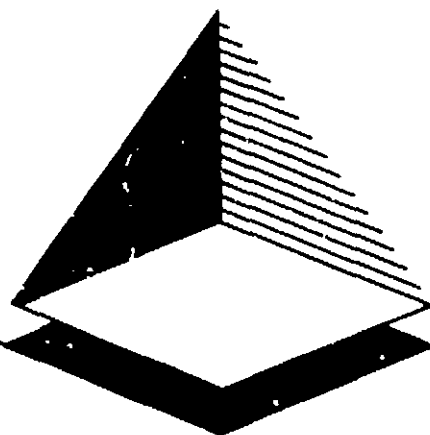


9779-320



SOSTRAM

CORPORATION

ECHO™ 720

FLOWABLE AGRICULTURAL FUNGICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Chlorothalonil (tetrachloroisophthalonitrile)..... 54.0%

INERT INGREDIENTS..... 46.0%

TOTAL..... 100.0%

Contains 6 pounds chlorothalonil per gallon.

STOP — READ LABEL BEFORE USING.
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
WARNING / AVISO

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si usted no lee ingles, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicada ampliamente.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. Get medical attention.

IF IN EYES: Flush with plenty of water. Call a physician.

IF SWALLOWED: Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites, gelatin solution, or, if these are not available, drink large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention.

FIRST AID: Note to Physician: Persons having an allergic reaction respond to treatment with antihistamines or steroid creams and/or systemic steroids.

See Inside Panel For Additional Precautionary Statements.

NET CONTENTS 2½ Gallons

EPA REG. NO. 9779-320-60063
EPA EST. NO.

MANUFACTURED FOR
SOSTRAM CORPORATION
70 Mansell Court, Suite 230
Roswell, GA 30076

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
WARNING
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. May be fatal if inhaled. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wear goggles, face shield, or safety glasses. Harmful if swallowed.

Do not breathe vapor or spray mist. Wear a mask or pesticide respirator jointly approved by the MESA and NIOSH. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and marine/estuarine organisms. Runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Apply only to areas specified on the label. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

RE-ENTRY STATEMENT

Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly, or through drift, expose workers or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons. Do not enter treated area to perform hand labor within 24 hours of application unless protective clothing is worn. NOTE TO USER: Wear long sleeve shirt, long pants, gloves, goggles or safety glasses while mixing, loading and applying this product. Because certain states may require more restrictive re-entry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

NOTICE TO CROP OWNERS

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Oral and written warnings must include the following information: WARNING: Area treated with chlorothalonil on (date of application). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing for 24 hours in case of accidental exposure. Wash exposed area with plenty of water and get medical attention. For further information see PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS on the label.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT CONTAMINATE WATER, FOOD OR FEED BY STORAGE OR DISPOSAL

STORAGE

Store in a cool place. Protect from excessive heat.

DISPOSAL

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, pesticide spray, or rinseate 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 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 incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

GENERAL INFORMATION

ECHO 720 is an excellent fungicide when used according to label directions for control of a broad spectrum of plant diseases. ECHO 720 can be used effectively in dilute or concentrate sprays. Thorough, uniform coverage is essential for disease control. Do not combine ECHO 720 in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers, unless prior use has shown the combination physically compatible, effective and noninjurious to your conditions of use.

Do not combine ECHO 720 with Dipel 4L, Triton AG-98, or Triton B-1956 as phytotoxicity may result from the combination when applied to some crops on this label. Dipel is a registered trademark of Abbott Laboratories. Triton and Triton B-1956 are trademarks of Rohm & Haas Company.

Slowly invert container several times to assure uniform mixture. The required amount of ECHO 720 should be added slowly into the spray tank during filling. With concentrate sprays, pre-measure the required amount of ECHO 720 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. Do not use on greenhouse grown crops.

