containing applications must not exceed more than ½ of the total number of fungicide applications per year.
- When applying Group 11 (QoI) fungicides both alone and in mixtures, the number of QoI containing applications must not exceed 50% of the total number of fungicide applications per year.

When applying a Group 11 fungicide to seed or soil, wait at least 3 weeks before making another application with a Group 11 fungicide.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT

Groundboom Applications:

- User must only apply with the release height specified by the manufacturer but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use nozzles that deliver medium to coarse spray droplets in accordance with ASABE Standard S-572.1.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Airblast Applications

- Sprays 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.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Azoxystrobin can affect non-target plant species outside the treatment area. To limit adverse effects to non-target plants, the applicator must avoid making applications when wind can facilitate off-site movement of azoxystrobin in the direction of areas such as forested areas, riparian areas, wetlands, and areas that serve as habitat for desirable and protected animal species.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTYAL 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.

BOOM HEIGHT -Ground Boom

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

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Verify that the shields are not interfering with 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 needs to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

TURF AND ORNAMENTAL USES

TURF (Golf courses*; Lawns and Landscape Areas Around Residential, Institutional, Public, Commercial and Industrial Buildings, Parks, Recreational Areas and Athletic fields; Sod farms*)

RIGHTLINE AZOX 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), leaf spot, 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*, sod farms*, lawns and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas, and athletic fields.

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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.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
RIGHTLINE AZOX 2 SC must be applied prior to disease development. Mix **RIGHTLINE AZOX 2 SC** with the required amount of water and apply as a dilute spray application in 2 – 4 gals. of water per 1,000 sq. ft. (87 – 174 gals./acre). Repeat applications at specified intervals for as long as required. For spot treatments, use 0.4 fl. oz. **RIGHTLINE AZOX 2 SC** (0.007 lb. a.i.) per 1 – 2 gals. of water.

Refer to **Application Instructions for Turf Diseases** table for specific application and use information and follow use information listed by target disease and additional restrictions.

USE RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 9.6 qts. (2.4 gals.) (7.1 fl. oz. product/1,000 sq. ft./year) per acre (5 lbs. a.i./A) per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply to turf by air.
- Chemigation application to sod is prohibited.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 sequential **RIGHTLINE AZOX 2 SC** applications for Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. control before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action. For all other diseases, **DO NOT** apply more than 3 sequential applications of Rightline **AZOX 2 SC** before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action**.**

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

Dollar Spot

This product will not control dollar spot but is compatible for tank mixing with other products labeled for use in control of dollar spot. If dollar spot is present, always mix this product with other fungicide products that are labeled to control dollar spot.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR TURF DISEASES

Disease	Use Rate fl. oz. product per 1,000 sq. ft (lbs. a.i./1,000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Application Instructions
Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum graminicola*)	0.38-0.77 (0.0062 to 0.0125)	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Brown Patch (*Rhizoctonia solani*)	0.38-0.77 (0.0062 to 0.0125)	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Cool Weather Brown Patch, Yellow Patch (*Rhizoctonia cerealis*)	0.38-0.77 (0.0062 to 0.0125)	28	Make one or two applications spaced 28 days apart in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Fairy Ring (*Lycoperdon* spp., *Agrocybe pediades*, and *Bovistra plumbea*)	0.77 (0.0125)	28	As soon as symptoms of disease occur, apply 0.77 fl. oz. of this product in 4 gallons of water per 1000 square feet (174 gallons per acre), with a second application 28 days later if necessary. A specified rate of wetting agent must be added to the spray mix. Note that severely damaged turf may need to be reseeded and symptoms of Fairy Ring may require 2-3 weeks after application to be resolved.
Fusarium Patch (*Microdochium nivale*)	0.38-0.77 (0.0062 to 0.0125)	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Leafspot (*Bipolaris sorokiniana*)	0.38-0.77 (0.0062 to 0.0125)	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.

