

# CHLOROSTAR<sup>®</sup>



## Specimen Label

### LIQUID FLOWABLE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	BY WEIGHT
Chlorothalonil (tetrachloroisophthalonitrile) . . . . .	54.0%
INERT INGREDIENTS: . . . . .	46.0%
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	100.00%

Contains 6.0 Pounds of Active Ingredient Per Gallon (720 Grams Per Liter)

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING – AVISO

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

FIRST AID	
<b>IF IN EYES</b>	Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 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.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. <b>For medical emergencies involving this product, call 1-800-308-5391.</b>	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
Persons having temporary irritation may respond to treatment with antihistamines or steroid creams and/or systemic steroids.	

See inside booklet for complete Precautionary Statements, Directions for Use, and Conditions of Sale and Warranty.

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EPA EST. NO. 48234-GA-1



# PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

## HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

### WARNING

Causes eye irritation. May cause skin irritation. May be a potential skin sensitizer. Do not get into eyes. Avoid prolonged contact with skin. Avoid breathing spray mist. Do not take internally.

**Note to user:** This product may produce temporary allergic side effects characterized by redness of the eyes, mild bronchial irritation and redness or rash on exposed skin areas. Persons having allergic reactions should contact a physician.

## PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

For WPS or non-WPS applications made in enclosed areas, such as greenhouses, applicators and other handlers must wear a NIOSH-approved respirator with any N, P, R, or HE filter.

**WPS Uses** (commercial production on farms, forests, nurseries, sodfarms, and in greenhouses): Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as nitrile rubber, natural rubber, or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

**Non-WPS Uses** (such as applications to non-residential turf, golf courses, public parks, etc.): Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as nitrile rubber, natural rubber, or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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

### Engineering control statements:

When handlers use enclosed cabs or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR part 170.240 (d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

## USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

## ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates and wildlife. Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

This chemical is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

This chemical can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, it may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water for several days to weeks after application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlaying extremely shallow ground water, areas with infield canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas overlaying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

## AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 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, such as nitrile rubber, natural rubber, or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

**Special Eye Irritation Provisions:** This product is a severe eye irritant. Although the restricted-entry interval expires after 12 hours, for the next 6.5 days, entry is permitted only when the following safety measures are provided:

- (1) At least one container designed specifically for flushing eyes must be available in operating condition at the WPS-required decontamination site intended for workers entering the treated area.
- (2) Workers must be informed, in a manner they can understand:
  - that residues in the treated area may be highly irritating to their eyes,
  - that they should take precautions, such as refraining from rubbing their eyes, to keep residues out of their eyes,
  - that if they do get residues in their eyes, they should immediately flush their eyes using the eyeflush container that is located at the decontamination site or using other readily available clean water, and
  - how to operate the eyeflush container.

## NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides, 40 CFR part 170.

The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

**PRODUCT STORAGE:** Store in cool place. Protect from excessive heat. Store product in original container only, away from water, food or feed.

**PRODUCT DISPOSAL:** Do not contaminate water, food or feed by disposal. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, pesticide spray, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. If wastes can not be disposed of by 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. Open dumping is prohibited.

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL:** Do not reuse empty container. Triple rinse or equivalent, then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Regal Chemical Company will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by Regal Chemical Company. User assumes all risks associated with such nonrecommended use.

## APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Chlorostar VI, a flowable product containing chlorothalonil, is recommended for use as a spray for the control of many important plant diseases.

Chlorostar VI is effective for use in programs that attempt to minimize disease resistance to fungicides. Chlorostar VI has a multi-site mode of action and may be used to delay or prevent the development of resistance to single-site fungicides. Consult with your Federal or State Cooperative Extension Service representatives for guidance on the proper use of Chlorostar VI in programs that seek to minimize the occurrence of disease resistance to other fungicides.

### GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

Chlorostar VI can be used effectively in dilute or concentrate sprays. Thorough, uniform coverage is essential for disease control.

Do not combine Chlorostar VI in a spray tank with pesticides, surfactants, or fertilizers, unless your prior use has shown the combination to be physically compatible, effective, and noninjurious under your conditions of use. Do NOT combine Chlorostar VI with DiPel 4L, Foil®, Triton AG-98, Triton B-1956, or Latron B-1956 as phytotoxicity may result from the combination when applied to crops listed on this label.

**Note:** Prior to pouring, slowly invert container several times to assure uniform mixture.

The required amount of Chlorostar VI should be added slowly into the spray tank during filling.

