Fungicide

For control of diseases on ornamental plants; ornamental bulb, corn, and tuber plants; conifers and conifer nurseries; Christmas trees and Christmas tree plantations; forest plantations; forest nurseries; and non-bearing fruit, citrus and nut trees grown in greenhouses and nurseries (including field- and container-grown plants grown outdoors and in shade houses, lath houses and other production sites and structures), retail nurseries, residential and commercial landscapes, and interior plantscape ornamentals.

For control of disease of vegetable transplants grown for retail sale to consumers.

For control of diseases on turf.

Active Ingredient:
Mefenoxam*: . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 22.0%

Other Ingredients: 78.0%

Total: 100.0%

*CAS No. 70630-17-0 and 69516-34-3

Subdue MAXX® is formulated as a soluble liquid and contains 2 lb mefenoxam per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 100-796   EPA Est. 39578-TX-1
Product of Switzerland
Formulated in the USA

SCP 796B-L2L 1117

1 gallon

Net Contents
1.0 FIRST AID

**FIRST AID**

| **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. |
| **If on skin or clothing** | Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. |
| **If swallowed** | Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| | Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| | Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. |
| | Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. |
| | Do not give anything to an unconscious person. |

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

2.0 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

2.1 Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

**CAUTION**

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin or swallowed. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

2.2 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

**2.2.1 USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS**

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

**2.2.2 ENGINEERING CONTROLS**

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.240(d)(4)(i)), 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 if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

2.3 Environmental Hazards

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. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

**2.3.1 GROUNDWATER ADVISORY STATEMENT**

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

2.4 Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do not use, pour, spill, or store near heat or open flame.

**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.

**FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR DISEASE CONTROL OR CROP INJURY.**

**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, 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 48 hours.

**Exception:** If the product is soil injected, soil-incorporated, or applied by soil drenching, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated:

- There is no restricted-entry interval (REI) requirement following soil injection, soil incorporated, or a soil drench application to ornamentals.

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

**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 until sprays have dried.

3.0 PRODUCT INFORMATION

Subdue MAXX is a systemic fungicide for use on ornamental plants; ornamental bulb, corm, and tuber plants; conifers and conifer nurseries; Christmas trees and Christmas tree plantations; forest plantations; forest nurseries; and non-bearing fruit, citrus, and nut trees grown in greenhouses and nurseries (including field- and container-grown plants grown outdoors and in shade houses, lath houses, and other production sites and structures), retail nurseries, residential and commercial landscapes, and interior plantscape ornamentals; vegetable transplants grown for retail sale to consumers; and turf.

Subdue MAXX provides control of damping off, root and stem diseases caused by Pythium and Phytophthora spp., and foliar diseases such as downy mildew and those caused by Phytophthora ramorum.

**3.1 PLANT SAFETY**

**NOTICE TO USER:** Due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamentals and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to Subdue MAXX and tank mixtures with Subdue MAXX. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not Subdue MAXX can be used safely on ornamental and nursery plants not specified on this label. The applicator must determine if Subdue MAXX and tank mixtures with other fungicides can be used safely prior to commercial use. In a small area, test the labeled rates for a particular group of unlabeled plants, i.e., bedding plants, foliage, etc., for phytotoxicity prior to widespread use.
### 3.2 Resistance Management

**MEFENOXAM | GROUP 4 | FUNGICIDE**

Subdue MAXX is a systemic fungicide having a specific mode of action. Use of Subdue MAXX could result in development of insensitive strains of fungi. Development of insensitivity cannot be predicted. Consult with your State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Specialist for guidance and ways to control any possible Subdue MAXX insensitive strains of fungi which may occur.

The active ingredient in Subdue MAXX is mfenoxam, a Group 4 fungicide (phenylamide). Some disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to fungicides used repeatedly for their control. To prevent the development of insensitive strains of fungi to mfenoxam, apply Subdue MAXX in an alternation or tank-mix program with fungicides that are not in Group 4 and to which pathogen resistance has not developed.

Applications targeted for downy mildew diseases should always be in a tank mixture with a non-Group 4 fungicide. For foliar applications to ornamentals and conifers, do not make more than one (1) application before alternating with a non-Group 4 fungicide for sequential foliar applications. For all other applications, do not make more than two (2) sequential applications of Subdue MAXX before alternating with a non-Group 4 fungicide. An example of a sound resistance management program would include two (2) Subdue MAXX applications (one could be a foliar application) followed by two (2) non-Group 4 fungicide applications.