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APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR TURF DISEASES *(cont.)*

Disease	Use Rate fl. oz. product per 1,000 sq. ft (lbs. a.i./1,000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Application Instructions
Gray Leaf Spot (*Pyricularia grisea*)	0.38-0.77 (0.0062 to 0.0125)	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 (0.022) 0.77 (0.0125)	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 Rust, Stem Rust, Stripe Rust (*Puccinia* spp.)	0.38-0.77 (0.0062 to 0.0125)	14-28	Begin applications before disease is present and continue applications while conditions are favorable for disease development.
Leafspot (*Bipolaris sorokiniana*)	0.38-0.77 (0.0062 to 0.0125)	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Melting Out (*Drechslera poae*)	0.38-0.77 (0.0062 to 0.0125)	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Necrotic Ring Spot (*Leptosphaeria korrae*)	0.38-0.77 (0.0062 to 0.0125)	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink Patch (*Limonomyses roseipellis*)	0.38-0.77 (0.0062 to 0.0125)	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink Snow Mold (*Microdochium nivale*)	1.35 (0.022) 0.77 (0.0125)	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.
Powdery Mildew (*Erysiphe graminis*)	0.38-0.77 (0.0062 to 0.0125)	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.

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APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR TURF DISEASES *(cont.)*

Disease	Use Rate fl. oz. product per 1,000 sq. ft (lbs. a.i./1,000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Application Instructions
Pythium Blight, Pythium Root Rot (*Pythium aphanidermatum*, *Pythium* spp.)	0.38-0.77 (0.0062 to 0.0125)	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 (0.0062 to 0.0125)	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Rhizoctonia Large Patch (*Rhizoctonia solani*)	0.38-0.77 (0.0062 to 0.0125)	28	Make one or two applications spaced 28 days apart in the fall or when conditions are favorable for disease.
Southern Blight (*Sclerotium rolfsii*)	0.38-0.77 (0.0062 to 0.0125)	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Spring Dead Spot (*Leptosphaeria korrae, Gaeumannomyces graminis var. graminus, Ophiosphaerella herpotricha*)	0.38-0.77 (0.0062 to 0.0125)	28	Make one or two applications spaced 28 days apart in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Summer Patch (*Magnaporthe poae*)	0.38-0.77 (0.0062 to 0.0125)	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Take-all Patch (*Gaeumannomyces graminis var. avenae*)	0.38-0.77 (0.0062 to 0.0125)	28	Make two applications 28 days apart in the spring and two applications 28 days apart in the fall.
Zoysia Patch (*Rhizoctonia solani, Gaeumannomyces incrustana*)	0.38-0.77 (0.0062 to 0.0125)	28	Make one or two applications spaced 28 days apart in late fall before snow cover or when conditions are favorable for disease development. **DO NOT** apply on top of snow.

RATE CONVERSION CHART FOR TURF

Fluid Ounces RIGHTLINE AZOX 2 SC Per 1000 Sq. Ft	Fluid Ounces A.I. Per 1000 Sq. Ft	Fluid Ounces RIGHTLINE AZOX 2 SC Per Acre (lbs. a.i./A)	Pints of RIGHTLINE AZOX 2 SC Per Acre
0.38	0.101	16.5 (0.27)	1.0
0.4	0.104	17.4 (0.28)	1.1
0.5	0.130	21.8 (0.35)	1.4
0.6	0.156	26.1 (0.42)	1.6
0.7	0.182	30.5 (0.47)	1.9
0.77	0.200	33.5 (0.54)	2.1
1.35	0.350	58.8 (0.95)	3.7

AMOUNT OF RIGHTLINE AZOX 2 SC TO MIX 100 GALLONS FOR TURF APPLICATIONS

SPRAY VOLUME (Gallons per 1000 sq. ft.)			
RIGHTLINE AZOX 2 SC Use Rate per 1,000 Sq. Ft. (lbs. a.i./1000 sq. ft.)	2.0 Gals. Spray Volume Per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	3.0 Gals. Spray Volume Per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	4.0 Gals. Spray Volume Per 1,000 Sq. Ft.
0.38 fl. oz. (0.0062)	19 fl. oz.	12 fl. oz.	9.5 fl. oz.
0.4 fl. oz. (0.0065)	20 fl. oz.	13 fl. oz.	10 fl. oz.
0.5 fl. oz. (0.0081)	25 fl. oz.	17 fl. oz.	13 fl. oz.
0.6 fl. oz. (0.010)	30 fl. oz.	20 fl. oz.	15 fl. oz.
0.7 fl. oz. (0.011)	35 fl. oz.	23 fl. oz.	18 fl. oz.
0.77 fl. oz. (0.0125)	38.5 fl. oz.	25.7 fl. oz.	19.3 fl. oz.
1.35 fl. oz. (0.022)	67.5 fl. oz.	45 fl. oz.	33.75 fl. oz.

