Department of Agriculture
STATE OF HAWAII

LICENSED

PERIOD 2015-2017 LIC. NO. 9226.418

Department of Agriculture
STATE OF HAWAII

LICENSED

PERIOD 2012-2014 LIC. NO.

PULL HERE TO OPEN

SuperWeatherStik®

Bravo® ZN

syngenta®

Agricultural Fungicide

Active Ingredient:
Chlorothalonil (tetrachloroisophthalonitrile) 38.5%

Other Ingredients: 61.5%

Total: 100.0%

Contains 4.17 pounds chlorothalonil per gallon (500 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.)

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 50534-204-100

EPA Est. 50534-TX-001^{GBY}
EPA Est. 070989-AR-001^{OMB}
(Superscript is first three letters of batch code on container)

SCP 50534-204A-L1G 0112
4010619

2.5 gallons
Net Contents

TM

FIRST AID	
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.
If swallowed	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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 in eyes	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN Persons suffering with temporary allergic skin reactions may respond to treatment with oral antihistamines and topical or oral steroids.	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
HOT LINE NUMBER For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident), Call **1-800-888-8372**	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

WARNING/AVISO

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if inhaled. Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, and chemical-resistant gloves (such as natural rubber, Selection Category A). Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

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

continued...

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS *(continued)*

Mixers, Loaders, Applicators and all other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- shoes plus socks

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow 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 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.

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 the 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, 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 wash waters 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 over-laying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION LLC or Seller. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Buyer and User agree to hold SYNGENTA and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

SYNGENTA warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. To the extent permitted by applicable law: (1) this warranty does not extend to the use of the product contrary to label instructions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or SYNGENTA, and, (2) Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, SYNGENTA MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS WARRANTED BY THIS LABEL.

To the extent permitted by applicable law, in no event shall SYNGENTA be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SYNGENTA AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SYNGENTA OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

SYNGENTA and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of SYNGENTA.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Bravo Zn should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label or in separately published SYNGENTA supplemental labeling recommendations for this product.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers, other persons or pets, 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 made of any waterproof material
- 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 the 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
   - how to operate the eyeflush container

GENERAL INFORMATION

Bravo Zn is an excellent disease control agent when used according to label directions for control of a broad spectrum of plant diseases.

Bravo Zn is recommended for use in programs which are compatible with the principles of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), which include the use of disease resistant crop varieties, cultural practices, pest scouting and disease forecasting systems which reduce unnecessary applications of pesticides.

Bravo Zn is effective for strategic use in programs that attempt to minimize disease resistance to fungicides. Some other fungicides which are at risk from disease resistance exhibit a single-site model of fungicidal action. Bravo Zn, with a multi-site mode of action, 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 Bravo Zn in programs which seek to minimize the occurrence of disease resistance to other fungicides.

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

General Precautions and Restrictions

Do not use on greenhouse-grown crops.

This product must not be applied within 150 feet for aerial 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.

Do not combine Bravo Zn in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers, unless your prior use has shown the combination physically compatible, effective and noninjurious under your conditions of use. Do not combine Bravo Zn with Dipel®, Latron B-1956® or Latron AG-98® as phytotoxicity may result from the combination when applied to some crops on this label.

Spray Drift Precautions

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 the 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 conifer applications, public health uses or applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards 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

[This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements.]

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

- **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.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting the 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 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.

Application Height

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 ft. above the top of the largest plants, unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the upwind and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 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.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

APPLICATION

Note: Slowly invert container several times to assure uniform mixture.

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

The required amount of Bravo Zn should be added slowly into the spray tank during filling. With concentrate sprays, premix the required amount of Bravo Zn 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.

Apply Bravo Zn in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of foliage. Gallonage to be used will vary with crop and amount of plant growth.

For field and row crops, spray volume usually will range from 20 to 150 gallons per acre for dilute sprays and 5 to 10 gallons per acre for concentrate ground sprays and aircraft applications.

For tree and orchard crops, apply Bravo Zn in sufficient water and with proper calibration to obtain uniform coverage of tree canopy. For fruit and nut bearing crops, the maximum volume is 300 gallons per acre unless indicated otherwise in the specific use directions.