### 4.0 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

#### 4.1 Methods of Application

Subdue MAXX may be applied through traditional spray equipment or through irrigation systems as a soil drench, soil surface (broadcast or banded), or as a stem and foliar spray. Subdue MAXX may also be incorporated into a pre-potting growing media for subsequent seeding or transplanting of ornamentals. Refer to Sections 7.0, 8.0, and 9.0 for specific use directions in addition to those given below. Refer to Section 4.3 for chemigation instructions.

#### 4.1.1 PRE-POTTING GROWING MEDIA MIX

Combine the specified rate of Subdue MAXX in Section 7.0 into 1.0 gallon of water. Uniformly mix this solution onto one (1) cubic yard of growing media. Uniform mixing can be accomplished by placing the potting mix in a rotating jar and spraying the Subdue MAXX solution onto the mix while the drum is rotating. It is recommended that this media treatment be prepared just prior to use.

#### 4.1.2 GROWING MEDIA DRENCH

Use enough of the specified Subdue MAXX water solution to wet the root zone of plants. In general, 1.0 pt/sq ft of this solution is sufficient for ornamentals growing in containers with 4 inches of growing media. Containers with growing media depth greater than 4 inches generally require 1 1/2 to 2.0 pt/sq ft of the solution.

#### 4.1.3 INTERIORSCAPE SOIL DRENCH APPLICATIONS AND INDIVIDUAL PLANT USE

In situations where water volumes used are much less than 100 gallons and the area treated is small, the table in Section 13.1 provides the Subdue MAXX rates to make small quantities of solution. Refer to the plant type for the correct rate of product to use when utilizing this table. Apply enough solution to the soil surface to wet the root area of the plants.

#### 4.1.4 SOIL SURFACE SPRAYS

For best efficacy with soil surface applications, irrigate in with at least 1/2 inch of water within 24 hours. If applications are banded, calculate the amount of Subdue MAXX needed by using the formula below:

\[
\text{Band width in inches} \times \text{Row width in inches} = \text{Broadcast rate per acre} = \text{Amount needed per acre}
\]

#### 4.1.5 FOLIAR AND STEM SPRAYS

Apply thoroughly to all parts of the foliage and stems. For Phytophthora spp. and Pythium spp., you may apply Subdue MAXX alone. For downy mildew control (and following resistance management practices), you must apply in a tank mixture with a non-Group 4 fungicide.

#### 4.2 Mixing Directions

- Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate operation.
- Agitate the spray solution continuously during mixing and during application.
- Rinse the spray tank thoroughly with clean water after each day’s use and dispose of pesticide rinseate by application to an already treated area.

#### 4.2.1 SUBDUE MAXX ALONE

- Add 1/4 to 1/2 of the required amount of water to the spray tank.
- With the agitator running, add the Subdue MAXX to the tank.
- Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water.
- Begin application of the spray solution after the Subdue MAXX has completely dispersed into the mix water.
- Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been sprayed.

#### 4.2.2 TANK-MIX DIRECTIONS

- If using Subdue MAXX in a tank mixture, observe all directions for use, crops/sites, use rates, dilution ratios, precautions, and limitations which appear on the tank-mix partner label.
- Label dosage must not be exceeded and the most restrictive label precautions and limitations must be followed.
- This product must not be mixed with any product which prohibits such mixing.
- Tank mixtures or other applications of products referenced on this label are permitted only in those states in which the products are registered.
- Test plant safety of tank mixtures on a small number of plants for safety before treating entire crop.

#### 4.2.3 TANK-MIX COMPATIBILITY

It is the pesticide user’s responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Subdue MAXX is usually compatible with Banner MAXX®, Daconil®, Fore®, Heritage, and Medallion®. A jar compatibility test is recommended prior to tank-mixing with other pesticides and/or adjuvants, in order to ensure the compatibility of Subdue MAXX with other tank-mixed pesticide, adjuvant or fertilizer partners.

Always conduct a tank-mix compatibility test when mixing with new or unknown tank-mix partners before use. The following test assumes a spray volume of 25 gal/A. For other spray volumes, make appropriate changes in the components. Check tank-mix compatibility using this procedure:

1. Add 1 pt of carrier (i.e., water) to be used in the spray operation to each of two clear 1-qt jars with tight lids.
2. To one of the jars, add 1/4 tsp or 1.2 milliliters of a commercially available tank-mix compatibility agent approved for this use (1/4 tsp is equivalent to 2 pt/100 gallons spray). Close and seal the lid, invert the jar, shake, or stir gently to ensure thorough mixing.
3. To both jars, add the proportionate amount of each tank-mix partner. If more than one tank-mix partner is to be used, follow the recommended mixing order listed in Section 4.4.3 by adding dry formulations (tablet powders or water dispersible granules) first, followed by liquid flowables, capsule suspensions, emulsifiable concentrates and finally add adjuvants. After each addition, invert the jar, shake or stir gently to thoroughly mix.
4. After adding all ingredients, put lids on and seal the lids. Invert each jar 10 times to fully mix. Let the mixtures stand for 15-30 minutes and then assess by looking for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, heavy oily film on the jar, or other signs of incompatibility. Determine if a compatibility agent is needed in the application mixture by comparing the 2 jars. If either mixture separates, but can be remixed readily, the mixture can be sprayed as long as good agitation is used. If the mixtures are incompatible, test the following methods of improving compatibility: (A) Stirry dry formulations in water before adding to the jar, or (B) add the compatibility agent directly into liquid formulations, before addition to the jar. If these procedures are followed but incompatibility is still observed, do not use the tank mixture.

#### 4.2.4 SUBDUE MAXX IN TANK MIXTURES

- Add 1/4 to 1/2 of the required amount of water to the spray tank.
- Start the agitator before adding any tank-mix partners.
- Note: When using Subdue MAXX in tank mixtures, all products in water-soluble packaging should be added to the tank before any other tank-mix partner, including Subdue MAXX. Allow the water-soluble packaging to completely dissolve and the product(s) to completely disperse before adding any other tank-mix partner to the tank.
- In general, tank-mix partners should be added in this order:
  1. wettable powders
  2. dry flowable formulations
  3. liquid flowable formulations
  4. microencapsulated formulations, such as Subdue MAXX
  5. emulsifiable concentrates
• Always allow each tank-mix partner to become fully dispersed before adding the next product.
• Provide sufficient agitation while adding the remainder of the water and the Subdue MAXX to the spray tank.
• Allow the Subdue MAXX to completely disperse into the mix water.
• Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been sprayed.

4.3 Application through Irrigation Systems (Chemigation)

Subdue MAXX alone or in tank mixture with other pesticides registered for application through irrigation systems may be applied in irrigation water at rates specified on this label. This product may be applied through micro sprinkler or drip irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

4.3.1 CHEMIGATION PRECAUTIONS

• Plant injury or lack of effectiveness may 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.

4.3.2 CHEMIGATION RESTRICTIONS

• Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system, unless the label-prescribed safety devices for public water supplies are in place.
• A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

4.3.3 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR IRRIGATION SYSTEMS (CHEMIGATION)

• Subdue MAXX must be applied on the schedule specified in the use recommendations, not according to the irrigation schedule.
• Only pressure injection or Venturi equipment may be used.
• The following calibration and application techniques are provided for user reference, but do not constitute a warranty of fitness for application through sprinkler irrigation equipment. Users should check with state and local regulatory agencies for potential use restrictions before applying any agricultural chemical through sprinkler irrigation equipment.

• Calibration Instructions
  ° Each run of the irrigation system must be calibrated separately to determine the time it takes water to move through the system and to make sure all emitters in the system are putting out the same amount of water.
  ° Determine the area to be treated in each irrigation run.
  ° Measure the output of each of the emitters or drip tubes closest to and farthest from the injector site.
  ° For calibration, substitute a concentrated detergent (such as Wisk) for the Subdue MAXX in the injector tank. It is important to use the same volume of soap solution as the planned volume of Subdue MAXX solution when calibrating the system. The detergent will bubble as it leaves the emitters. The time period over which bubbles occur should be checked for both the closest and farthest emitters. If these times are not within 2 minutes of each other, adjust the dilution ratio and/or the injection rate.

• Step-by-Step Calibration and Application Instructions
  ° Before starting to calibrate, operate the system until all the emitters are putting out at equal flow rates or until the system is operating at full pressure.
  ° Make up an indicator solution of detergent or fertilizer, using the same ratio to be used with mixing Subdue MAXX.
  ° Set the injector to apply the indicator solution at the injection rate to be used in the actual Subdue MAXX application.
  ° Attach a 5-inch length of flexible tubing over the emitter closest to the injector point, another length over the emitter farthest away. Both emitters should be monitored to determine the time intervals that the indicator solutions are observed.
  ° Begin injecting the indicator solution. Direct the flow from the tubes at the emitters into a small container. Begin timing when the indicator solution is first detected, stop timing when the indicator solutions are no longer detected.
  ° If the period of detection of the indicator solution between the 2 emitters is within 2 minutes of each other, comparable coverage will be obtained. If they are not, make adjustments by increasing the dilution ratio, using more water per part of Subdue MAXX, or adjust the injector to a slower flow rate.
  ° Once the system is calibrated, dilute the needed amount of Subdue MAXX with water and any other tank mix partners in the injection tank using a minimum of 15 parts water to 1 part of Subdue MAXX in the solution tank. Liquid fertilizer may replace all or part of the water. If diluted with liquid fertilizer, the pH level must be less than 7.5. Follow the directions for mixing and equipment setup in the Mixing Instructions section of this label.