Example: For an application with a spray volume of 3 gallons per 1000 square feet at a directed use rate of 0.6 fluid ounces per 100 gallons, mix 20 fluid ounces of this product in 100 gallons of water.

ORNAMENTALS
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RIGHTLINE AZOX 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. **RIGHTLINE AZOX 2 SC** controls certain diseases of container, bench, flat, plug, bed or field-grown ornamentals in greenhouses, shade-houses, outdoor nurseries, retail nurseries, and other landscape areas.

Integrated Pest (Disease) Management
Integrate **RIGHTLINE AZOX 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.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
Unless otherwise specified in the tables below, apply this product prior to the development of disease as a broadcast or banded spray focused on the crown or foliage of the target plants at a rate of 1.9-7.7 fl. oz. (0.031 - 0.125 lb. a.i.) per 100 gallons of water. Be sure to completely cover the plants by applying using sufficient water and applying to runoff. Repeat applications every 7-28 days as necessary and dictated by resistance management best practices for your area. On plants with foliage that is difficult to wet, a non-silicone wetter/sticker applied at labeled rates may improve coverage.

For typical conditions and most diseases:	Apply 3.85 -7.7 fl. oz. (0.063 - 0.125 lb. a.i.) per 100 gallons every 7-14 days.
When disease pressure is severe:	Apply 5.75 - 7.7 fl. oz. (0.093 - 0.125 lb. a.i.) per 100 gallons every 7-14 days.
When disease pressure is not severe:	Either apply 1.9 -3.85 fl. oz. (0.031 - 0.063 lb. a.i.) per 100 gallons every 7-14 days, or 5.75 - 7.7 fl. oz. (0.093 - 0.125 lb. a.i.) per 100 gallons every 14-28 days.

NOTE: This product may not provide desired levels of control if applied to established diseases in a late curative or rescue treatment.

Surfactants labeled for use on ornamental plants may be used with this product. Prior to widespread use, a test for phytotoxicity must be conducted.

Drench Applications
To control disease in production ornamentals grown in the field, in containers, or in structures including greenhouses, hoop houses, lath houses, etc., this product may be applied prior to disease as a preventative drench treatment. For best results, the pre-infection treatment area (root ball, root zone, etc.) must be thoroughly covered. Because plant roots must be healthy in order for the product to protect the plant through system uptake, drenches must be applied prior to disease development. For seedlings and plugs, a test for phytotoxicity must be made to a small number of plants prior to widespread application.

Apply to ornamentals grown in containers at a rate of 0.38-1.75 fl. oz. (0.006 to 0.028 lb a.i.) per 100 gallons of water, using 1-2 pints of solution per square foot of surface area and making repeat applications every 7-28 days.

In order to help prevent the development of disease resistance to this product, every three sequential applications of this product must be alternated with other fungicides registered for ornamentals that have a different mode of action and that diseases have not developed resistance to in your area.

Drip Irrigation

For control of soil-borne diseases in bedded, field grown or potted ornamentals, apply 3.85 – 30.75 fl. oz. (0.063 to 0.51 lb a.i.) per acre of this product using a drip irrigation system. Prior to the application, be sure that the potting media or soil has sufficient moisture capacity to accept the application. The application must be ended once the main feed supply tank is empty or after 6 hours from the start of the application, whichever comes first. For best results, DO NOT provide any additional irrigation for a minimum of 24 hours after the application is complete.

USE RESTRICTIONS:

- **Apply by ground only.**
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.4 gals. of product (5 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year. **DO NOT** make more than 8 applications of this product per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 600 gals. spray volume per acre for foliar applications. **DO NOT** apply more than 38.5 fl. oz. of this product (0.63 lb. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pts. (0.52 lb. a.i.) per sq. ft. of this product for drench and crown applications.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 sequential drench applications of **RIGHTLINE AZOX 2 SC** before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action.
- **DO NOT** apply **RIGHTLINE AZOX 2 SC** to apple or cherry trees (Flowering, Yoshino variety) due to possible phytotoxicity. **DO NOT** use spray equipment that has applied **RIGHTLINE AZOX 2 SC** for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.
- **DO NOT** tank mix **RIGHTLINE AZOX 2 SC** with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, adjuvants, etc., unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to ornamental plants.