With concentrate sprays, premix the required amount of Chlorostar VI in a clean container and add to the spray tank as it is being filled. Keep agitator running when filling spray tank and during spray operations.

Dosage rates on this label indicate pints of Chlorostar VI per acre, unless specified otherwise. Under conditions favoring disease development, the high rate specified and shortest application interval should be used.

#### APPLICATION PRECAUTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

This product must not be applied within 150 feet for aerial and air-blast applications, or 25 feet for ground applications of marine/estuarine water bodies unless there is an untreated buffer area of that width between the area to be treated and the water body.

#### SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Excluding helicopters, nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information**.

#### Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information

**INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE:** The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable conditions (see Wind, Temperature).

#### CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - General Techniques

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

#### CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - Aircraft

- **Number of nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift potential.

**BOOM HEIGHT:** Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

**BOOM LENGTH:** For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

**WIND:** Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **NOTE:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

**TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY:** When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

**TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS:** Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified 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.

**SHIELDED SPRAYERS:** Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

**AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS:** Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring. **NOTE:** Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration.

**AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) TREE AND VINE SPRAYERS:** Air assisted tree and vine sprayers carry droplets into the canopy of trees and vines via a radially or laterally directed air stream. In addition to the general drift management principles already described, the following specific practices will further reduce the potential for drift:

- Adjust deflectors and aiming devices so that spray is only directed into the canopy.
- Block off upward pointed nozzles when there is no overhanging canopy.

- Use only enough air volume to penetrate the canopy and provide good coverage.
- Do not allow spray to go beyond the edge of the cultivated area. Spray the outside row only from outside the planting.

## CHEMIGATION

Apply this product only through center pivot, motorized lateral move, traveling gun, solid set, and portable (wheel move, side roll, end tow, or hand moved) irrigation system(s). Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Use only on crops specifically designated in the **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service Specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

#### Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems:

1. 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.
2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Always inject Chlorostar VI into irrigation water after it discharges from the irrigation pump and after it passes through the check valve. Never inject pesticides on the intake line on the suction side of the pump.
8. Spray mixture in the chemical supply tank must be agitated at all times, otherwise settling and uneven application may occur.
9. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

#### Specific Instructions for Sprinkler Irrigation Systems:

Chlorostar VI may be used through two basic types of sprinkler irrigation systems as outlined in Sections A and B. Determine which type of system is in place, then refer to the appropriate directions provided for each type.

#### A. Center Pivot, Motorized Lateral Move, and Traveling Gun Irrigation Equipment

For injection of pesticides, these continuously moving systems must use a positive displacement injection pump, of either diaphragm or piston type, constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock and capable of injection at pressures approximately two to three times those encountered within the irrigation water line. Venturi application units cannot be used on these systems.

Fill chemical supply tank of injection equipment with water. Operate system for one complete revolution or run across the field, measuring time required, amount of water injected, and acreage covered. Thoroughly mix recommended amount of Chlorostar VI for acreage to be covered into same amount of water used during calibration and inject into system continuously for one revolution or run. Mixture in the chemical supply tank must be continuously agitated during the injection run. Shut off injection equipment after one revolution or run, but continue to operate irrigation system until Chlorostar VI has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

#### B. Solid Set and Portable (Wheel Move, Side Roll, End Tow, or Hand Move) Irrigation Equipment

With stationary systems, an effectively designed in-line venturi applicator unit is preferred which is constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides, however, a positive-displacement pump can also be used.

Determine acreage covered by sprinkler. Fill tank of injection equipment with water and adjust flow to use contents over a 30 to 45 minute period. Mix desired amount of Chlorostar VI for acreage to be covered with water so that the total mixture of Chlorostar VI plus water in the injection tank is equal to the quantity of water used during calibration, and operate entire system at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of injection equipment used for amount of time established during calibration. No agitation should be required. Chlorostar VI can be injected at the beginning or end of the irrigation cycle or as a separate application. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation system until Chlorostar VI has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

#### Restrictions on use of treated vegetation:

- **Do not** allow grazing in treated areas or feed treated plant parts to livestock.
- **Do not** feed hay or threshings from treated fields.
- **Do not** feed vines or processing by-products from treated areas to livestock.

## GRASSES: GOLF COURSE FAIRWAYS

For low disease pressure, follow the retreatment intervals and the application rates provided below.

For an extreme disease condition, a single maximum application of 15 pints per acre with a minimum retreatment interval of 7 days can be made each year. After making the 15 pint per acre application, the low disease regime must be followed for the remainder of the year.