Do not begin to inject Subdue MAXX into the system until all emitters are producing equal flow rates, or until the system is at full pressure. Inject the Subdue MAXX solution at a ratio of 50:1 or greater. Injecting a larger volume of a more dilute mixture will usually allow a more accurate calibration of the metering equipment.

Inject the Subdue MAXX into the system at the beginning of the irrigation set in 1/2 to 1 inch of irrigation water.

4.3.4 SAFETY DEVICES FOR IRRIGATION SYSTEMS NOT CONNECTED TO A PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

1. The system must contain a functional check-valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline 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 the 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.

4.3.5 SAFETY DEVICES FOR IRRIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO A PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

If the source of water for your irrigation system is a public water supply, follow the instructions below.

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, 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. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

5.0 ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

Crops listed in this label may be replanted immediately in soil treated with mefenoxam. All other crops may not be planted in mefenoxam-treated soil for a period of 12 months.
6.0 RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

6.1 Use Restrictions
Where mefenoxam/metalaxyl products used allow the same maximum poundage of active ingredient per acre per calendar year:

If more than one product containing mefenoxam/metalaxyl active ingredient is used on an acre during the same calendar year, the total poundage of all such mefenoxam/metalaxyl products used must not exceed the lowest specified individual mefenoxam/metalaxyl product maximum poundage of active ingredient allowed per acre per calendar year.

Where mefenoxam/metalaxyl products used allow different maximum poundage of active ingredient per acre per calendar year:

If more than one product containing mefenoxam/metalaxyl active ingredient is used on an acre during the same calendar year, the total poundage of all such mefenoxam/metalaxyl products used must not exceed the lowest specified individual mefenoxam/metalaxyl product maximum poundage of active ingredient allowed per acre per calendar year.

6.2 Spray Drift Management
To avoid spray drift, do not apply under windy conditions. Avoid spray overlap, or crop injury may result.

7.0 ORNAMENTAL USE DIRECTIONS
Use Subdue MAXX on ornamentals grown in greenhouses, lath-houses and shade-houses; outdoor field and container nurseries (including non-bearing fruit and nut trees); conifer plantations; and in commercial and residential landscapes.

7.1 Bedding Plants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Disease</th>
<th>Use Rate</th>
<th>Application Timing</th>
<th>Use Directions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOIL APPLICATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damping-off, root diseases caused by <em>Pythium</em> and <em>Phytophthora</em> spp., including <em>P. ramorum</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>0.125 – 0.25 fl oz per 100 gallons of water</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Apply drench at transplanting. Repeat applications at 1 - to 2-month intervals if necessary.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Refer to Section 4.1.3 for drench applications requiring smaller water volumes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Damping-off, root diseases caused by <em>Pythium</em> and <em>Phytophthora</em> spp.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>0.50 – 1.0 fl oz per 100 gallons of water</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Apply drench at transplanting. Repeat applications at 1 - to 2-month intervals, if necessary.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apply 1.0 pt solution per sq ft to the soil surface for soil 2-3 inches deep. Use the lower rate for the shortest interval listed and the higher specified rate for the longest interval. Under severe disease conditions, use the highest specified rate and the shortest interval.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Refer to Section 13.1 for drench applications requiring smaller water volumes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foliar diseases such as downy mildew and foliar diseases caused by <em>Phytophthora</em> spp., including <em>P. ramorum</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>0.125 fl oz per cubic yard of growing media</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Apply just before planting and thoroughly mix. Mix only enough for current use. Do not store.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>FOLIAR APPLICATION</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Downy mildew caused by <em>Pythium</em> spp.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>0.125 fl oz per 1,000 sq ft</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Apply 1.0 pt of solution per sq ft to the soil surface. For growth media depth greater than 4 inches, apply 1.5 – 2.0 pt of solution per sq ft to the soil surface. Use the lower rate for the shortest interval listed and the higher specified rate for the longest interval. Under severe disease conditions, use the highest specified rate and the shortest interval.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refer to Section 13.1 for drench applications requiring smaller water volumes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Resistance Management:</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Refer to Section 3.2.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Make only one foliar application of Subdue MAXX (alone or in a tank mix) before alternating with a non-Group 4 fungicide for sequential foliar applications.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• For all other applications, do not make more than two (2) sequential applications of Subdue MAXX before alternating with a non-Group 4 fungicide, which can include one foliar application.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>USE RESTRICTIONS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1) Drench Applications: Do not apply rates of 0.75 – 1.0 fl oz per 100 gallons more often than once every 6 weeks.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

