



## Sour Cherry Calendar

Read the product label and follow all safety precautions. Consult the product label for suggested water volumes. Otherwise, use enough water to ensure thorough spray coverage. Where the product rate is listed in amount per 1,000 L and if a water volume is not provided on the label, use enough water to wet the foliage to the near drip point.

Products are grouped by fungicide and insecticide family. Use products from different groups to prevent pest resistance. For resistance management refer to *Pest Resistance to Insecticides, Fungicides, Miticides*, page 253.

For preharvest interval, re-entry period, maximum number of applications and chemical group, see Table 7-6. *Products Used on Sour Cherries*, page 176.

Diseases and Insects	Products	Rate	Comments
<b>Dormant (before bud break)</b>			
Bacteria canker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Copper Spray</li> <li>Guardman Copper Oxychloride</li> </ul>	6–9 kg/1,000 L water 6–9 kg/1,000 L water	Apply in early spring before bud break. Later applications may cause injury. Use low rate on small trees and high rate on large trees.
Black knot	Prune out, remove and burn all black knots from commercial orchards during dormant period before bud break. Remove any wild infected cherry hosts surrounding commercial orchards. See OMAFRA Factsheet <i>Black Knot of Plums</i> , Order No. 05-017, for more information.		
<b>Prebloom</b>			
European red mite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Superior 70 Oil</li> <li>Purespray Green Spray Oil 13E</li> </ul>	20 L/1,000 L water 20 L/1,000 L water	Needed only in sour cherry orchards with a history of heavy mite populations. Spray as buds are breaking. Mature trees require water volumes of approximately 3,000 L/ha for thorough coverage.
<b>Bloom</b>			
<b>DO NOT APPLY INSECTICIDES WHILE CHERRY TREES ARE IN BLOOM. SEE BEE POISONING ON PAGE 267.</b>			
Blossom blight stage of brown rot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Topas or Jade</li> <li>Mission 418 EC</li> <li>Indar 75 WSP</li> <li>Funginex DC</li> <li>Nova 40 W</li> <li>Rovral</li> <li>Elevate 50 WDG</li> <li>Lance WDG or Cantus WDG</li> <li>Pristine WG</li> </ul>	500 mL/ha 500 mL/ha 300 mL/ha 140 g/ha 2.5 L/ha 340 g/ha 1.5 kg/ha 1.7 kg/ha 370 g/ha 370 g/ha 750 g/ha	Spray when first blooms open if weather conditions are expected to be wet and warm (above 16°C) during bloom. Sour cherries are less susceptible to brown rot than sweet cherries. One application during bloom should be sufficient, unless frequent wet periods occur and brown rot pressure is high. See <i>Pest Resistance to Insecticides, Fungicides, Miticides</i> , page 253. Rovral, Topas, Jade, Mission, Indar, Vanguard, Lance, Cantus, Pristine: To manage resistance for each of these fungicides, rotate to a different fungicide group for each spray. Do not apply to sporulating lesions. See <i>Managing resistance to fungicides</i> , page 254 and Table 12-2. <i>Fungicide/Bactericide Groups Based on Sites of Action</i> , page 257. These products