For Chlorostar VI, no more than 34.6 pints per acre may be applied per year on fairways.

For reentry into treated areas, refer to the Non-Agricultural Use Requirements box.

Diseases Controlled	Low Disease Pressure Treatment Regime		Extreme Disease Condition		Maximum Application Rate Per Year for Fairways (Pints/acre) Single Application (Days)
	Retreatment Interval (Days)	Application Rate (Pints/Acre)	Maximum Single Application Allowed in a Year (Pints/Acre)	Minimum Retreatment Interval for the Maximum	
Dollar spot	7-10	2.75-5.5	15	7	34.6
	14-21	5.5-9.7			
Leaf Spot, Melting Out, Brown Blight	7-10	5.5			
Brown Patch	14-21	5.5-9.7			
Gray Leaf Spot	7-14	5.5-9.7			
Red Thread	7-10	5.5-9.7			
Anthracnose	7-14	8.33-9.7			

<sup>3</sup>Low rate is not effective on intensively mowed turfgrasses such as golf course tees and greens.

Diseases are caused by some of the following fungi:

Dollar Spot: *Sclerotinia homeocarpa*, *Lanzia* or *Moellerodiscus* spp.

Leaf Spot, Melting Out and Brown Blight: *Drechslera* spp., *Bipolaris* spp., *Curvularia* spp.

Brown Patch: *Rhizoctonia* spp.

Anthracnose: *Colletotrichum*.

## GRASSES: GOLF COURSE TEES, GREENS, AND ORNAMENTAL TURF USES

For low disease pressure, follow the retreatment intervals and the application rate provided below. For an extreme disease condition, a single maximum application of 15 pints per acre with a minimum retreatment interval of 7 days can be made. For Chlorostar VI, maximum yearly application limits exist for fairways, greens and other non-residential ornamental turf, such as municipal parks. For reentry after treatment, follow requirements outlined in the Non-Agricultural Use Requirements box.

Diseases Controlled	Retreatment Interval (Days)	Application Rate (fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.)		Maximum Application Rate Per Year for Ornamental Turf, Tees and Greens (fl. oz./1000 sq. ft)
		Low Disease Pressure Regime	High Disease Pressure Regime Single Maximum Application (fl. oz.) and Retreatment Interval (Days)	
Dollar spot	7-14	2.12-3.5	5.5 (14)	
Brown Patch	7-14	2.12-3.5	5.5 (14)	
Leaf Spot, Melting Out	7-10	2.12-3.5	5.5 (14)	
Gray Leaf Spot	7-10	2.12-3.5	5.5 (14)	
Red Thread	7-10	2.12-3.5	5.5 (14)	
Anthracnose	7-14	2.12-3.5	5.5 (14)	
Copper Spot	7-10	2.12-3.5	5.5 (14)	
Stem Rust (Bluegrass)	7-14	2.12-3.5	5.5 (14)	
DICHONDRA: Leaf Spot (CALIFORNIA ONLY)	7-14	2.12-3.5	5.5 (14)	

Diseases are caused by some of the following fungi:

Dollar Spot: *Sclerotinia homeocarpa*, *Lanzia* or *Moellerodiscus* spp.

Brown Patch: *Rhizoctonia* spp.

Leaf Spot, Melting Out and Brown Blight: *Drechslera* spp., *Bipolaris* spp., *Curvularia* spp.

Gray Leaf Spot: *Pyricularia* spp.

Red Thread: *Laetisaria fuciformis*.

Anthracnose: *Colletotrichum* spp.

Copper Spot: *Gloeocercospora* spp.

Stem Rust: *Puccinia* spp.

Dichondra Leaf Spot: *Alternaria* spp.

**Gray snow mold caused by *Typhula* spp.:** Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage (2 to 10 gallons per 1000 square feet). Apply a single application of 5 1/2 fluid ounces of Chlorostar VI per 1000 square feet of turf area. Subsequent applications of 3 1/2 fluid ounces per 1000 square feet must be made at 7 day intervals and before snow cover in autumn. If snow cover is intermittent or lacking during the winter, reapply at 3 1/2 fluid ounces per 1000 square feet at monthly intervals until gray snow mold conditions no longer prevail. In areas where pink snow mold (*Gerlachia* or *Fusarium* patch) is likely to occur, apply an initial application of Chlorostar VI at 5 1/2 fluid ounces in combination with products containing iprodione at 2 ounces active ingredient per 1000 square feet of turf area; subsequent applications of 3 1/2 fluid ounces per 1000 square feet must be made at 7 day retreatment intervals. Read and observe all label directions for products containing this active ingredient. A maximum seasonal limit of 12.7 ounces per 1000 square feet may be applied to ornamental turf, no more than 25.4 ounces per 1000 square feet may be applied

to tees, and a maximum seasonal amount of 35.7 ounces per 1000 square feet of Chlorostar VI may be applied to greens.