7.2 Flowers (including Bulb, Corm, and Tuber Plants)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Disease</th>
<th>Use Rate</th>
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<td><strong>0.125 fl oz per cubic yard of growing media</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Apply just before planting and thoroughly mix. Mix only enough for current use. Do not store.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downy mildew caused by <em>Pythium</em> spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>0.50 – 1.0 fl oz per 100 gallons of water</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply drench at transplanting. Repeat applications at 1 - to 2-month intervals, if necessary.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply 1.0 pt of solution per sq ft to the soil surface. Use the lower rate for the shortest interval listed and the higher specified rate for the longest interval. Under severe disease conditions, use the highest specified rate and the shortest interval.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refer to Section 13.1 for drench applications requiring smaller water volumes.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resistance Management:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Refer to Section 3.2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Make only one foliar application of Subdue MAXX (alone or in a tank mix) before alternating with a non-Group 4 fungicide for sequential foliar applications.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• For all other applications, do not make more than two (2) sequential applications of Subdue MAXX before alternating with a non-Group 4 fungicide, which can include one foliar application.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>USE RESTRICTIONS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) Drench Applications: Do not apply rates of 0.75 – 1.0 fl oz per 100 gallons more often than once every 6 weeks.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 7.3 Foliage Plants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flowers (including all cultivars, varieties, and hybrids)</th>
<th>Aglaonema</th>
<th>Aphelandra</th>
<th>Diefenbachia</th>
<th>Peperomia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target Disease</td>
<td>Use Rate 1</td>
<td>Use Rate 2</td>
<td>Use Rate 3</td>
<td>Use Rate 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damping-off, root diseases, and stem diseases caused by Pythium and Phytophthora spp.</td>
<td>0.3 – 0.6 fl oz per 100 gallons of water</td>
<td>0.125 fl oz per cubic yard of growing media</td>
<td>0.3 – 0.5 fl oz per 100 gallons of water</td>
<td>0.5 – 1.0 fl oz per 100 gallons of water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use Directions</td>
<td>Apply drench at 2- to 3-month intervals, if necessary.</td>
<td>Apply just before planting.</td>
<td>Apply to growing media mix just before planting and thoroughly mix. Mix only enough for current use. Do not store.</td>
<td>Apply broadcast or banded spray to the soil surface in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of the plant root zone. Avoid application to the foliage. For best efficacy, irrigate in with at least 0.5 inch of water within 24 hours. If applications are banded, calculate the amount of product needed by the formula in Section 4.1.4.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 7.4 Woody Ornamentals

### 7.4.1 AZALEAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Azaleas (including all cultivars, varieties, and hybrids)</th>
<th>Target Disease</th>
<th>Use Rate</th>
<th>Application Timing</th>
<th>Use Directions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Azaleas</td>
<td>Pythium spp.</td>
<td>0.5 – 1.0 fl oz per 100 gallons of water</td>
<td>Spraying foliage thoroughly.</td>
<td>Use directions: Do not apply rates of 0.75 – 1.0 fl oz per 100 gallons more often than once every 6 weeks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 7.4.2 WOODY ORNAMENTALS OTHER THAN AZALEAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Woody Ornamentals (including all cultivars, varieties, and hybrids)</th>
<th>Section 3.2</th>
<th>Section 4.1.4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acuba japonica</td>
<td>Use directions: Do not apply soil application of 1.25 fl oz per 100 gallons closer than every 3 months, and do not exceed a total of 2.5 fl oz in 6 months.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arborvitae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Halls” Honeysuckle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxwood</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceanothus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotoneaster</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogwood</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ficus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinus spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittosporum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhododendron</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sempervivum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zygocactus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aucuba japonica</td>
<td>Use directions: Do not apply soil application of 1.25 fl oz per 100 gallons closer than every 3 months, and do not exceed a total of 2.5 fl oz in 6 months.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arborvitae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Halls” Honeysuckle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxwood</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceanothus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotoneaster</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogwood</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ficus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinus spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittosporum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhododendron</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sempervivum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zygocactus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Resistance Management:
- Refer to Section 3.2.
- Make only one foliar application of Subdue MAXX (alone or in a tank mix) before alternating with a non-Group 4 fungicide for sequential foliar applications.
- For all other applications, do not make more than two sequential applications of Subdue MAXX before alternating with a non-Group 4 fungicide, which can include one foliar application.