Diseases and Insects	Products	Rate	Comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bravo 500 or Echo 720</li> <li>Supra Captan 80 WDG or Maestro 80 DF</li> <li>Kumulus DF or Microthiol Disperss</li> </ul>	7 L/ha 3.5–6.3 L/ha  4.5 kg/ha 4.5 kg/ha  22.5 kg/ha 22.5 kg/ha	are locally systemic. Consult labels for information on drying time required before rain. Nova, Funginex, Topas, Jade, Mission, Indar: Do not rotate among these products. Topas, Jade, Mission: Also suppress black knot. Pristine, Lance, Cantus: Do not alternate Pristine with Lance or Cantus. Bravo, Echo: Make 1–3 applications from white bud through shuck split. Use higher rate for trees greater than 6 m in height or if weather is warm (above 16°C) and wet during bloom. Captan, Maestro, Bravo, Echo: Do not use within 14 days of an oil application.
<b>Petal fall</b>			
Leaf spot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bravo 500 or Echo 720</li> <li>Supra Captan 80 WDG or Maestro 80 DF</li> <li>Nova 40 W</li> <li>Topas or Jade or Mission 418 EC</li> <li>Pristine WG</li> <li>Flint 50 WG</li> <li>Ferbam 76 WDG</li> <li>Equal 65 WP</li> </ul>	7 L/ha 3.5–6.3 L/ha  4.5 kg/ha 4.5 kg/ha  340 g/ha 500 mL/ha 500 mL/ha 300 mL/ha  750 g/ha 210 g/ha  1.75–2 kg/1,000 L water  2.25 kg /ha	Spray only if rain is forecast between <b>Bloom</b> and <b>Shuck split</b> sprays. Alternate fungicides from different chemical groups. Bravo, Echo: Make one application to control early season leaf spot. Flint and Pristine: Do not rotate Pristine with Flint. Flint: Do not apply where spray drift may reach Concord grapes as it may cause crop injury. Nova, Topas, Jade, Mission: Do not rotate among these products.
Black knot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bravo 500 or Echo 720</li> <li>Indar 75 WSP</li> <li>Topas or Jade or Mission 418 EC</li> </ul>	7 L/ha 4.2–6.3 L/ha  140 g/ha 500 mL/ha 500 mL/ha 300 mL/ha	This spray is only needed on sour cherry orchards with a history of black knot. Topas, Jade, Mission: Provide suppression rather than control of black knot. Refer to label. See Table 2-6. <i>Efficacy Ratings for Insecticides, Miticides and Fungicides</i> , page 13, for definitions of suppression and control.
<b>Shuck split</b>			
Plum curculio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assail 70 WP</li> <li>Clutch 50 WDG</li> <li>Imidan 50 WP</li> </ul>	240 g/ha 210 g/ha  3.75 kg/ha	Spray when most shucks are off and plum curculio activity is observed. Assail: Under high insect pressure, may provide suppression rather than control of plum curculio. Clutch: If applied at the appropriate timing and at 420 g/ha, Clutch may provide suppression of oriental fruit moth.
Brown rot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Topas or Jade or Mission 418 EC</li> <li>Indar 75 WSP</li> <li>Rovral</li> <li>Elevate 50 WDG</li> </ul>	500 mL/ha 500 mL/ha 300 mL/ha 140 g/ha  1.5 kg/ha  1.7 kg/ha	Do not use products from the same group in consecutive sprays. Topas, Jade, Mission, Indar: Do not rotate among these products. Topas, Jade, Mission: No more than two applications in the three weeks prior to harvest. These products also suppress black knot. Pristine, Lance, Cantus: Do not alternate Pristine with Lance or Cantus.