**Fusarium (Gerlachia) Patch:** For control of *Fusarium* patch only in areas where snow cover is intermittent or lacking during the winter, apply 5 1/2 fluid ounces of Chlorostar VI per 1000 square feet. Begin applications in autumn and reapply at 3 1/2 fluid ounces per 1000 square feet at 21 to 28 day intervals until conditions favorable for *Fusarium* patch no longer prevail. A maximum seasonal limit of 12.7 ounces per 1000 square feet may be applied to ornamental turf, no more than 25.4 ounces per 1000 square feet may be applied to tees, and a maximum seasonal amount of 35.7 ounces per 1000 square feet of Chlorostar VI may be applied to greens.

**Algae:** For prevention of algae on turfgrasses, apply Chlorostar VI at the rate of 2 1/8 to 3 1/2 fluid ounces per 1000 square feet on a 7 to 14 day re-treatment interval. For severe algae control, a single application of 5 1/2 fluid ounces per 1000 square feet may be made, followed by applications of 3 1/2 fluid ounces with a 7 day retreatment interval. When algae is well-established, every attempt should be made to dry out the afflicted area. Once dry, spiking or verticutting should be done to enhance turfgrass recovery in conjunction with Chlorostar VI applications. Several applications may be necessary for turfgrass recovery. Only a preventive spray program with Chlorostar VI will prevent a recurrence of the algae when environmental conditions are favorable for algal growth. A maximum seasonal limit of 12.7 ounces per 1000 square feet may be applied to ornamental turf, no more than 25.4 ounces per 1000 square feet may be applied to tees, and a maximum seasonal amount of 35.7 ounces per 1000 square feet of Chlorostar VI may be applied to greens.

## ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

Chlorostar VI may be used on ornamental plants grown in the field, nurseries, greenhouses and for spot-treatment of ornamentals plants growing in landscapes. Due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamental and nursery plants, and the widely varying growing conditions, it is impossible to test every one for sensitivity to Chlorostar VI. Prior to commercial use, apply the recommended rates to a small area of plants in question, i.e. bedding plants, foliage, etc., and observe for 7 to 10 days prior to treatment of a commercial crop.

### Field-grown ornamentals:

No more than 48 pints per acre of Chlorostar VI may be applied to field-grown ornamentals per year.

For aerial application to field-planted ornamentals, a minimum rate of 10 gallons of spray per acre should be used during application. Chlorostar VI should be applied to plants when both foliage and flowers are dry or nearly dry.

For field-grown roses, apply 1.4 pints of Chlorostar VI per acre for a single application.

For field-planted pachysandra, apply 4.1 pints per acre of Chlorostar VI for a single application.

### Ornamentals grown in nurseries, greenhouses:

DO NOT use mistblowers or high pressure spray equipment when making applications of Chlorostar VI in greenhouses.

Apply Chlorostar VI at a rate of 1.37 pints per 100 gallons of water unless other directions are given in tables below.

Apply in a spray until foliage run-off occurs when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat applications at 7 to 14 day intervals until conditions are no longer favorable. During periods when conditions favor severe disease incidence, generally cloudy or wet weather, apply Chlorostar VI at 7 day intervals. Chlorostar VI should be applied to plants when both foliage and flowers are dry or nearly dry.

Do NOT combine Chlorostar VI in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers unless prior use has shown the combination to be physically compatible, effective and noninjurious under your conditions of use.

### Spot-treatment of ornamental plants growing in landscapes:

Apply Chlorostar VI at a rate of 1.3 teaspoons per 2 gallon of water. Apply in a spray until foliage run-off occurs when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat applications at 7 to 14 day intervals until conditions are no longer favorable. During periods when conditions favor severe disease incidence, generally cloudy or wet weather, apply Chlorostar VI at 7 day intervals. Chlorostar VI should be applied to plants when both foliage and flowers are dry or nearly dry.

Use of Chlorostar VI is recommended for control of fungal diseases referred to by numbers in parentheses following each ornamental. Ornamentals listed on this label have been tested and found to tolerate applications of Chlorostar VI at the recommended rates. The user should test for possible phytotoxic responses, using recommended rates on ornamental plants on a small area prior to commercial treatments. Applications made during bloom may damage flowers and/or fruits.