Apply **RIGHTLINE AZOX 2 SC** to certain varieties of crabapple for control of apple scab. **RIGHTLINE AZOX 2 SC** is safer when applied to the species and varieties listed in the "**Tolerant Varieties of Crabapple Species (Genus *Malus*) Tolerant Varieties of *Malus***" table. However, due to the large number of genera, species, and varieties of crabapple, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to **RIGHTLINE AZOX 2 SC**. The professional user must conduct small scale testing to ensure plant safety prior to broadscale commercial use on plant genera and species.

Diseases Controlled

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

Disease	Application Instructions	
	8 Oz. and Larger Containers Fl. Oz. Product per 100 Gals.	**4 Oz. Containers Fl. Oz. Product per 50 Gals.**
1. CONIFER BLIGHTS		
a. Phomopsis Blight *(Phomopsis juniperovora)*	1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. (0.031 - 0.125 lb. a.i.)	0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.015 - 0.063 lb. a.i.)
b. Tip Blight *(Sirococcus strobilinus)*	Apply every 7-28 days	
2. LEAF BLIGHTS/LEAF SPOTS		
a. Alternaria Leaf Spot *(Alternaria* spp.*)*	1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. (0.031 - 0.125 lb. a.i.)	0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.015 - 0.063 lb. a.i.)
b. Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum spp., Elsinoë* spp.*)*	Apply every 7-28 days.	
c. Downy Mildew of Rose *(Peronospora sparsa)*	3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. (0.063 - 0.125 lb. a.i.)	1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.031 - 0.063 lb. a.i.)
	Apply every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.	
d. Entomosporium Leaf Spot *(Entomosporium mespili)*	1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. (0.031 - 0.125 lb. a.i.)	0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.015 - 0.063 lb. a.i.)
	Apply every 7-28 days.	
e. Iris Leaf Spot *(Mycosphaerella macrospora)*	3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. (0.063 - 0.125 lb. a.i.)	1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.031 - 0.063 lb. a.i.)
	Apply every 7-21 days.	
f. Leaf Spot *(Cladosporium echinulatum)*	1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. (0.031 - 0.125 lb. a.i.)	0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.015 - 0.063 lb. a.i.)
	Apply every 7-28 days.	
g. Rose Blackspot *(Diplocarpon rosea)*	7.7 - 15.4 fl. oz. (0.125 – 0.25 lb. a.i.)	3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. (0.063 - 0.125 lb. a.i.)
	Apply every 7-14 days. Apply **RIGHTLINE AZOX 2 SC** on a 7 day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, **RIGHTLINE AZOX 2 SC** may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. **DO NOT** exceed 46 fl. oz./acre (0.75 lb. a.i.) per application	

(continued)

Disease *(cont.)*	Application Instructions *(cont.)*	
	8 Oz. and Larger Containers Fl. Oz. Product per 100 Gals.	**4 Oz. Containers Fl. Oz. Product per 50 Gals.**
h. Myrothecium Leaf Spot *(Myrothecium* spp.*)*	3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. (0.063 - 0.125 lb. a.i.)	1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.031 - 0.063 lb. a.i.)
	Apply every 7-21 days.	
i. Downy Mildew of Bedding Plants *(Peronospora* spp.*)*	1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. (0.031 - 0.125 lb. a.i.)	0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.015 – 0.063 lb. a.i.)
	Apply every 7-28 days.	
j. Scab *(Venturia inaequalis)*	1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. (0.031 - 0.125 lb. a.i.)	0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.015 - 0.063 lb. a.i.)
	Apply every 10-28 days. **DO NOT** apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see the "**Tolerant Varieties of Crabapple Species (Genus *Malus*) Tolerant Varieties of *Malus***" table for sensitive species.	
k, Marssonina Leaf Spot *(Marssonina* spp.*)*	1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. (0.031 - 0.125 lb. a.i.)	0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.015 - 0.063 lb. a.i.)
	Apply every 14-28 days.	
l. Cercospora Leaf Spot	1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. (0.031 - 0.125 lb. a.i.)	0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.015 - 0.063 lb. a.i.)
	Apply every 7-28 days.	
3. POWDERY MILDEW Preventative applications only. In order to prevent development of resistance, every two sequential applications of this product for Powdery Mildew must be alternated with a different class of fungicide.		
a. *Erysiphe pannosa., E.* spp. b. *Microsphaera azaleae*	1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. (0.031 - 0.125 lb. a.i.)	0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.015 - 0.063 lb. a.i.)
c. *Sphaerotheca pannosa*	Apply every 7-28 days.	
4. RUSTS		
a. Needle Rust *(Melampsora occidentalis)*	1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. (0.031 - 0.125 lb. a.i.)	0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.015 - 0.063 lb. a.i.)
b. *Phragmidium* spp. c. *Puccinia* spp. d. *Gymnosporangium* spp.	Apply every 7-28 days.	