Application and Calibration Techniques for Sprinkler Irrigation - 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 move) irrigation system(s). Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

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.

Do not apply this product through irrigation systems connected to a public water system. "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 per year.

Controls for both irrigation water and pesticide injection systems must be functionally interlocked, so as to automatically terminate pesticide injection when the irrigation water pump motor stops. A person knowledgeable of the irrigation system and responsible for its operation shall be present so as to discontinue pesticide injection and make necessary adjustments, should the need arise.

The irrigation water pipeline must be fitted with a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of treated irrigation water back toward the water source. The pipeline must also be fitted with a vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain, located between the irrigation water pump and the check valve, to prevent back-siphoning of treated irrigation water into the water source.

Always inject Bravo Zn into irrigation water after it discharges from the irrigation pump and after it passes through the check valve. Never inject pesticides into the intake line on the suction side of the pump.

Pesticide injection equipment must be fitted with a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump. Interlock this valve to the power system, so as to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the chemical supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually turned off.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Spray mixture in the chemical supply tank must be agitated at all times, otherwise settling and uneven application may occur. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

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.

Bravo Zn may be used through two basic types of sprinkler irrigation systems as outlined in Sections A and B below. 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 2-3 times those encountered within the irrigation water line. Venturi applicator units cannot be used on these systems.

Thoroughly mix recommended amount of Bravo Zn 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 Bravo Zn 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 thirty to forty-five minute period. Mix desired amount of Bravo Zn for acreage to be covered with water so that the total mixture of Bravo Zn 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. Agitation is recommended. Bravo Zn 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 Bravo Zn has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION

CROP	DISEASES (Pathogen)	PTS. PRODUCT/A (lbs. a.i./A)	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Bean (Snap)	Rust (*Uromyces appendiculatus*)	2 to 4 1/4 (1.0 to 2.25)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications during early bloom stage or when disease first threatens and repeat as necessary (the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days) to maintain control. Apply by ground, air or chemigation.
	Botrytis blight (gray mold) (*B. cinerea*)	4 1/4 (2.25)	

Specific Use Restrictions:
- Do not apply more than 17 pints of Bravo Zn (9.0 lbs. a.i.) per acre during each growing season.
- Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

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CROP	DISEASES (Pathogen)	PTS. PRODUCT/A (lbs. a.i./A)	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Beans (Dry) (except soybeans) bean, adzuki bean, broad bean, dry bean, lablab bean, navy bean, kidney bean, lima bean, moth bean, mung bean, pink bean, pinto bean, tepary bean, urd bean, yardlong catjang chickpea (garbanzo) cowpea lupin, grain lupin bean, rice bean, runner bean, jackbean pea, blackeyed pea, southern	Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum lindemuthianum*) Ascochyta blight (*A. phaseolorum*) Cercospora leaf blotch (*C. cruenta*) Downy mildew (*Phytophthora nicotianae*) Rust (*Uromyces appendiculatus*)	2 to 2 3/4 (1.0 to 1.5)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications at first onset of disease, which may occur as early as 2 to 4 weeks before flowering. Repeat applications at 7 to 10-day intervals (the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days). For use only on beans to be harvested dry with pods removed. Apply by ground, air or chemigation.

Specific Use Restrictions:
- Do not apply more than 11.5 pints of Bravo Zn (6 lbs. a.i.) per acre during each growing season.
- Do not apply within 14 days before harvest.