### Guidelines:
- Use the lower rate for “Coral Bell” variety.
7.5 Citrus in Nurseries and Landscape Plantings (Non-Bearing)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Disease</th>
<th>Use Rate</th>
<th>Application Timing</th>
<th>Use Directions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citrus foot rot, root rot, and trunk canker caused by Phytophthora spp.</td>
<td>2.0 – 3.0 fl oz per 100 gallons of water</td>
<td>Make the first application at the time of planting. Make repeat applications at 3-month intervals during the period when trees are actively growing.</td>
<td>Apply as a drench to the soil at the rate of 100-250 gallons of solution per 1,000 ft of row. The width of the drench treatment should be wide enough to cover the root systems of the plants. Use the lower rate for the shortest interval and the highest specified rate for the longest interval. Under severe disease conditions, use the highest specified rate and the shortest interval. Refer to Section 13.1 for drench applications requiring smaller water volumes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.25 – 2.5 fl oz per 1,000 sq ft</td>
<td>Make the first application at the time of planting. Make repeat applications at 3-month intervals during the period when trees are actively growing.</td>
<td>Apply as a broadcast or banded surface spray to seedbeds, liner, or bedded stock in sufficient water to obtain uniform coverage. For best efficacy, 1/2 inch irrigation or rainfall is required within 24 hours after application. If applications are banded, the treated area should be wide enough to cover the root systems of the plants. Calculate the amount of product needed by using the formula in Section 4.1.4.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0 fl oz per 100 gallons</td>
<td>Make the first application at the time of planting. Make repeat applications at 3-month intervals during the period when trees are actively growing.</td>
<td>Apply directed spray to the base of the plant.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Resistance Management:
- Refer to Section 3.2.
- Do not make more than two (2) sequential applications of Subdue MAXX before alternating with a non-Group 4 fungicide.

Precautions:
- Avoid application to the foliage.

USE RESTRICTIONS
1) DO NOT use in greenhouse citrus nursery stock intended for commercial fruit production.

7.6 Deciduous Fruits and Nuts in Nurseries (Non-bearing)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Disease</th>
<th>Use Rate</th>
<th>Application Timing</th>
<th>Use Directions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phytophthora root, crown, and collar rot</td>
<td>3.0 fl oz per 1,000 sq ft</td>
<td>Additional applications may be made as necessary at 3-month intervals during the growing season.</td>
<td>Apply as a soil surface spray in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of the soil under the canopy of the trees. Treat sufficient surface area in nurseries to cover the root zone of the plants. For best efficacy, 1/2 inch irrigation or rainfall is required within 24 hours after application. Avoid application to the foliage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Resistance Management:
- Refer to Section 3.2.
- Do not make more than two (2) sequential applications of Subdue MAXX before alternating with a non-Group 4 fungicide.

USE RESTRICTIONS
1) DO NOT apply to trees that will bear harvestable fruit within 12 months of the last application.

8.0 CONIFER USE DIRECTIONS (INCLUDING CHRISTMAS TREES)

8.1 Conifers (including Christmas Trees) in Nurseries and Forest Nurseries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Disease</th>
<th>Use Rate</th>
<th>Application Timing</th>
<th>Use Directions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phytophthora root and stem diseases</td>
<td>1.25 pt/A</td>
<td>Apply to seedbeds and plug-plantings in the spring and again in the fall.</td>
<td>Apply as a soil surface spray in at least 50 gallons of water per acre. For best efficacy, 1/2 inch irrigation or rainfall is required within 24 hours after application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5 pt/A</td>
<td>Apply to 2-0 transplants in the spring and again in the fall.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phytophthora foliar diseases</td>
<td>1.0 fl oz per 100 gallons of water</td>
<td>Apply to seedbeds and plug-plantings.</td>
<td>Apply as a foliar spray until runoff. For best efficacy, 1/2 inch irrigation or rainfall is required within 24 hours after application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0 – 2.0 fl oz per 100 gallons of water</td>
<td>Apply to 2-0 transplants.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Resistance Management:
- Refer to Section 3.2.
- Make only one foliar application of Subdue MAXX before alternating with a non-Group 4 fungicide for sequential foliar applications.

8.2 Conifers (including Christmas Trees) in Plantations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Disease</th>
<th>Use Rate</th>
<th>Application Timing</th>
<th>Use Directions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phytophthora root, stem, and foliar diseases</td>
<td>0.625 – 1.25 gal/A</td>
<td>Apply in early spring before growth starts and in the fall before the ground freezes.</td>
<td>Apply as a directed soil surface spray in at least 50 gallons of water per acre. Avoid applications to the foliage. For best efficacy, 1/2 inch irrigation or rainfall is required within 24 hours after application. If applications are banded, calculate the amount of product needed by using the formula in Section 4.1.4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foliar diseases caused by Phytophthora spp., including P. ramorum</td>
<td>1.0 – 2.0 fl oz per 100 gallons of water</td>
<td>Apply as a foliar spray until runoff. For best efficacy, 1/2 inch irrigation or rainfall is required within 24 hours after application.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Resistance Management:
- Refer to Section 3.2.
- Make only one foliar application of Subdue MAXX before alternating with a non-Group 4 fungicide for sequential foliar applications.