Dosage rates on this label indicate parts of ECHO 720 per acre unless otherwise stated. Under conditions favoring disease development, the high rate specified and shortest application interval should be used. Applications should be made in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of foliage. Gallonage to be used will vary with crop and amount of plant growth. Spray volume usually will range from 20 to 150 gallons (approximately 80 to 600 liters) per acre for dilute sprays and 5 to 10 gallons (approximately 20 to 40 liters) per acre for concentrate ground sprays and aircraft applications. Both ground and aircraft methods of application are recommended unless specific directions for ground application only are given for a crop. Application through sprinkler irrigation systems is not recommended unless specific directions are given for a crop. See application and calibration instructions below.

APPLICATION AND CALIBRATION
TECHNIQUES FOR SPRINKLER IRRIGATION

Apply this product only through the following types of irrigation systems. 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 nonuniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Experiment Station specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place. 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.

A. Center Pivot, Traveler, Big Gun, Motorized Lateral Move, End Tow, and Side (Wheel) Roll Irrigation Equipment: Operate system and injection equipment at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of injection equipment used. Fill tank of injection equipment with water. Operate system for one complete circle for center pivot or one complete run for the other recommended equipment, measuring time required, amount of water injected, and acreage contained in circle or run. Mix required amount of ECHO 720 for acreage to be covered into same amount of water used during calibration and inject into system continuously for one revolution or run, but continue to operate irrigation system until ECHO 720 has been cleared from last sprinkler head. Spray mixture in the chemical supply tank must be agitated at all times, otherwise settling and uneven application may occur.

B. Solid Set and Hand Move Irrigation Equipment: Determine acreage covered by sprinkler. Fill tank of injection equipment with water and adjust flow to use complete 15 over a thirty to forty-five minute period. Mix desired amount of ECHO 720 for acreage to be covered into 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. Provide constant mechanical agitation in the mix tank to insure that ECHO 720 will remain in suspension during the injection cycle. ECHO 720 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 the product is cleared from last sprinkler head.

SAFETY DEVICES

1. The systems designated above must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
2. All pesticide injection pipelines must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. 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.
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. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SOURCES

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

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. 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.

For additional instructions on safety precautions, refer to statements (2), (3), (4), (6), and (7) in the section on SAFETY DEVICES