CROP	DISEASES (Pathogen)	PTS. PRODUCT/A (lbs. a.i./A)	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Blueberries	**Suppression:** Anthracnose (ripe rot) (*C. gloeosporoides*) Mummy berry (*M. vacciniicorymbosi*)	4 1/4 to 5 3/4 (2.25 to 3.0)	Bravo Zn should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy which includes alternation with a fungicide with a different mode of action. Diseases may only be suppressed and russetting may occur under heavy disease pressure or unfavorable environmental conditions. Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage, normally 20 to100 gallons per acre. Begin applications at budbreak (green tip) and repeat at 10-day intervals through early bloom (the minimum retreatment interval is 10 days). Under heavy disease pressure, use the higher rate. Apply by ground or air.
	Rust (*Pucciniastrum vaccinii*) Septoria leaf spot (*Septoria albopunctata*)	4 1/4 to 5 3/4 (2.25 to 3.0)	**Foliar Use After Harvest** (after all berries are harvested): To maintain healthy leaves for the following season, apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage (normally 20 to 100 gallons per acre). Repeat at 10 to 14-day intervals (the minimum retreatment interval is 10 days). Apply by ground or air.
Specific Use Restrictions: • Do not apply more than 17 pints of Bravo Zn (9.0 lbs. a.i.) per acre during each growing season. • Do not apply after full bloom (except for foliar use after harvest) or within 42 days of harvest.			
Carrots	Alternaria leaf blight (*A. dauci*) Cercospora leaf spot (*C. carotae*)	2 1/4 to 2 3/4 (1.17 to 1.5)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Start applications when disease threatens and repeat at 7 to 10-day intervals (the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days) to maintain control. Apply by ground, air or chemigation.
Specific Use Restrictions: • Do not apply more than 29 pints of Bravo Zn (15 lbs. a.i.) per acre during each growing season. • Bravo Zn may be applied the day of harvest.			

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CROP	DISEASES (Pathogen)	PTS. PRODUCT/A (lbs. a.i./A)	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Cucurbits **Cantaloupe** **Cucumber** **Honeydew melon** **Muskmelon** **Pumpkin** **Squash** **Watermelon**	Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp.) Downy mildew (*Pseudoperonospora cubensis*) Target spot (*Corynespora cassiicola*)	$2^{1}/_{4}$ to $2^{3}/_{4}$ (1.17 to 1.5)	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when plants are in first true leaf stage or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat applications at 7-day intervals (the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days). Note: Spraying mature watermelons may result in sunburn of the upper surface of the fruit. Do not apply Bravo Zn to watermelons when any of the following conditions are present: 1. Intense heat and sunlight 2. Drought conditions 3. Poor vine canopy 4. Other crop and environmental conditions which may be conducive to increased natural sunburn Do not combine Bravo Zn with anything except water for application to watermelons unless your prior use has shown the combination to be noninjurious to watermelons under your conditions of use. Apply by ground, air or chemigation.
	Alternaria leaf blight (*A. cucumerina*) Alternaria leaf spot (*A. alternata*) Cercospora leaf spot (*C. citrullina*) Gummy stem blight / vine decline (*Didymella bryoniae*) Powdery mildew (*Sphaerotheca only*) Scab (*Cladosporium cucumerinum*)	$2^{3}/_{4}$ to $4^{1}/_{4}$ (1.5 to 2.25)	

Specific Use Restrictions:
- Do not apply more than 30 pints of Bravo Zn (15.75 lbs. a.i.) per acre during each growing season.
- Bravo Zn may be applied the day of harvest.

CROP	DISEASES (Pathogen)	PTS. PRODUCT/A (lbs. a.i./A)	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Onion (Dry bulb) and **Garlic**	Botrytis leaf blight (*Botrytis* spp.) Purple blotch (*Alternaria porri*) **Suppression:** Botrytis neck rot Downy mildew (*Peronospora destructor*)	1 1/2 to 4 1/4 (0.75 to 2.25)	Apply in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of tops. Bravo Zn is recommended for use with disease monitoring systems which adjust fungicide rates and frequency of application according to disease hazard. Apply as follows:

	Low Disease Hazard & Prior to Infection	Low Disease Hazard & Some Disease Present	High Disease Hazard
Rate per Acre	1 1/2 pt.	2 pts.	4 1/4 pts.
Frequency	10 days	7-10 days	7 days

For suppression of neck rot (*Botrytis* spp.) during storage, a minimum of three weekly applications prior to lifting, using 2 to 4 1/4 pints of Bravo Zn per acre, is recommended.

The minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.

Apply by ground, air or chemigation.

Specific Use Restrictions:
- Do not apply more than 29 pints of Bravo Zn (15 lbs. a.i.) per acre during each growing season.
- Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

Onion (green bunching) **Leek** **Shallots** **Onion and Garlic** (grown for seed)	Botrytis leaf blight (*Botrytis* spp.) Purple blotch (*Alternaria porri*) **Suppression:** Downy mildew (*Peronospora destructor*)	2 1/4 to 4 1/4 (1.17 to 2.25)	Use in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of tops. Begin applications prior to favorable infection periods, and repeat at 7 to 10-day intervals for as long as conditions favor disease (the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days). Use the high rate and a 7-day schedule of applications when heavy dew or rain persist. Apply by ground, air or chemigation.