Precautions:
- Use of Subdue MAXX will aid in the control of Phytophthora root, stem, and foliar disease when used in conjunction with good cultural practices.
- The use of Subdue MAXX will not overcome poor management practices, such as planting on sites that are prone to flooding or are poorly drained.
- Subdue MAXX fungicide will not revitalize trees showing moderate to severe disease symptoms.
9.0 VEGETABLE TRANSPLANTS GROWN FOR RETAIL SALES TO CONSUMERS

9.1 Cole Crops

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these)</th>
<th>Use Directions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Broccoli<br/>(Chinese cabbage (koh choy) knot)<br/>(koh)<br/>(Brussel Sprouts | Kohlrabi<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica oleracea)<br/>(Brassica olerace
9.5 Leafy Vegetables (except Brassica)

**Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)** - See additional use directions for lettuce in Section 9.5.1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Target Disease</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Application Timing</th>
<th>Use Directions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amaranth</td>
<td>Damping off (Pythium spp.)</td>
<td>21.7 - 43.5 mll/sq ft</td>
<td>Apply at seeding.</td>
<td>Apply as a soil surface spray or a soil treatment. Irrigate lightly after application to move product into the root zone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arugula</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chervil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemum, edible-leaved</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemum, garland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn salad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cress, garden</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Resistance Management:**
- Refer to Section 3.2.

**USE RESTRICTIONS**

1) Make no more than one soil application per crop.
2) Do not apply within 7 days of harvest (except Spinach).
3) Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.
4) Maximum Annual Rate (except Lettuce):
   a. Plant Grown Outdoors in Nurseries (including outdoor growing structures): When multiple crops are produced in the same production area, do not apply more than 1.0 lb ai/A/year of soil-applied mefenoxam-containing products.
   b. Plants Grown in Greenhouses: Do not apply more than 1.0 lb ai/A/crop of soil-applied mefenoxam-containing products.

9.5.1 ADDITIONAL DIRECTIONS FOR LETTUCE (HEAD AND LEAF) ONLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Disease</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Application Timing</th>
<th>Use Directions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Downy mildew (Bremia lactucae)</td>
<td>2.7 - 5.5 mll/1,000 sq ft</td>
<td>Apply when conditions are favorable for disease, but before infection, on a 14-day schedule.</td>
<td>Apply as a foliar spray. Subdue MAXX must be used in a tank mix with other fungicides registered for control of downy mildew. Apply with the full label rate of the tank-mix partner fungicide.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**USE RESTRICTIONS**

1) Do not apply foliar sprays of Subdue MAXX without a labeled tank mix partner.
2) Do not apply the Subdue MAXX mixture where downy mildew is already established.
3) Do not make more than 4 foliar applications per crop.
4) Maximum Annual Rate:
   a. Plant Grown Outdoors in Nurseries (including outdoor growing structures): When multiple crops are produced in the same production area, do not apply more than 1.0 lb ai/A/year of soil-applied and 0.4 lb ai/A/year of foliar-applied mefenoxam-containing products.
   b. Plants Grown in Greenhouses: Do not apply more than 1.0 lb ai/A/crop of soil-applied and 0.4 lb ai/A/crop of foliar-applied mefenoxam-containing products.

9.6 Bulb Crops

**Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)**

**Dry Bulb Crops**
- Chinese Onion Bulb
- Garlic (dry)
- Great-headed Garlic
- Lily Bulb
- Onions (dry)
- Pearl Onion
- Potato Onion Bulb
- Serpent Garlic
- Shallots
- Shalots
- Spinach, New Zealand
- Spinach
- Radicchio
- Fritillaria (leaves)
- Green Onions
- Green Echalots
- Green Bunching Onions
- Irish Dragon
- Lady’s Leek
- Macrostem Onion
- Onion (fresh)
- Shallots (fresh leaves)
- Scallions
- Spring Onions
- Tree Tops Onion
- Welsh Onion (tops)

**Green Bulb Crops**
- Beltsville Bunching Onions
- Chinese Chive (fresh leaves)
- Chive (fresh leaves)
- Green Chives
- Great-headed Garlic
- Hosta Elegans
- Japanese Bunching Onions
- Kurkat
- Lady’s Leek
- Macrostem Onion
- Onion (fresh)
- Shallots (fresh leaves)
- Scallions
- Spring Onions
- Tree Tops Onion
- Welsh Onion (tops)

**USE RESTRICTIONS**

1) Maximum Annual Rate:
   a. Plant Grown Outdoors in Nurseries (including outdoor growing structures): When multiple crops are produced in the same production area, do not apply more than 1.0 lb ai/A/year of soil-applied mefenoxam-containing products.
   b. Plants Grown in Greenhouses: Do not apply more than 1.0 lb ai/A/crop of soil-applied mefenoxam-containing products.

