

**City of Santa Barbara**  
**MATERIAL EXEMPTION REQUEST FOR PESTICIDE APPLICATION**

Dept: Parks Department

IPM Coordinator: Jazmin LeBlanc Phone: 805.564.5513

Pesticide Applicator (employee or company) Name: Santa Barbara Pest Control Phone: 805.563.8888

Application Site: Moreton Bay Fig – Train Station Specific: Location: Underneath the tree's dripline

Date(s): Three treatments (3x) between August 2022 – June 2023

Product Name: Subdue Max Fungicide Active Ingredient: Mefenoxam

Number of Applications:  One-time  Other \_\_\_\_\_

• Type:  Emergency  Trial Programmatic  Other \_\_\_\_\_

Product type: Herbicide  Insecticide  Fungicide  Other \_\_\_\_\_

Application:  Ornamental  Turf  Golf  Vector Control  Park Tree  Street Tree  
 Right of Way  Vertebrate pest  Other \_\_\_\_\_

Is the pesticide on the *Tiered Materials List*?  No  Yes If yes, provide the Tier Red

If the pesticide is not on the *Tiered Materials List*, provide the following screening information. See the IPM Strategy and the *Tiered Materials List* for instructions on screening the pesticide.

EPA Reg # 100-796 Signal \_\_\_\_\_ Estimated Tier \_\_\_\_\_

Restricted  No  Yes/Describe \_\_\_\_\_

P Waste \_\_\_\_\_ PBT \_\_\_\_\_ WA PBT \_\_\_\_\_ Persistant \_\_\_\_\_ Mobil \_\_\_\_\_

Cancer \_\_\_\_\_ Repro \_\_\_\_\_ Neuro \_\_\_\_\_ Endocrine \_\_\_\_\_

Bird \_\_\_\_\_ Fish \_\_\_\_\_ Bees \_\_\_\_\_ Wildlife \_\_\_\_\_

Attach product label and MSDS to this form.

**Describe the pest problem.**

The tree has for many years tested positive for the presence of Phytophthora spp. – it causes fibrous root death, leading to canopy decline.

**Describe the management goals and objectives for this site.**

Staff is developing a long-term programmatic strategy to apply the fungicide at key intervals annually to suppress the presence of the pathogen.

In addition to use of the fungicide, staff have been actively mulching the site to maintain a minimum of 4" organic wood chip mulch. This also includes allowing all debris generated from the tree to accumulate under the dripline. The long-term accumulation of organic materials will encourage more nutrient cycling and improve mycorrhizal potential to assist in maintain and improving the tree's vigor.

**What is the damage threshold for this pest at this site?**

Minimal, the tree is highly valued and loss of the tree would be a significant loss to the community.

**Describe the monitoring of the pest and potential predators that was conducted and the control methods previously used at the site.**

Staff are planning another round of both soil and tissue samples this summer to confirm presence of the pathogen. If no active presence of Phytophthora sp. is found staff will re-evaluate whether treatment is warranted. We fully expect to find it present in the soil since it is a soil born water mold.

**Describe how the product would be applied including frequency, concentration, and method of application.**

The material is applied via soil drench. The programmatic use exemption would allow staff to administer a treatment in the fall before the rainy season, a spring treatment after the rainy season, and a final summer treatment to continue to suppress the presence of the pathogen.

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**What non-target impacts are anticipated?**

There are no non-target impacts associated with the proposed application.

**How does the use of this product help achieve the site management goals? Note if this is curative or preventative.**

The use of this product will help achieve site goals by helping to suppress the presence of an existing known fungal pathogen. The application of this material is both curative and preventative.

**How will the effectiveness of this product be monitored? Include expected results and indicators of success.**

Staff will monitor the overall health of the tree through visual inspections. In addition, we plan to continue to test both roots and soil for the presence of Phytophthora.

**Describe site conditions, for example consider the following: restricted access, distance from a creek or body of water, degree of runoff, site is a pesticide-free zone, etc.**

The site is located directly under the dripline of the tree. The proposed method of application is soil drench so we anticipate no runoff, or any related issues with bodies of water of any type.

**List alternatives considered, alternatives implemented and why they were eliminated.**

There exists no functional alternatives for effective suppression of Phytophthora spp.

**Justification: describe why is applying this pesticide is the best solution and why a less-hazardous chemical, non-chemical option or taking no action is not feasible.**

The proposed material is a confirmed effective method in suppressing the presence of Phytophthora. There exist no other effective means to control the pathogen. There are other products of similar design, but we have received multiple recommends for this specific trade name product.