Specific Use Restrictions:
- Do not apply more than 13 pints of Bravo Zn (6.75 lbs. a.i.) per acre during each growing season.
- Do not apply within 7 days of harvest on garlic.
- Do not apply within 14 days of harvest on green bunching onions, leeks or shallots.

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CROP	DISEASES (Pathogen)	PTS. PRODUCT/A (lbs. a.i./A)	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Potato	Black dot (*Colletotrichum coccodes*) Botrytis vine rot (*B. cinerea*) Early blight (*Alternaria solani*) Late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*)	$1^{1}/_{8}$ (0.6) - then - $1^{1}/_{2}$ to $2^{1}/_{4}$ (0.75 to 1.17)	Begin applications at the low rate when vines are first exposed and leaf wetness occurs. Repeat applications at 5 to 10-day intervals (the minimum retreatment interval is 5 days). Begin applying the higher label rates at 5 to 10-day intervals when any one of the following events occur: • Vines close within the rows • Late blight forecasting measures 18 disease severity values (DSV) • The crop reaches 300 P-days Increase water spray volume as canopy density increases. Use the highest rate and shortest interval when plants are rapidly growing and disease conditions are severe. Apply by ground, air, or chemigation. Do not exceed a 10 day interval between applications when using chemigation.

Specific Use Restrictions:
- Do not apply more than 21.5 pints of Bravo Zn (11.25 lbs. a.i.) per acre during each growing season.
- Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

CROP	DISEASES (Pathogen)	PTS. PRODUCT/A (lbs. a.i./A)	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Tomato	**FOLIAGE** Early blight (*Alternaria solani*) Gray leaf mold (*Fluvia fluva; Cladosporium*) Gray leaf spot (*Stemphyllium botryosum*) Late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*) Septoria leaf spot (*S. lycopersici*) Target spot (*Corynespora cassiicola*)	2 to 2 3/4 (1.0 to 1.5)	Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when dew or rain occur and disease threatens. Apply on a 7 to 10-day interval for foliage diseases. For fruit diseases, begin at fruit set and apply on a 7 to 14-day interval. Use the highest rate and shortest interval specified when disease conditions are severe. The minimum retreatment interval is 7 days. Apply by ground, air, or chemigation.
	FRUIT Alternaria fruit rot (black mold) (*A. alternata*) Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp.) Botrytis gray mold (*B. cinerea*) Late blight fruit rot (*P. infestans*) Rhizoctonia fruit rot (*R. solani*)	2 3/4 to 4 (1.5 to 2.1)	

Specific Use Restrictions:
- Do not apply more than 28.5 pints of Bravo Zn (15 lbs. a.i.) per acre during each growing season.
- Bravo Zn may be applied the day of harvest.

Tree and Orchard Crops

Apply Bravo Zn in sufficient water and with proper calibration to obtain uniform coverage of tree canopy. For fruit and nut bearing crops, the maximum volume is 300 gallons per acre unless indicated otherwise in the specific use directions.

Application with ground equipment is preferable to aerial application because ground applications generally give better coverage of the tree canopy. If application with ground equipment is not feasible, Bravo Zn may be applied with aircraft using at least 20 gallons of spray per acre.

When concentrate sprays are used or when treating non-bearing or immature trees, the lower rate of Bravo Zn listed may be used. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas.