**NOTE:** Fruits and other treated foliage must not be eaten or fed to livestock. Diseases controlled by Chlorostar VI:

### 1. Leaf Spots/Foliar Blights:

- Actinopelte Leaf Spot
- Alternaria Leaf Spot/Leaf Blight
- Anthracnose-Leaf Blotch, Spot
- Anthracnose- (Discula) Blight
- Ascochyta Blight
- Bipolaris (Helminthosporium) Leaf Spot
- Botrytis Leaf Spot, Leaf Blight
- Cephalosporium Leaf Spot
- Cercospora Leaf Spot
- Cercosporidium Leaf Spot
- Coryneum Blight (Shothole)
- Corynespora Leaf Spot
- Curvularia Leaf Spot
- Cylindrosporium Leaf Spot
- Dactylaria Leaf Spot

Didymellina Leaf Spot  
 Dreschlera Leaf Spot  
 Fabraea (Entomosporium) Leaf Spot  
 Fusarium Leaf Spot  
 Gloeosporium Black Leaf Spot  
 Inkspot (Dreschlera)  
 Marssonina Leaf Spot  
 Monilinia Blossom Blight, Twig Blight  
 Mycosphaerella Ray Blight  
 Myrothecium Leaf Spot, Brown Rot  
 Nematostoma Leaf Blight  
 Phyllosticta Leaf Spot  
 Rhizoctonia Web Blight  
 Ramularia Leaf Spot  
 Septoria Leaf Spot  
 Sphaeropsis Leaf Spot  
 Stagonospora Leaf Scorch  
 Tan Leaf Spot (Curvularia)  
 Volutella Leaf Blight

**2. Flower Spots/Blights:**

Botrytis Flower Spot, Flower Blight  
 Curvularia Flower Spot, Flower Blight  
 Monilinia Blossom Blight  
 Ovinia Flower Blight  
 Rhizopus Blossom Blight  
 Sclerotinia Flower Blight

**3. Cylindrocladium Stem Canker**

**4. Phytophthora Leaf Blight, Dieback**

**5. Powdery Mildews:**

Erysiphe Cichoracearum  
 Microsphaera spp.

**6. Rusts:**

Gymnosporangium spp.  
 Puccinia spp.  
 Pucciniastrum Hydrangeae

**7. Taphrina Blister**

**8. Scab:**

Venturia inaequalis

**Ornamentals recommended for treatment with Chlorostar VI:**

Avoid applications during bloom periods for those plants where flower injury is unacceptable.

For poinsettia, discontinue applications prior to bract formation; phytotoxicity is possible on bracts. For roses, use 1.1 pints per 100 gallons of water.

Plant	Disease(s)	Comments/Instructions:
Aglaonema	1	
Andromeda (Pieris)	4	
Arabian Violet	2	
Areca Palm	1	
Artemesia	1	
Ash, Fraxinus	1	
Aspen	1	
Azalea	1,2,4	
Begonia	1	
Boston Fern	1	
Buckeye, Horsechestnut	1	
Camellia	2	
Carnation	1,2	
Cherry-Laurel	1	
Chrysanthemum	1,2	
Crabapple	1,6,8	
Crocus	1	
Daffodil	1	
Daisy	1	
Dogwood	1	
Dumbcane, Dieffenbachia	1	
Dracaena	1	
Eucalyptus	3	
Euonymus	1	
Fatsia (Aralia)	1	
Ficus	1	
Firethorn, Pyracantha	1	
Florida Ruffle Fern	1	
Flowering Almond	1,2	
Flowering Cherry	1,2	
Flowering Peach	1,2	
Flowering Plum	1,2	
Flowering Quince	1,2	
Geranium	1,6	
Gladiolus	1,2	
Hawthorn	1,6	
Holly	1	
Hollyhock	6	
Hydrangea (Foliage Only)	1,6	