Diseases and Insects	Products	Rate	Comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lance WDG or Cantus WDG</li> <li>Pristine WG</li> <li>Bravo 500 or Echo 720</li> <li>Supra Captan 80 WDG or Maestro 80 DF</li> </ul>	370 g/ha 370 g/ha 750 g/ha  7 L/ha 3.5–6.31 L/ha  4.5 kg/ha 4.5 kg/ha	Bravo, Echo: Do not apply after shuck split to avoid fruit injury. Echo 720: Make 1–3 applications from white bud through shuck split. Use higher rate for trees greater than 6 m in height or if weather is warm (above 16°C) and wet during bloom.
Leaf spot	Use one of the fungicides recommended at <b>Petal fall</b> with the exception of Ferbam. Do not apply Bravo or Echo after shuck split to avoid fruit injury.		
European red mite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nexter</li> </ul>	300 g/ha	Thorough coverage is necessary for good mite control. Only needed in heavily infested sour cherry orchards.
Black knot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bravo 500 or Echo 720</li> <li>Indar 75 WSP</li> <li>Topas or Jade</li> <li>Mission 418 EC</li> </ul>	7 L/ha 4.2–6.3 L/ha  140 g/ha 500 mL/ha 500 mL/ha 300 mL/ha	This spray is needed only in sour cherry orchards with a history of black knot. Spore release may be delayed in dry springs. Under these conditions, extend fungicide coverage to first cover. See OMAFRA Factsheet <i>Black Knot of Plums</i> , Order No. 05-017, for more information. Bravo, Echo: Do not apply after shuck split to avoid fruit injury. Topas, Jade, Mission: Provide suppression rather than control of black knot.
<b>First cover (12 days after shuck split)</b>			
Plum curculio	Use one of the insecticides listed under <b>Shuck</b> .		Monitor 7 days after the insecticide at <b>Shuck split</b> for new plum curculio damage. If new crescent-shaped cuts on fruit are found, apply an insecticide.
Powdery mildew	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nova 40 W</li> <li>Flint 50 WG</li> <li>Cabrio EG</li> <li>Pristine WG</li> <li>Quintec</li> <li>Kumulus DF or Microthiol Disperss</li> </ul>	340 g/ha  210 g/ha 670 g/ha 750 g/ha  500 mL/ha  12 kg/ha 12 kg/ha	Cover sprays applied after shuck split are critical for powdery mildew control. Do not use products from the same group in consecutive sprays. Flint, Cabrio, Pristine: Do not rotate among these products. Flint: Do not apply where spray drift may reach Concord grapes as it may cause crop injury. Quintec: Apply when conditions favour disease or at first signs of mildew on foliage. Apply no more than two times before rotating to another fungicide family for mildew control.
Obliquebanded leafroller (OBLR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dipel 2X DF or Bioprotec CAF</li> <li>Success 480 SC or Entrust 80 W</li> <li>Delegate WG</li> <li>Altacor</li> <li>Rimon 10 EC</li> </ul>	1.12 kg/ha 4 L/ha  182 mL/ha 109 g/ha 420 g/ha  285 g/ha  2.35–3.35 L/ha	Routine monitoring is necessary to determine if OBLR is causing damage in sour cherries. Delegate, Altacor, Rimon: For OBLR summer generation, apply at 240–280 degree-days C (base 6.1°C) after biofix. For resistance management, if more than one spray is required for this generation, use a product from the same chemical group. For subsequent generations, rotate to another chemical group. Dipel, Bioprotec: See <i>Biopesticides for Insect Control</i> , page 247.
Leaf spot	Use one of the fungicides listed under <b>Petal fall</b> with the exception of Ferbam and Bravo or Echo.		
<b>Special sprays (when monitoring indicates the need)</b>			
European red mite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Envidor 240 SC</li> </ul>	750 mL/ha	<b>Envidor:</b> Works slowly, especially in cool weather. Control may not be apparent for 2–3 weeks. Apply before mite