CROP	DISEASES (Pathogen)	PTS. PRODUCT PER (lbs. a.i. per)		APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
		Acre	100 gal.*	
Cherry	Leaf curl (*Taphrina deformans*) Shot hole (*Wilsonomyces carpophilus*)	4 1/2 to 6 (2.3 to 3.1)	1 1/2 to 2 (0.75 to 1.0)	For best control of both diseases, apply at leaf fall in late autumn, using sufficient water and proper sprayer calibration to obtain uniform coverage. When conditions favor high disease levels, use the high rate of application and apply once or twice more in mid to late winter before budswell. If the leaf fall application is not practical, application of Bravo Zn for control of leaf curl may be made at any time prior to budswell the following spring. Where shothole occurs, also apply at budbreak to protect newly emerging leaves and at shuck split to prevent fruit infections. Apply by ground or air.
	Brown rot blossom blight (*Monilinia* spp.)	4 1/2 to 6 (2.3 to 3.1)	1 1/2 to 2 (0.75 to 1.0)	Make one application at popcorn (pink, red or early white bud) and a second application at full bloom. If weather conditions favor disease development, make an additional application at petal fall.

CROP	DISEASES (Pathogen)	PTS. PRODUCT PER (lbs. a.i. per)		APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
		Acre	100 gal.*	
Cherry *(continued)*	Black knot (cherry) (*Apiosporina morbosa*) Cherry leaf spot (*Blumeriella jaapii*) Scab (*Cladosporium carpophilum*)	4 1/2 to 6 (2.3 to 3.1)	1 1/2 to 2 (0.75 to 1.0)	In addition to the bloom application listed above, make one application at shuck split. Do not apply Bravo Zn after shuck split and before harvest. If additional disease control is needed before harvest, use another registered fungicide. For control of cherry leaf spot after harvest, make one application to foliage within 7 days after fruit is removed. In orchards with a history of high leaf spot incidence, make a second application 10 to 14 days later. Apply by ground or air.

Specific Use Restrictions:
- Do not apply more than 29.5 pints of Bravo Zn (15.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre during each growing season.
- Bravo Zn may be applied the day of harvest.
- The minimum re-treatment interval is 10 days.

*Volumetric rates to be used only with full dilute spray volume specified on this label for tree and orchard crops.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

Store in a cool place. Protect from excessive heat.

Pesticide Disposal

Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, pesticide spray 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 at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling [less than 5 gallons]

Non-refillable 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 mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or mix tank or store rinsate for later use and disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after

the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Container Handling [Non-refillable Bulk]

Non-refillable 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 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use and disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available 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.

Container Handling [Refillable Bulk]

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not use this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available 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.

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

Bravo®, SuperWeather**Stik®**, the ALLIANCE FRAME
the SYNGENTA Logo and the PURPOSE ICON
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Latron B-1956® and Latron AG-98® are trademarks of Dow AgroSciences LLC.

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For non-emergency (e.g., current product information), call
Syngenta Crop Protection at 1-800-334-9481.

Manufactured for:
Syngenta Crop Protection LLC
P.O. Box 18300
Greensboro, North Carolina 27419-8300

SCP 50534-204A-L1G 0112
4010619

BAR CODE # IS
(01) 0 07 02941 31206
LAST DIGIT IS CHECK DIGIT
UCC/EAN 128

SuperWeatherStik®

Bravo® ZN

Agricultural Fungicide

Active Ingredient:

Chlorothalonil (tetrachloroisophthalonitrile)	38.5%
Other Ingredients:	61.5%
Total:	100.0%

Contains 4.17 pounds chlorothalonil per gallon (500 grams per liter)

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to supplemental labeling under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

EPA Reg. No. 50534-204-100
EPA Est. 50534-TX-001GBY
EPA Est. 070989-AR-001OMB
(Superscript is first three letters of batch code on container)

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Manufactured for:
Syngenta Crop Protection LLC
P.O. Box 18300
Greensboro, North Carolina 27419-8300

SCP 50534-204A-L1G 0112
4010619

2.5 gallons

Net Contents

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.)

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

WARNING/AVISO

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if inhaled. Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, and chemical-resistant gloves (such as natural rubber, Selection Category A). Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

FIRST AID

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.

If swallowed: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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 in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Persons suffering with temporary allergic skin reactions may respond to treatment with oral antihistamines and topical or oral steroids.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

HOT LINE NUMBER: For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident), Call **1-800-888-8372.**

Environmental Hazards: This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates and wildlife. Do not apply directly to water, 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 wash waters 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 over-laying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Chemigation: Refer to supplemental labeling in attached booklet for use directions on chemigation. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system, unless the supplemental labeling on chemigation is followed.

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