(continued)

Disease *(cont.)*	Application Instructions *(cont.)*	
	8 Oz. and Larger Containers Fl. Oz. Product per 100 Gals.	**4 Oz. Containers Fl. Oz. Product per 50 Gals.**
5. FLOWER BLIGHTS		
a. Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum* spp.*, Elsinoë* spp.*)*	1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. (0.031 - 0.125 lb. a.i.)	0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.015 - 0.063 lb. a.i.) .
	Apply every 7-28 days.	
b. Botrytis Slight *(Botrytis cinerea)*	7.7 - 15.4 fl. oz. (0.125 – 0.25 lb. a.i.)	3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. (0.063 - 0.125 lb. a.i.) .
	Apply every 7-21 days. For suppression only. **DO NOT** exceed 46 fl. oz./acre (0.75 lb. a.i.) .	
6. SHOOT/STEM DISEASES		
a. Aerial/Shoot Blight *(Phytophthora* spp.*)*	1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.031 - 0.063 lb. a.i.)	0.95 - 1.9 fl. oz. (0.015 – 0.031 lb. a.i.)
	Apply every 7-28 days.	
7. SOILBORNE DISEASES (Directed Spray)		
a. *Rhizoctonia solani* b. *Sclerotium rolfsii*	1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. (0.031 - 0.125 lb. a.i.)	0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. (0.015 - 0.063 lb. a.i.)
c. *Rosarium* spp.	Apply every 7-21 days.	
8. SOILBORNE DISEASES (Drench)		
a. *Rhizoctonia solani* b. *Sclerotium rolfsii*	0.35 - 1.75 fl. oz. (0.0055 - 0.028 lb. a.i.)	0.19 - 0.95 fl. oz. (0.0031 - 0.015 lb. a.i.)
c. *Fusarium* spp.	Apply 1-2 pts. of the solution per sq. ft. surface area, every 7- 28 days.	

PLANT SAFETY

RIGHTLINE AZOX 2 SC is safe when applied to the ornamental plants listed in in the below tables; 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 **AZOX 2 SC**. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not **RIGHTLINE AZOX 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 ensure plant safety prior to broadscale commercial use on plant genera and species.

Tolerant Ornamental Plants

RIGHTLINE AZOX 2 SC is safe when applied to the plants listed in the below tables when applied according to specified application methods, rates, and timings.

Tolerant Plants Listed by Botanical Name

Botanical Name	Common Name	Diseases (Refer to the above "Diseases Controlled" table)
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 sanguineus	Wild Lilac	3

(continued)

Tolerant Plants Listed by Botanical Name *(cont.)*

Botanical Name	Common Name	Diseases (Refer to the above "Diseases Controlled" table)
Ceanothus spp.	Ceanothus, California Lilac, Snowball	3
Cedrus Atlantica	Atlas Cedar	2, 4
Cedrus spp.	White 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 caryophyllus	Carnation	3, 4
Dianthus spp.	Pink	3, 4
Dieffenbachia spp.	Dumb-Cane	2
Dietes iridoides	African Iris, Butterfly Iris	4c
Digitalis spp.	Foxglove	2, 3
Epipremnum spp.	Pothos	2
Erica darleyensis	Heather	2
Euonymus alata	Dwarf Winged Euonymus	2
Euonymus alatus	Burning Bush	2
Euonymus japonicus	Evergreen Euonymus	2
Euphorbia spp.	Poinsettia	2a
Fatsia japonica	Japanese Fatsia, Paper-Plant	2

(continued)

Tolerant Plants Listed by Botanical Name *(cont.)*

Botanical Name	Common Name	Diseases (Refer to the above "Diseases Controlled" table)
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 macrophylla	French Hydrangea	2, 3
Hydrangea spp.	Hydrangea	2, 3
Ilex spp.	Holly, Winterberry, Yaupon	3
Impatiens spp.*	Balsam, Impatiens*	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 soulangiana	Saucer Magnolia	2