CROP	DISEASES	RATE PER ACRE	APPLICATIONS DIRECTIONS												
Bean (Snap)	Rust	1 3/8 to 3 pints	Use in sufficient water, to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications during early bloom stage or when disease first threatens and repeat at weekly intervals or as necessary to maintain control. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. Do not graze treated areas or feed treated plant parts to livestock.												
	Botrytis Blight (gray mold)	3 pints													
Beans (Dry) Navy, Pinto, Kidney, Lima, Blackeye	Rust, Anthracnose, Downy Mildew, Cercospora Leaf Spot (Blackeye only)	1 3/8 to 2 pints	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications during early bloom stage and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. For use only on beans harvested dry with pods removed. Do not apply within 6 weeks before harvest. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas or feed treated plant parts to livestock.												
Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage (tight-headed varieties only) Cauliflower, Broccoli, Chinese Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew	1 1/2 pints	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications after transplants are set in field, or shortly after emergence of field-seeded crop, or when conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as necessary to maintain control. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest to Chinese cabbage or Chinese broccoli. For field-seeded Brussels sprouts, begin applications at time of early sprout development or when conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as necessary to maintain control.												
	Ring Spot (California only)	2 pints													
Carrot	Cercospora (Early) Blight, Alternaria (Large) Blight	1 1/2 to 2 pints	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Start applications when disease threatens and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as necessary to maintain control. ECHO 720 may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set, portable wheel move, motorized lateral move, or center pivot systems only). See calibration directions preceding this section.												
Celery	Cercospora (Early) Blight, Septoria (Late) Blight, Basal Stalk Rot (Rhizoctonia Solani)	1 to 1 1/2 pints OR 2 to 3 pints	Use 1 to 1 1/2 pints per acre on a 3 to 5 day spray schedule or 2 to 3 pints per acre on a 7 day schedule. Start applications when transplants are set in the field. Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. ECHO 720 may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set, portable wheel move, motorized lateral move, or center pivot systems only). See calibration directions preceding this section. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. For celery seedbeds, apply 125 gallons per acre twice weekly or as needed to maintain control. Start applications shortly after crop emergence. Use the higher rate under severe disease conditions.												
	Pink Rot (Suppression - 7 day schedule)	3 pints													
	Early Blight Late Blight	1 1/2 to 2 pints/100 gallon													
Corn (Sweet), Corn grown for seed	Helminthosporium Leaf Blights Rust	3/4 to 2 pints	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and repeat at 4 to 7 day intervals or as required to maintain control. Under severe disease conditions, use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per acre. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply to sweet corn to be processed. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated fields. Do not ensile treated corn or use as livestock storage.												
Cranberry	Fruit Rots, Lophodermium Leaf-Fog Blight	4 to 7 pints	Apply at early bloom and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals. Under severe disease conditions use the 7 pints/acre rate on a 10 day schedule. Do not apply more than 3 times per season or within 50 days before harvest. Do not apply to bogs when flooded or allow release of irrigation water from bogs for at least 3 days following application. ECHO 720 may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment. Use 300 gallons of water per acre through solid set systems only. See calibration directions preceding this section.												