Diseases and Insects	Products	Rate	Comments
populations build up.			
<b>Second cover (12 days after First cover)</b>			
Cherry fruit fly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GF-120 NF</li> <li>• Entrust 80 W</li> <li>• Admire 240 F</li> <li>• Assail 70 WP</li> <li>• Imidan 50 WP</li> <li>• Diazinon 50 WSP</li> </ul>	1.5 L/ha 109 g/ha  233 mL/ha 240 g/ha  3.75 kg/ha 1 kg/1,000 L water	<b>GF-120:</b> Spray as soon as monitoring traps indicate flies are present or 2–3 weeks before ripening. GF-120 is a bait formulation that requires large droplet size (4–6 mm); specialized application equipment may be needed. GF-120 will lose effectiveness if exposed to rain or overhead irrigation. Diazinon, Imidan: On early varieties, check preharvest interval. Spray when early varieties are beginning to colour. Diazinon: Provides 10 days protection against cherry fruit fly.
Plum curculio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assail 70 WP</li> <li>• Clutch 50 WDG</li> <li>• Imidan 50 WP</li> </ul>	240 g/ha 210 g/ha  3.75 kg/ha	<b>Assail:</b> Under high insect pressure, may provide suppression rather than control of plum curculio. Imidan: Check preharvest interval. See Table 7-6. <i>Products Used on Sour Cherries</i> , page 176.
Obliquebanded leafroller	Routine monitoring is necessary to determine if obliquebanded leafrollers are causing damage in sour cherries. Use one of the products listed for obliquebanded leafroller at <b>First cover</b> .		
Leaf spot	Use one of the fungicides recommended at <b>Petal fall</b> with the exception of Ferbam and Bravo or Echo.		
Powdery mildew	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nova 40 W</li> <li>• Cabrio EG</li> <li>• Pristine WG</li> <li>• Flint 50 WG</li> <li>• Quintec</li> <li>• Kumulus DF or Microthiol Disperss</li> </ul>	340 g/ha  670 g/ha 750 g/ha 210 g/ha  500 mL/ha  12 kg/ha 12 kg/ha	Do not use products from the same group in consecutive sprays. Cabrio, Pristine, Flint: Do not rotate among these products. Flint: Do not apply where spray drift may reach Concord grapes as it may cause crop injury. Cabrio: Will also suppress brown rot. Pristine: Provides suppression of powdery mildew. Quintec: Apply when conditions favour disease or at first signs of mildew on foliage. Apply no more than two times before rotating to another fungicide group for mildew control. Kumulus, Microthiol: Suppress powdery mildew at this rate. Higher rates may cause injury. See Table 2-6. <i>Efficacy Ratings for Insecticides, Miticides and Fungicides</i> , page 13, for definitions of suppression and control.
<b>Third cover</b>			
Check preharvest interval before spraying early maturing cherries. See Table 7-6. <i>Products Used on Sour Cherries</i> , page 176.			
Cherry fruit fly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GF-120 NF</li> <li>• Entrust 80 W</li> <li>• Admire 240 F</li> <li>• Assail 70 WP</li> <li>• Imidan 50 WP</li> <li>• Diazinon 50 WSP</li> <li>• Sevin XLR</li> </ul>	1.5 L/ha 109 g/ha  233 mL/ha 240 g/ha  3.75 kg/ha 1 kg/1,000 L water  6.25 L/ha	<b>GF-120:</b> Spray as soon as monitoring traps indicate flies are present or 2–3 weeks before ripening. GF-120 is a bait formulation that requires large droplet size (4–6 mm); specialized application equipment may be needed. GF-120 will lose effectiveness if exposed to rain or overhead irrigation. Admire: Monitor for cherry fruit fly and apply as a foliar spray within 6 days of first fly emergence. Thorough coverage is necessary for optimal control. Allow at least 10 days between applications. Assail : Provides suppression of cherry fruit fly. See Table 2-6. <i>Efficacy Ratings for Insecticides, Miticides and Fungicides</i> , page 13, for definitions of suppression and control. Sevin, Imidan, Diazinon: Spray sour cherries about the time Montmorency is turning pink. Sevin: Provides 5–7 days protection.