**Was outside expertise utilized?  No  Yes / Describe**

During the development of this strategy, we reviewed our approach with both Dr. Jim Downer, Ventura County Extension Agricultural Advisor, and Bruce Craig, owner of Santa Barbara Pest Control.

**Describe future plans to prevent using the chemical again.**

If the programmatic use of the proposed material proves successful, staff may be able to eliminate future use of the product. The pathogen is a naturally occurring water mold, and it may be difficult to eliminate its presence, it may be possible to reduce the frequency of treatment over time.

**Signatures** \_\_\_\_\_

Department IPM Coordinator

City IPM Coordinator

**Completed by the City of Santa Barbara Staff IPM Committee**

Vote Tally \_\_\_\_ Disposition:  Approved  Denied/Reason \_\_\_\_\_

If approved, follow the attached best management practices.

Comments:

**Completed by the IPM Advisory Committee**

Vote Tally \_\_\_\_ Disposition:  Approved  Denied/Reason \_\_\_\_\_

If approved, follow the attached best management practices.

Comments:



# Fungicide

For control of diseases 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 citrus trees and fruit and nut plants 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%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*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-L2M 0919

# 1 gallon

Net Contents



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## 1.0 FIRST AID

FIRST AID	
<b>If in eyes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If on skin or clothing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If swallowed</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
<b>HOT LINE NUMBER</b> 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
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, nitrile rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, neoprene rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, natural rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC)  $\geq$  14 mils, or Viton<sup>®</sup>  $\geq$  14 mils
- 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)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

#### User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/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.

**Maximum usage when applying both metalaxyl- and mefenoxam-containing products to the same crop within the same season:** Do not apply more than the maximum yearly total application rate for the active ingredient as stated on the label of the product containing the lowest yearly total on that crop.

**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 barrier laminate, butyl rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, nitrile rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, neoprene rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, natural rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC)  $\geq$  14 mils, or Viton<sup>®</sup>  $\geq$  14 mils
- 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 citrus trees and fruit and nut plants 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* spp., including *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
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For resistance management, Subdue MAXX contains a Group 4 phenylamide fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to Subdue MAXX and other Group 4 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly at the same use site. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

Mefenoxam is a systemic fungicide belonging to the phenylamide class of chemistry which adversely affects fungal RNA synthesis.

To delay fungicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of Subdue MAXX or other Group 4 fungicides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicides from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Use at least the minimum application rate as labeled by the manufacturer.
- Adopt an integrated disease management program for fungicide use that includes scouting; uses historical information related to pesticide use and crop rotation; and which considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological, and other chemical control practices.
- Where possible, make use of predictive disease models to effectively time fungicide applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance.
- Monitor treated fungal populations for resistance development.
- Contact your local Syngenta representative, retailer, or extension specialist for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for specific plants and pathogens.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Syngenta at 1-866-Syngent (866-796-4368). You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

Syngenta encourages responsible product stewardship to ensure effective long term control of the fungal diseases on this label.

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 drum 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<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to 2.0 pt/sq ft of the solution.

#### 4.1.3 INTERIORESCAPE 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 amount 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.

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

#### 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 (wettable 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) Slurry 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 injection 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 are 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 in 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 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES

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 Spray Drift Management

#### SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SIDE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

#### IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

#### CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE – GROUND BOOM

- Volume – Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure – Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle – Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

#### BOOM HEIGHT – GROUND BOOM

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

#### SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

#### TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

#### TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

#### WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

## 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 plants); conifer plantations; and in commercial and residential landscapes.