Cucurbits Cucumber, Cantaloupe Muskmelon, Honeydew Watermelon, Squash, Pumpkin	Anthracnose, Downy Mildew, Target Spot	1 1/2 to 2 pints	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin application when plants are in first true leaf stage or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat applications at 7 day intervals. Under severe disease conditions, shorten spray interval. ECHO 720 may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set, portable wheel move, or center pivot systems only). See calibration directions preceding this section. PRECAUTION: Certain varieties of melons may be sensitive to sunburn following applications of chlorothalonil during periods of high solar intensity.												
	Cercospora Leaf Spot, Gummy Stem Blight (Black Rot), Alternaria Leaf Blight, Scab, Powdery Mildew (Sphaerotheca only)	2 to 3 pints													
	Cucumber Belly Rot (Rhizoctonia Solani)	3 1/4 pints													
Grasses grown for seed	Stem Rust, Leaf Rust, Stripe Rust, Septoria Leaf Spot, Glume Blotch, Bipolaris, Drechslera Leaf spots	1 to 1 1/2 pints	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications during stem elongation when conditions favor disease development. Re-apply at flag (top) leaf emergence and repeat applications at 14-day intervals. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas or feed treated plant parts to livestock.												
	Selenophoma (eyespot)	1 to 2 pints													
Mint	Rust, Septoria leafspot	1 3/8 pints	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage, normally 20 to 150 gallons per acre for dilute sprays and 100 to 150 gallons per acre for concentrate ground and aircraft applications. Begin applications when emerging plants are 4-8 inches high. Repeat applications at 7 to 10 day intervals or as necessary to maintain control. Do not apply more than 5 times per season. Do not apply within 80 days of harvest. Do not feed fresh or extracted mint hay from treated fields to livestock. Based on available residue data, use of ECHO 720 on mint is restricted to Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin.												
Onion (dry bulb)	Botrytis Leaf Blight (blast), Botrytis Neck Rot (suppression), Purple Blotch	1 to 2 pints	Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of tops. ECHO 720 is recommended for use with dustable monitoring systems which adjust fungicide rates and frequency of application according to disease hazard. Apply as follows: <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Low Disease Hazard & Prior to Infection</td> <td>Low Disease Hazard & Some Disease Present</td> <td>High Disease Hazard</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rate Per Acre</td> <td>1 pint</td> <td>1 3/8 pints</td> <td>2 pints</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Frequency</td> <td>10 days</td> <td>7 to 10 days</td> <td>7 days</td> </tr> </table> For suppression of neck rot (Botrytis spp.) during storage, a minimum of three weekly applications prior to lifting, using 1 3/8 to 2 pints of ECHO 720 per acre is recommended. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.		Low Disease Hazard & Prior to Infection	Low Disease Hazard & Some Disease Present	High Disease Hazard	Rate Per Acre	1 pint	1 3/8 pints	2 pints	Frequency	10 days	7 to 10 days	7 days
				Low Disease Hazard & Prior to Infection	Low Disease Hazard & Some Disease Present	High Disease Hazard									
		Rate Per Acre		1 pint	1 3/8 pints	2 pints									
Frequency	10 days	7 to 10 days	7 days												
Onion (green bunching), Garlic Leek, Shallot, Onion grown for seed	Botrytis Leaf Blight (blast), Purple Blotch, Downy Mildew (suppression)	1 1/2 to 3 pints	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. Use the high rate and a 7 day schedule of applications when heavy dew or rain persist. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest on green bunching onions, leeks, or shallots. If additional disease control is needed before harvest, use another registered fungicide.												