Diseases and Insects	Products	Rate	Comments
Brown rot	Use one of the fungicides recommended at <b>Shuck split</b> .		
Leaf spot	Use one of the fungicides listed under <b>Petal fall</b> with the exception of Ferbam, Bravo and Echo.		
<b>Special sprays (when monitoring indicates the need)</b>			
European red mite	• Envidor 240 SC	750 mL/ha	<b>Envidor:</b> Works slowly, especially in cool weather. Control may not be apparent for 2–3 weeks. Apply before mite populations build up.
<b>Preharvest</b>			
Check preharvest interval before spraying early maturing cherries. See Table 7-6. <i>Products Used on Sour Cherries</i> , page 176.			
Brown rot	Use one of the fungicides recommended at <b>Shuck split</b> .		
<b>Postharvest</b>			
Leaf spot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bravo 500 or Echo 720</li> <li>• Supra Captan 80 WDG or Maestro 80 DF</li> <li>• Nova 40 W</li> <li>• Equal 65 WP</li> <li>• Pristine WG</li> <li>• Flint 50 WG</li> </ul>	7 L/ha 3.5–6.3 L/ha  4.5 kg/ha 4.5 kg/ha  340 g/ha  2.25 kg/ha  750 g/ha 210 g/ha	Necessary where leaf spot is a problem. Pristine and Flint: Do not rotate between these products. Flint: Do not apply where spray drift may reach Concord grapes as it may cause crop injury. Bravo, Echo: Apply once to foliage 1–7 days after fruit is removed; in orchards with high leaf spot incidence, make a second application 10–14 days later.
Powdery mildew	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cabrio EG</li> <li>• Pristine WG</li> <li>• Quintec</li> </ul>	670 g/ha 750 g/ha  500 mL/ha	<b>Pristine and Cabrio:</b> Do not rotate Pristine with Cabrio. Pristine: Provides suppression rather than control of powdery mildew. See Table 2-6. <i>Efficacy Ratings for Insecticides, Miticides and Fungicides</i> , page 13, for definitions of suppression and control.
<b>Special sprays (when monitoring indicates the need)</b>			
Aphids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Movento 240 SC</li> <li>• Diazinon 50 WSP</li> <li>• Clutch 50 WDG</li> <li>• Beleaf 50 SG</li> <li>• Thionex 50 W</li> </ul>	365 mL/ha 1 kg/1,000 L water  210 g/ha  120–160 g/ha  3.25 kg/ha	These may be added to a compatible fungicide after bloom. Thorough coverage and a calm, warm day are necessary for good aphid control. Movento: Most effective on young stages of aphids. Has slow activity; control may not be apparent for 2–3 weeks. Under high aphid pressure a second application may be necessary 2 weeks later. Must be tank-mixed with a spray adjuvant/additive having spreading and penetrating properties at a suggested rate of 0.2 % v/v. See label for further details. Do not tank-mix with sulphur. Diazinon: Registered for black cherry aphid only. Beleaf: Use higher rate for greater pest populations and/or dense foliage.
Peachtree borer Lesser peachtree borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thionex 50 W</li> <li>• Sevin XLR</li> </ul>	1.5 kg/1,000 L water  6.25 L/ha	Apply first spray 7 days after first adult catch in pheromone traps. Spray up to three times if needed, at weekly intervals. Direct these sprays with a handgun to cover the trunk and scaffold limbs thoroughly. Check preharvest intervals, especially for the second and third sprays and do not apply if the fruit is to be harvested during this period. Sevin XLR is not registered for peachtree borer.

Diseases and Insects	Products	Rate	Comments
<b>Postharvest fruit treatment</b>			
Blue mould Grey mould Brown rot Rhizopus rot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scholar 230 SC</li> <li>Bio-Save 10 LP</li> </ul>	496 mL/378 L water  50 g/100 L water	<p>Postharvest treatment may be necessary during wet harvest seasons. These treatments will prolong storage time while providing control of postharvest diseases. See label for dip and drench instructions.</p> <p>Bio-Save: Labelled for blue mould and grey mould only. Provides suppression rather than control of these storage rots. See <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> (Bio-Save 10 LP), page 243, and Table 2-6. <i>Efficacy Ratings for Insecticides, Miticides and Fungicides</i>, page 13, for definitions of suppression and control.</p>
<b>Fall spray</b>			
Bacterial canker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Copper Spray</li> <li>Guardsman Copper Oxychloride</li> </ul>		Apply when three-quarters of leaves have fallen.

Table 7-6. Products Used on Sour Cherries

Use this table as a guide but refer to product label for specific information.

The **preharvest** interval is the number of days between the last spray and first harvest.

The **re-entry period** is the minimum interval that must be observed between the application of pesticide and work in the treated crop without protective equipment. If no re-entry period is stated on the label, assume it is 12 hours.

The **maximum number of applications** is the labelled maximum number for the growing season and may be higher than what is recommended for resistance management or for the preservation of beneficial insects.

Product name	Registration number	Common name	Group	Preharvest interval	Minimum re-entry	Maximum number of applications per season
<b>Products used for control or suppression of insects and mites</b>						
Admire 240 F	24094	imidacloprid	4	10 days	24 hours	5
Altacor	28981	chlorantraniliprole	28	10 days	12 hours	3
Assail 70 WP	27128	acetamiprid	4	7 days	12 hours/6 days <sup>3</sup>	4
Beleaf 50 SG	29796	flonicamid	9	14 days	12 hours/48 hours <sup>3</sup>	3
Bioprotec CAF	26854	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>	11	1 day		
Clutch 50 WDG	29382	clothianidin	4A	7 days	12 hours	2
Delegate WG	28778	spinetoram	5	7 days	12 hours	3
Diazinon 50 WSP	29976	diazinon	1B	10 days	4 days	
Dipel 2X DF	26508	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>	11	1 day		
Entrust 80 W	27825	spinosad	5	7 days		4
Envidor 240 SC	28051	spirodiclofen	23	7 days	12 hours	1