## 7.1 Bedding Plants

Bedding Plants (including all cultivars, varieties, and hybrids)			
Ageratum	Daisy	Phlox	
Algerian ivy	English ivy	Pinks	
Artemisia	Foxglove	Primrose	
Aster	Gaillardia	Prostrate Rosemary	
Begonia	Geranium	Salvia	
Caladium	Impatiens	Snapdragon	
Carnation	Marigold	Verbena	
Chrysanthemum	Pansy	Vinca	
Coleus	Petunia	Zinnia	
Target Disease	Use Rate	Application Timing	Use Directions
SOIL APPLICATION			
Damping-off, root diseases, and stem diseases caused by <i>Pythium</i> and <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. Foliar diseases such as downy mildew and foliar diseases caused by <i>Phytophthora</i> spp., including <i>P. ramorum</i>	0.125 – 0.25 fl oz per 100 gallons of water	Apply drench at seeding.	Apply 1.0 pt solution per sq ft to the soil surface (for soil 2-3 inches deep). Refer to <b>Section 4.1.3</b> for drench applications requiring smaller water volumes.
	0.50 – 1.0 fl oz per 100 gallons of water	Apply drench at transplanting. Repeat applications at 1-to 2-month intervals, if necessary.	Apply 1.0 pt of solution per sq ft to the soil surface (for soil 2-3 inches deep). For growing 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. Refer to <b>Section 13.1</b> for drench applications requiring smaller water volumes.
	0.125 fl oz per cubic yard of growing media	Apply just before seeding and transplanting.	Apply to growing media mix just before planting and thoroughly mix. Mix only enough for current use. Do not store.
	1.0 fl oz per 1,000 sq ft		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 1/2 inch of water within 24 hours. If applications are banded, calculate the amount of product needed by using the formula in <b>Section 4.1.4</b> .
FOLIAR APPLICATION			
Downy mildew <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. <i>Pythium</i> spp.	0.5 – 1.0 fl oz per 100 gallons of water		Spray foliage thoroughly. <b>Downy mildew:</b> Tank-mix with a non-Group 4 fungicide labeled for downy mildew.
<b>Resistance Management:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refer to <b>Section 3.2</b>.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <b>Drench Applications at Transplanting and after:</b> Do not apply rates of 0.75 – 1.0 fl oz per 100 gallons more often than once every 6 weeks.</li> <li>2) <b>Maximum Annual Rate: DO NOT</b> apply more than 6.0 lbs ai/A/year of mefenoxam-containing products.</li> </ol>			

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

Flowers (including all cultivars, varieties, and hybrids)			
African violet	Chrysanthemum	Geranium	
Anthurium	Columbine	Gloxinia	
Baby's breath	Delphinium	Poinsettia	
Carnation	Easter lily	Rose	
Target Disease	Use Rate	Application Timing	Use Directions
SOIL APPLICATION			
Damping-off, root diseases, and stem diseases caused by <i>Pythium</i> and <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. Foliar diseases such as downy mildew and foliar diseases caused by <i>Phytophthora</i> spp., including <i>P. ramorum</i>	0.50 – 1.0 fl oz per 100 gallons of water	Apply drench at planting. Repeat applications at 1- to 2-month intervals, if necessary.	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. Refer to <b>Section 13.1</b> for drench applications requiring smaller water volumes.
	0.125 fl oz per cubic yard of growing media	Apply just before seeding and transplanting.	Apply to growing media mix just before planting and thoroughly mix. Mix only enough for current use. Do not store.
	1.0 fl oz per 1,000 sq ft		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 1/2 inch of water within 24 hours. If applications are banded, calculate the amount of product needed by using the formula in <b>Section 4.1.4</b> .
FOLIAR APPLICATION			
Downy mildew <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. <i>Pythium</i> spp.	0.5 – 1.0 fl oz per 100 gallons of water		Spray foliage thoroughly. <b>Downy mildew:</b> Tank-mix with a non-Group 4 fungicide labeled for downy mildew.
<b>Resistance Management:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to <b>Section 3.2</b>.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Drench Applications:</b> Do not apply rates of 0.75 – 1.0 fl oz per 100 gallons more often than once every 6 weeks.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Easter Lily:</b> Do not apply more than 0.50 fl oz per 100 gallons of water. Only make one at-planting application.</li> </ol> </li> <li><b>Maximum Annual Rate:</b> DO NOT apply more than 6.0 lbs ai/A/year of mefenoxam-containing products.</li> </ol>			