(continued)

Tolerant Plants Listed by Botanical Name *(cont.)*

Botanical Name	Common Name	Diseases (Refer to the above "Diseases Controlled" table)
Magnolia spp.	Magnolia	2
Malus spp.	Crabapple (See the "**Tolerant Varieties of Crabapple Species (Genus *Malus*) Tolerant Varieties of *Malus***" table 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
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 muhgo	Muhgo Pine	1b, 4
Pinus nigra	Black Pine	1b, 4
Pinus silvestris	Scotch Pine	1, 4
Pinus spp.	Pine	1b, 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 trichocarpa	Poplar	4

(continued)

Tolerant Plants Listed by Botanical Name *(cont.)*

Botanical Name	Common Name	Diseases (Refer to the above "Diseases Controlled" table)
Populus spp.	Aspen Trees	2
Potentilla spp.	Cinquefoil	2
Primula spp.	Primrose	2
Prunes pumila	Cherry	2, 5
Prunes spp.	Flowering Plum, Purple-Leaf Plum	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
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 serphyllum	Creeping Thyme	2

(continued)

Tolerant Plants Listed by Botanical Name *(cont.)*

Botanical Name	Common Name	Diseases (Refer to the above "Diseases Controlled" table)
Tsuga heterophylla	Western Hemlock	4
Tsuga spp.	Hemlock	4
Verbena spp.	Verbena, Vervain	3
Viburnum spp.	Viburnum	2, 3, 4
Vinca spp.	Periwinkle	2, 6a
Viola spp.*	Viola, Pansy*	2
Weigela Florida	Pink Weigela	2
Yucca spp.	Yucca	7
Zinnia spp.	Zinnia	2a, 3
* **DO NOT** exceed 3.85 fl. oz./100 gals. on these species.		

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	*Buddleia davidii*

(continued)

Tolerant Plants Listed by Common Name *(cont.)*

Common Name	Botanical Name
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 the "**Tolerant Varieties of Crabapple Species (Genus *Malus*) Tolerant Varieties of *Malus***" table for variety list)	*Malus* spp.
Cranesbill	*Geranium* spp.
Crapemyrtle	*Lagerstroemia indica*
Cyclamen	*Cyclamen* spp.
Cyperus	*Cyperus* spp.
Cypress, Sawara	*Chamaecyparis pisifera*
Cypress, Leyland	*Chamaecyprais* spp.
Daisy, Gerber	*Gerbera jamesonii*

(continued)

Tolerant Plants Listed by Common Name *(cont.)*

Common Name	Botanical Name
Daisy, Transvaal	*Gerbera jamesonii*
Dogwood	*Cornus* spp.
Dogwood	*Cornus florida*
Dogwood, Pink	*Cornus* spp.
Dumb-Cane	*Dieffenbachia* spp.
Euonymus, Dwarf Winged	*Euonymus alata*
Euonymus, Evergreen	*Euonymus japonicus*
Evergreen, Chinese	*Aglaonema* spp.
Fatsia, Japanese	*Fatsia japonica*
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.

(continued)

Tolerant Plants Listed by Common Name *(cont.)*

Common Name	Botanical Name
Hydrangea	*Hydrangea* spp.
Hydrangea, French	*Hydrangea macrophylla*
Impatiens*	*Impatiens* spp.*
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*
Lily-Turf	*Liriope muscari*
Live-Forever	*Sempervivum* spp.
Magnolia	*Magnolia* spp.
Magnolia, Saucer	*Magnolia soulangiana*
Magnolia, Southern	*Magnolia grandiflora*
Maple, Japanese	*Acer palmatum*
Maple Sugar	*Acer saccharum*
Marigold	*Tagetes* spp.
Mock-Orange	*Pittosporum tobira*
Mugwort	*Artemisia* spp.

(continued)

Tolerant Plants Listed by Common Name *(cont.)*

Common Name	Botanical Name
Nandina	*Nandina domestics*
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 muhgo*
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.

(continued)

Tolerant Plants Listed by Common Name *(cont.)*

Common Name	Botanical Name
Pussy's-Foot	*Ageratum* spp.
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.
Stonecrop	*Sedum* spp.
Sweet Alyssum	*Lobularia maritima*
Thymes Creeping	*Thymus serphyllum*
Umbrella-Tree	*Brassaia actinophylla*
Verbena	*Verbena* spp.
Vervain	*Verbena* spp.
Viburnum	*Viburnum* spp.
Vinca	*Catharanthus roseus*
Viola*	*Viola* spp.*
White alder	*Clethra* spp.