CROP	DISEASES	RATE PER ACRE	APPLICATIONS DIRECTIONS
Papaya	Alternaria Fruit Spot, Anthracnose, Stem End Rot	2 to 4 pints	Apply with ground equipment only, in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of fruit and leaves. Begin treatment when conditions favor development of disease and continue treatments at 14 day intervals until weather conditions no longer favor disease development. Do not graze livestock in treated area or feed processing by-products to livestock.
Soybean Indeterminate (Northern) Varieties	Anthracnose, Diaporthe Pod and Stem Blight, Frog-eye Leaf Spot (Cercospora Sojina)	1 1/2 to 2 1/2 pints	Apply in sufficient water to obtain complete coverage, using at least five gallons of water per acre for aerial application. Use the three application program in areas having a history of moderate to severe disease intensity. ECHO 720 may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment. Follow application and calibration directions preceding this section. NOTE: Do not exceed total of 3 applications per season. Do not apply within 6 weeks of harvest. Do not feed soybean hay or threshings from treated fields to livestock.
	Purple Seed Stain, Cercospora Leaf Blight, (Cercospora Kikuchi), Septoria Brown Spot	1 to 2 pints	Two applications program — Make the first application when the largest pods are 1 to 1 1/2 inches in length and make the second application 14 days later. ECHO 720 may be coapplied with Benomyl 50WP as a tank mix for disease control in indeterminate (northern) soybeans. Use 1 pint of ECHO 720 plus 8 ounces of Benomyl 50WP per acre. Make the first application when pods near the top of plants are 1/2 to 1 inch in length and a second application 14 days later.
Tomato	FOLIAGE: (Apply every 7 to 10 days): Early Blight, Late Blight, Gray Leaf Spot, Gray Leaf Mold, Septoria Leaf Spot, Target Spot	1 3/8 to 2 pints	Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when dew or rain occur and disease threatens. Use the highest rate and shortest interval specified when disease conditions are severe. ECHO 720 may be combined in the spray tank with EPA-registered pesticide products that claim copper as the active ingredient and are labeled for control of bacterial diseases of tomatoes. Check the copper manufacturer's label for specific instructions, precautions and limitations prior to mixing with ECHO 720. Do not use with Copper-Count N* in concentrated spray suspensions. ECHO 720 may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set or portable wheel move systems only). See calibration directions preceding this section.
	FRUIT: (Apply every 7 to 14 days beginning at fruit set): Anthracnose, Alternaria Fruit Rot (black mold), Rhizoctonia Fruit Rot, Botrytis Gray Mold, Late Blight Fruit Rot	2 to 3 pints	
Parson	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew, Anthracnose, Botrytis Blight (gray mold), Bottom Rot (Rhizoctonia)	1 1/2 to 2 pints	Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Make the first application at the first sign of disease or when conditions are favorable for infection. Continue applications on a 7 to 10 day schedule. Do not apply more than 4 times per season or within 10 days of harvest. Do not feed treated plant parts to livestock.
Cassia Fruit (Hawaii only)	Alternaria Fruit and Leaf Spot (passion fruit brown spot)	2 pints	Apply with ground equipment in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of fruit and leaves. Begin treatment when fruit spots appear (April to July) and continue treatments at 14 day intervals until weather conditions no longer favor disease development. Do not graze in treated area or feed vines or processing by-product to livestock used for food.
Pearl	Cercospora (early) Leaf Spot, Cercosporidium (late) Leaf Spot	1 to 1 1/2 pints	Apply in sufficient water for coverage when leaf wetness first occurs or 30 to 40 days after planting. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals. When conditions favor late leaf spot or when rust or web blotch occur, apply 1 1/2 pints per acre at 10 day intervals for the remainder of the season. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas. Do not feed hay or threshings from treated fields to livestock. ECHO 720 may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment. Use 1 1/2 pints per acre in solid set, portable wheel move, center pivot, motorized lateral move, or traveling gun sprinkler irrigation equipment. See calibration directions preceding this section.
	Rust, Web Blotch	1 1/2 pints	
Potato	Early Blight, Late Blight, Botrytis Vine Rot	3/4 pint - then 1 to 1 1/2 pints	Apply as a banded treatment directed over the foliage, beginning when vines are first exposed and leaf wetness occurs. Repeat applications at 7 to 10 day intervals until vines close, then increase rate as described below. In addition to the early-season applications above, as vines close between rows increase water carrier volume to cover the denser canopy and begin broadcast application patterns. Continue applications at 7 to 10 day intervals. Use the highest registered rate weekly when disease conditions are severe. ECHO 720 may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set, portable wheel move, center pivot, or motorized lateral move systems only). Do not exceed a 10 day interval between applications when using this technique. Follow calibration and application directions preceding this section.
Soybean Determinate (Southern Varieties)	Anthracnose, Diaporthe Pod and Stem Blight, Frog-eye Leaf Spot (Cercospora Sojina)	1 1/2 to 2 1/2 pints	Apply in sufficient water to obtain complete coverage, using at least five gallons water per acre for aerial application. Use the three application program in areas having a history of moderate to severe disease intensity. ECHO 720 may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment. Follow application and calibration directions preceding this section. NOTE: Do not exceed total of 3 applications per season. Do not apply within 6 weeks of harvest. Do not feed treated parts to livestock or allow grazing in treated fields.
	Purple Seed Stain, Cercospora Leaf Blight (Cercospora Kikuchi), Septoria Brown Spot	1 to 2 pints	Two application program — Make the first application at early pod set (R3) stage, when majority of pods are 1/8 to 3/8 inch in length) and the second at beginning of seed formation (R5) which occurs about 14 days later.
	Stem Canker (Diaporthe Phaseolorum Var. Caulivora)	1 pint	Three application program — Make the first application at the beginning of flowering (R1), the second at early pod (R3) and the third at beginning of seed formation (R5).
			Apply in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre, as a banded treatment directing spray to provide coverage of entire plant. Make the first application at time of emergence of the second trifoliate leaf (V2) in conditions favor stem canker disease make a second and a third application. Make all applications at 10 to 14 day intervals.