Product name	Registration number	Common name	Group	Preharvest interval	Minimum re-entry	Maximum number of applications per season
GF-120 NF	28336	spinosad	5	0 days		10
Imidan 50 WP	23006	phosmet	1B	7 days	3 days/14 days <sup>1</sup>	4
Movento 240 SC	28593	spirotetramat	23	7 days	12 hours	
Nexter	25135	pyridaben	21	7 days	24 hours	1
Purespray Green Spray Oil 13E	27666	mineral oil		Apply prebloom	12 hours	
Rimon 10 EC	28881	novaluron	15	14 days	12 hours	3
Sevin XLR	27876	carbaryl	1A	2 days		
Success 480 SC	26835	spinosad	5	7 days		3
Superior 70 Oil	9542	mineral oil		apply prebloom	12 hours	
Thionex 50 W	14617	endosulfan	2A	18 days	7 days/20 days <sup>3</sup>	1/3 <sup>7</sup>
<b>Products used for control or suppression of diseases</b>						
Bio-Save 10 LP	29673	<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> Strain ESC-10		use postharvest		
Bravo 500	15723	chlorothalonil	M	40 days	48 hours	3 <sup>2</sup>
Cabrio EG	27323	pyraclostrobin	11	10 days	12 hours/9 days <sup>3</sup>	5
Cantus WDG	30141	boscalid	7	0 days	12 hours	5
Copper Spray	19146	copper oxychloride	M		48 hours	
Echo 720	29355	chlorothalonil	M	40 days	48 hours	3 <sup>2</sup>
Elevate 50 WDG	25900	fenhexamid	17	1 day	4 hours	4
Equal 65 WP	15608	dodine	M	7 days	48 hours	2 <sup>4</sup>
Ferbam 76 WDG	20136	ferbam	M	4 days		
Flint 50 WG	27529	trifloxystrobin	11	1 day	12 hours	2
Funginex DC	27686	triforine	3	do not apply after bloom	48 hours	3
Guardman Copper Oxychloride	13245	copper oxychloride	M		48 hours	
Indar 75 WSP	27294	fenbuconazole	3	1 day	12 hours	7
Jade	24030	propiconazole	3	3 days	72 hours	5 <sup>5</sup>
Kumulus DF	18836	sulphur	M	1 day	24 hours	

Product name	Registration number	Common name	Group	Preharvest interval	Minimum re-entry	Maximum number of applications per season
Lance WDG	27495	boscalid	7	0 days	12 hours	5
Maestro 80 DF	26408	captan	M	5 days	48 hours	
Microthiol Disperss	29487	sulphur	M	1 day	24 hours	8
Mission 418 EC	28016	propiconazole	3	3 days	72 hours	5 <sup>5</sup>
Nova 40 W	22399	myclobutanil	3	1 day		
Pristine WG	27985	boscalid + pyraclostrobin	7+11	0 days	24 hours/ 10 days <sup>6</sup>	5
Quintec	29755	quinoxifen	13	7 days	12 hours	5
Rovral	15213	iprodione	2	1 day	12 hours	
Scholar 230 SC	29528	fludioxonil	12	use postharvest		1
Supra Captan 80 WDG	24613	captan	M	5 days	48 hours	
Topas	30163	propiconazole	3	3 days	72 hours	5 <sup>5</sup>

A blank cell indicates the information is not specified on the product label.

<sup>1</sup> Re-entry period/exceptions are as follows: no re-entry/unless with protective clothing. See label.

<sup>2</sup> Before shuck fall.

<sup>3</sup> Re-entry period/exceptions are as follows: re-entry/ hand thinning and pruning.

<sup>4</sup> Depends on rate, see label.

<sup>5</sup> No more than two applications of this fungicide group in the 3 weeks prior to harvest.

<sup>6</sup> Re-entry period/exceptions are as follows: 24 hours for hand harvest/10 days for hand thinning, otherwise when dry.

<sup>7</sup> 1 application with airblast or 3 with hand-held equipment.

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