Iris	1,2	
Leatherleaf Fern	1	
Lilac	5	
Lily	1	
Lipstick Plant	1	
Magnolia	1	
Maple	1	
Marigold	1	
Ming Aralia	1	
Mountain Laurel	1	
Narcissus	1	
Oak (Red Group Only)	1,7	
Oregon Grape (Mahonia)	6	
Oyster Plant (Rhoeoe)	1	
Pachysandra	1	Use 3 pints of Chlorostar VI per 100 gallons of water for greenhouse-grown plants.
Pansy	1	
Parlor Palm (Chamaedorea)	1	
Peperomia	1	
Petunia	1,4	
Philodendron	1,4	
Phlox	1	
Photinia	1	
Poinsettia	1	Discontinue applications prior to bract formation; phytotoxicity is possible.
Poplar	1	
Prayer Plant (Maranta)	1	
Privet, Ligustrum	1	
Rhododendron	1,2,4	
Rose	1	Use 1.1 pints per 100 gallons of water for greenhouse grown plants.
Sand Cherry	1,2	
Sequoia	1	
Spiraea	1	
Statice	1	
Sycamore, Planetree	1	
Syngonium	1	
Tulip	1	
Viburnum	5	
Walnut, Juglans	1	
Zebra Plant (Aphelandra)	1	
Zinnia	1,5	

The following ornamental plant species which have been tested with Chlorostar VI at recommended rates did not exhibit phytotoxicity:

Botanical name:	Common name:
Aechmea fasciata	Aechmea
Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk Island Pine
Asplenium nidus	Birdnest Fern
Bougainvillea spp.	Bougainvillea
Caladium spp.	Caladium
Calathea makoyana	Peacock Plant
Callistephus chinensis	Aster
Carissa grandiflora	Natal Plum
Clerodendron thomsonae	Bleeding Heart
Codiaeum spp.	Croton
Cordylone terminalis	Ti Plant
Crassula argentea	Jade Plant
Cyrtanthium falcatum	Holly Leaf Fern
Dionaea muscipula	Venus Fly Trap
Dizygotheca elegantissima	False Aralia
Epipremnum aureum	Golden Pothos,
Scindapsus	
Episcia cupreata	Flame Violet
Fittonia spp.	Silver-Nerve Plant
Gerbera jamesonii	Gerber Daisy
Gynura sarmentosa	Purple Passion Vine
Gypsophila paniculata	Baby's Breath
Hoya spp.	Wax Plant
Ilex cornuta	Chinese Holly
Ilex crenata	Japanese Holly
Impatiens spp.	Impatiens
Pilea cadierei	Aluminum Plant
Platyterium spp.	Staghorn Fern
Sansevieria trifasciata "Hahnii"	B i r d s n e s t
Sansevieria	
Tolmiea menziesii	Piggy-Back Plant
Yucca elephantipes	Spineless Yucca
Zygocactus truncatus	Christmas Cactus

**NOTE:** DO NOT apply Chlorostar VI to either green or variegated Pittosporium or to Schefflera, as multiple applications have been demonstrated to cause phytotoxic responses.

## GRASS: SODFARMS

Use of this product on home lawns is prohibited.

Apply Chlorostar VI in 30 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and repeat applications as long as these conditions persist using the rates recommended in the following table.

Under severe disease conditions, a single application of 15 pints per acre may be made with a 7 day retreatment interval. Subsequent applications must follow the rates and retreatment intervals outlined in the following table for the remainder of the year.

Do not mow or water after treatment until spray deposited on grass is thoroughly dry. Chlorostar VI should always be used in conjunction with good turf management practices.

Sodfarm turf treated with chlorothalonil prior to harvest must be mechanically cut, rolled, and harvested. Follow all provisions outlined in the **Agricultural Use Requirements** box.

Diseases Controlled	Low Disease Pressure Treatment Regime		Extreme Disease Condition		Application Limit Per Year for Sodfarms (Pints/Acre)
	Retreatment Interval (Days)	Application Rate (Pints/Acre)	Maximum Single Application Allowed in a Year (Pints/Acre)	Minimum Retreatment Interval for the Maximum Single Application (Days)	
Dollar spot	7-10	2.75 <sup>a</sup> -5.5	15	7	34.6
	14-21	5.5-9.66			
Leaf Spot, Melting Out, Brown Blight	7-10	5.5			
	14-21	5.5-9.66			
Brown Patch	7-14	5.5-9.66			
Gray Leaf Spot	7-10	5.5-9.66			
Red Thread	7-10	5.5-9.66			
Anthracnose	7-14	8.12-9.66			

<sup>a</sup>Low rate is not effective on intensively mowed grasses.

Diseases are caused by some of the following fungi:

Dollar Spot: *Sclerotinia homeocarpa*, *Lanzia* or *Moellerodiscus* spp.

Leaf Spot, Melting Out and Brown Blight: *Drechslera* spp., *Bipolaris* spp., *Curvularia* spp.

Brown Patch: *Rhizoctonia* spp.

Anthracnose: *Colletotrichum*.

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