(continued)

Tolerant Plants Listed by Common Name *(cont.)*

Common Name	Botanical Name
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.
* **DO NOT** Exceed 3.85 fl. oz./100 gals. on these species.	

Tolerant Varieties of Crabapple Species (Genus *Malus*) Tolerant Varieties of *Malus*

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

Intolerant Plants (DO NOT apply RIGHTLINE AZOX 2 SC to these species or varieties)

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

CONIFERS (including CHRISTMAS TREES) – Commercial Production

Not registered for sale or use in California.

RIGHTLINE AZOX 2 SC controls certain diseases on conifers in production (indoor and outdoor) and landscape situations. Please see the **ORNAMENTALS** section above for more detailed directions for use in landscape situations.

DO NOT apply more than 4 sequential applications of **RIGHTLINE AZOX 2 SC** before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

SPECIFIC DISEASE INSTRUCTIONS

DISEASE	APPLICATION USE RATE AND INSTRUCTIONS
Diplodia Tip Blight (*Diplodia pinea*), **Lophodermium Needlecast** (*Lophodermium pinastri*), **Swiss Needlecast** (*Phaeocrytopus gaumannii*)	Apply 6.1 – 15.3 fl. oz. (0.10 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) of this product per acre by air, ground or chemigation. **Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Integrate **RIGHTLINE AZOX 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. Make the first application when conditions become conducive for disease and continue fungicide applications every 7-21 days as dictated by resistance management best practices for your area.
USE RESTRICTIONS: • **DO NOT** apply more than 15.3 fl. oz. (0.25 lb. a.i.) of this product per acre per application. • **DO NOT** make more than 8 applications of this product per acre per year. • **DO NOT** apply more than 123 fl. oz. (2 lbs. a.i.) of this product per acre per year. • **Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI):** 7 days	

ROSES – Commercial Production

Not registered for sale or use in California.

RIGHTLINE AZOX 2 SC controls certain diseases on conifers in production (indoor and outdoor) and landscape situations. Please see the **ORNAMENTALS** section above for more detailed directions for use in landscape situations.

DO NOT make more than 4 sequential applications of **RIGHTLINE AZOX 2 SC** before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

SPECIFIC DISEASE INSTRUCTIONS

DISEASE	APPLICATION USE RATE AND INSTRUCTIONS
Downy Mildew (*Peronospora sparsa*), **Powdery Mildew** (*Spherotheca pannosa*), **Rust** (*Phragmidium mucronatum, P. tuberculatum,* and other *Phragmidium* spp.), **Septoria Leaf Spot** (*Septoria rosea*), **Alternaria Leaf Spot** (*Alternaria alternata*)	Apply 3.0 – 15.3 fl. oz. (0.05 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) of this product per acre by air, ground or chemigation. Make the first application when conditions become conducive for disease and continue fungicide applications every 7-21 days as dictated by resistance management best practices for your area. **Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Integrate **RIGHTLINE AZOX 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. **Plant Safety: RIGHTLINE AZOX 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 ensure plant safety prior to large scale application, in addition, **DO NOT** tank mix **RIGHTLINE AZOX 2 SC** with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizer, etc. unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to roses.

USE RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 15.3 fl. oz. (0.25 lb. a.i.) of this product per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 123 fl. oz. (2 lbs. a.i.) of this product per acre per year .
- **DO NOT** make more than 8 applications of this product per acre per year.
- **Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI):** 7 days

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

Storage: Always store pesticides in the original container. Store pesticides away from food, pet food, feed, seed fertilizers, and veterinary supplies. Mop up any spills on paved surfaces or floors and store in a chemical waste quarantine area until it can be used as instructed in this label or disposed of safely.

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:

Nonrefillable Container (five gallons or less): Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. 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 ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

Nonrefillable Container (greater than five gallons): Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ 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 for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

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

CONDITION OF SALE, DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

IMPORTANT - READ BEFORE USE: Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before buying or using this product. If you **DO NOT** accept these terms, **DO NOT** use product. By using this product, you accept the following Conditions, 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. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, the manner of handling, use or application of Product, or other influencing factors which are abnormal, not reasonably foreseeable or beyond the control of RIGHTLINE,

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