9.7 Tomato

**Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)**

d. Root and fruit rot

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Disease</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Application Timing</th>
<th>Use Directions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Damping off (Pythium spp.)</td>
<td>21.7 - 43.5 mll/1,000 sq ft</td>
<td>Apply at seeding.</td>
<td>Apply as a soil surface spray or a soil treatment. Irrigate lightly after application to move product into the root zone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root and fruit rot (Phytophthora spp.) (Pythium spp.)</td>
<td>21.7 mll/1,000 sq ft</td>
<td>Apply at seeding.</td>
<td>Apply as a soil surface spray or a soil treatment. Irrigate lightly after application to move product into the root zone.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Resistance Management:**
- Refer to Section 3.2.

**USE RESTRICTIONS**

1) Maximum Annual Rate:
   a. Plant Grown Outdoors in Nurseries (including outdoor growing structures): When multiple crops are produced in the same production area, do not apply more than 1.5 lb ai/A/year of soil-applied mefenoxam-containing products.
   b. Plants Grown in Greenhouses: Do not apply more than 1.5 lb ai/A/crop of soil-applied mefenoxam-containing products.
10.0 TURF USE DIRECTIONS

Use Subdue MAXX on turf on golf courses; lawns; landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial, and industrial buildings; parks, recreational areas, and athletic fields; and sod farms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Disease</th>
<th>Use Rate</th>
<th>Application Timing</th>
<th>Use Directions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Downy mildew in St. Augustine grass</td>
<td>0.50 – 1.0 fl oz per 1,000 sq ft</td>
<td>Apply immediately after seeding.</td>
<td>Apply to newly seeded areas in 1-5 gallons of water. For best efficacy, 1/2 inch irrigation or rainfall is required within 24 hours after application. Within the rate range given for turf, use the lower rate for the shortest interval listed and the higher specified rate for the longest interval. Under severe disease conditions, use the specified highest rate and shortest interval. Re-treat at 7- to 10-day intervals if conditions remain favorable for disease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pythium blight</td>
<td></td>
<td>Apply 7-10 days after seeding.</td>
<td>For long-term control, use this treatment when seed have been treated with the active ingredient contained in Subdue MAXX.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downy mildew in St. Augustine grass</td>
<td>0.50 – 1.0 fl oz per 1,000 sq ft</td>
<td>Apply as a preventative treatment. Re-treat at 10- to 21-day intervals.</td>
<td>Apply as a foliar application to established turf in 1-5 gallons of water. Within the rate range given for turf, use the lower rate for the shortest interval listed and the higher specified rate for the longest interval. Under severe disease conditions, use the specified highest rate and shortest interval. During periods of prolonged favorable conditions for disease development, apply on a 14-day schedule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow tuft (downy mildew) in bluegrass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pythium blight</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other diseases of turf</td>
<td>Refer to the Banner MAXX® II (14.3% propiconazole) label (EPA Reg. No. 100-1326).</td>
<td>Use Banner MAXX II alone or in a tank-mix combination with Subdue MAXX. Refer to the Banner MAXX II label for rates, precautions, restrictions, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Resistance Management:
- To minimize the potential for insensitivity:
  - Make no more than 2 applications per season of any product in which the Subdue MAXX active ingredient is applied alone.
  - Apply an alternate EPA-registered fungicide for Pythium control at least once during the season.

11.0 STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill on floor or paved surfaces, mop and remove to chemical waste storage area until proper disposal can be made if product cannot be used according to label.

Pesticide Disposal

Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance in proper disposal methods.

Container Handling

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a 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 by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

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

12.0 CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF 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 inherent 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.

### 13.0 APPENDIX

#### 13.1 Mixing Small Quantities of Drench Solution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate of Subdue MAXX (fl oz per 100 gallons)</th>
<th>Amount of Subdue MAXX to add to make the following quantities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 gallon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>4 drops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>7 drops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>15 drops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>22 drops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>30 drops</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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SCP 796B-L2L 1117