TREE AND ORCHARD CROPS

Apply ECHO 720 in sufficient water and with proper calibration to obtain uniform coverage of tree canopy. 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, ECHO 720 may be applied with aircraft using at least 20 gallons per acre. When concentrate sprays are used or when treating non-bearing or immature trees, the lower rate of ECHO 720 listed may be used. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas. The following spray volumes are recommended as gallons of spray per acre.

CROP	SPRAY VOLUME (Gallons per Acre)
Peach, Nectarine, Apricot, Tart Cherry, Plum, Prune	20 (concentrate) to 300 (full dilute)
Sweet Cherry	20 (concentrate) to 400 (full dilute)
Conifers	Dilute
Forest stands	Not Used
Christmas trees	100
Nursery Beds	100
	Concentrate
	10-20 (aircraft)
	10-50 (aircraft or ground equipment)
	5 to 10 (ground equipment only)

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CROP	DISEASES	ACRE	ECHO 720 100 GAL*	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
Peach Nectarine Apricot Cherry Plum, Prune	Leaf Curl, Coryneum Blight (Shot-hole)	3 1/8 to 4 1/8 pints	1 to 1 3/8 pints	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 ECHO 720 for control of leaf curl may be made at any time prior to budswell the following spring. Where Coryneum blight (shot-hole) occurs, also apply at budbreak to protect newly emerging leaves and at shuck split to prevent fruit infections.
	Brown Rot, Blossom Blight	3 1/8 to 5 1/2 pints	1 to 1 3/8 pints	Use 4 1/8 to 5 1/2 pints per acre on trees taller than 20 ft. and 3 1/8 to 4 1/8 pints per acre on smaller trees. 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.
Peach, Apricot, Cherry, Plum, Prune	Cherry Leafspot; Peach, Nectarine, Apricot Scab	3 1/8 to 4 1/8 pints	1 to 1 3/8 pints	In addition to the bloom applications listed above, make one application at shuck-split. Do not apply ECHO 720 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 10-14 days later.
Conifers	Swiss Needlecast	2 3/4 to 5 1/2 pints	2 3/4 to 5 1/2 pints	Single application technique: In Christmas tree plantations or forest stands make one application in the spring when new shoot growth is 1/2 to 2 inches in length
	Scleroderma Canker (pines), Swiss Needlecast	1 1/2 to 2 3/4 pints	1 1/2 to 2 3/4 pints	Make the first application in spring when new shoot growth is 1/2 to 2 inches in length. Make additional applications at 3 to 4 week intervals until conditions no longer favor disease development. For use in nursery beds, apply the highest rate specified on a 3 week schedule.
	Sirococcus Tip Blight	2 to 3 1/2 pints	2 to 3 1/2 pints	
	Rhizosphaera Needlecast (spruces) Scirria Brown Spot (pines)	5 1/2 pints	5 1/2 pints	
	Cylaneusma and Lophodermium Needlecast (pines)	2 3/4 to 5 1/2 pints	2 3/4 to 5 1/2 pints	Apply in early spring prior to budbreak. Repeat applications at approximately 6 to 8 week intervals, until spore release ceases in late fall. Apply monthly during periods of frequent rainfall and where Lophodermium infections occur during dormancy (Pacific NW). During drought periods, applications may be suspended, then resumed upon next occurrence of needle wetness.
	Rhabdocline Needlecast (Douglas fir)	1 1/2 to 2 3/4 pints	1 1/2 to 2 3/4 pints	Apply at budbreak and repeat at 3 to 4 week intervals until needles are fully elongated and conditions no longer favor disease development. In plantations of mixed provenance, or when irregular budbreak occurs, apply weekly until all trees have broken bud, then every 3 to 4 weeks as specified above. In nursery beds, use the high rate on a 3 week schedule.
Botrytis Seedling Blight, Rhoma Twig Blight	1 1/2 to 2 3/4 pints	1 1/2 to 2 3/4 pints	Begin applications in nursery beds when seedlings are 4 inches tall and when cool, moist conditions favor disease development. Make additional applications at 7 to 14 day intervals as long as favorable disease conditions persist.	

* For use only with full dilute spray volume specified on this label for tree and orchard crops

NOTICE: Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with directions. This warranty, and no other warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, express or implied, extends to the product only when used in accordance with label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to Seller, and Buyer assumes the risk of use otherwise.

SCN 020393
PC 033103

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