## 7.3 Foliage Plants

Flowers (including all cultivars, varieties, and hybrids)			
Aglaonema	Philodendron	Sedum	
Aphelandra	Pothos	Sempervivum	
Dieffenbachia	Schefflera	Zygocactus	
Peperomia			
Target Disease	Use Rate	Application Timing	Use Directions
SOIL APPLICATION			
Damping-off, root diseases, and stem diseases caused by <i>Pythium</i> and <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. Foliar diseases such as downy mildew and foliar diseases caused by <i>Phytophthora</i> spp., including <i>P. ramorum</i>	0.3 – 0.6 fl oz per 100 gallons of water <b>Philodendron:</b> 0.5 – 1.0 fl oz per 100 gallons of water <b>Pothos:</b> 0.3 – 0.38 fl oz per 100 gallons of water	Apply drench at 2- to 3-month intervals, if necessary.	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. Refer to <b>Section 13.1</b> for drench applications requiring smaller water volumes.
	0.125 fl oz per cubic yard of growing media	Apply just before planting.	Apply to growing media mix just before planting and thoroughly mix. Mix only enough for current use. Do not store.
	1.0 fl oz per 1,000 sq ft		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 1/2 inch of water within 24 hours. If applications are banded, calculate the amount of product needed by using the formula in <b>Section 4.1.4</b> .
FOLIAR APPLICATION			
Downy mildew <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. <i>Pythium</i> spp.	0.5 – 1.0 fl oz per 100 gallons of water		Spray foliage thoroughly. <b>Downy mildew:</b> Tank-mix with a non-Group 4 fungicide labeled for downy mildew.
<b>Resistance Management:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to <b>Section 3.2</b>.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>			
<b>Precaution:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Drench application to Pothos:</b> To minimize the potential for injury, use the rates listed in the table and do not apply more frequently than once every 3 months.</li> </ul>			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Drench Applications:</b> Do not apply rates of 0.75 – 1.0 fl oz per 100 gallons more often than once every 6 weeks.</li> <li><b>Maximum Annual Rate:</b> DO NOT apply more than 6.0 lbs ai/A/year of mefenoxam-containing products.</li> </ol>			



## 7.4 Woody Ornamentals

### 7.4.1 AZALEAS

Azaleas (including all cultivars, varieties, and hybrids)			
Target Disease	Use Rate	Application Timing	Use Directions
<b>SOIL APPLICATION</b>			
Pythium and Phytophthora root and crown rot	0.63 – 1.25 fl oz per 100 gallons of water	Apply drench at 2- to 4-month intervals, if necessary.	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. Refer to <b>Section 13.1</b> for drench applications requiring smaller water volumes.
	1.25 – 2.50 fl oz per 1,000 sq ft		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 1/2 inch of water within 24 hours. If applications are banded, calculate the amount of product needed by using the formula in <b>Section 4.1.4</b> .
<b>FOLIAR APPLICATION</b>			
<i>Phytophthora</i> spp. <i>Pythium</i> spp.	0.5 – 1.0 fl oz per 100 gallons of water		Spray foliage thoroughly.
<b>Resistance Management:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to <b>Section 3.2</b>.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>			
<b>Precautions:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use the lower rate for "Coral Bell" variety.</li> </ul>			
<b>USE RESTRICTIONS</b>			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Soil Applications:</b> DO NOT apply repeat 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.</li> <li><b>Maximum Annual Rate:</b> DO NOT apply more than 6.0 lbs ai/A/year of mefenoxam-containing products.</li> </ol>			

### 7.4.2 WOODY ORNAMENTALS OTHER THAN AZALEAS

Woody Ornamentals (including all cultivars, varieties, and hybrids)			
Aucuba japonica	Ficus	<i>Pinus</i> spp.	
Arborvitae	"Halls" Honeysuckle	Pittosporum	
Boxwood	Ilex	Rhododendron	
Ceanothus	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.	White cedar	
Cotoneaster	Photinia	White pine	
Dogwood	<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Yew	
Target Disease	Use Rate	Application Timing	Use Directions
<b>SOIL APPLICATION</b>			
Pythium and Phytophthora root and crown rot	1.0 – 2.0 fl oz per 100 gallons of water	Apply drench at 2- to 3-month intervals, if necessary.	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. Refer to <b>Section 13.1</b> for drench applications requiring smaller water volumes.
	1.25 – 2.50 fl oz per 1,000 sq ft		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 1/2 inch of water within 24 hours. If applications are banded, calculate the amount of product needed by using the formula in <b>Section 4.1.4</b> .
<b>FOLIAR APPLICATION</b>			
Downy mildew	0.50 – 2.0 fl oz per 100 gallons of water		Tank-mix with a non-Group 4 fungicide labeled for downy mildew and spray foliage thoroughly.
<i>Phytophthora</i> spp. <i>Pythium</i> spp.	0.5 – 1.0 fl oz per 100 gallons of water		Spray foliage thoroughly.
<b>Resistance Management:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to <b>Section 3.2</b>.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>			
<b>USE RESTRICTIONS</b>			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Drench Applications:</b> Do not apply rates of 2.0 fl oz per 100 gallons more often than every 10 weeks.</li> <li><b>Maximum Annual Rate:</b> DO NOT apply more than 6.0 lbs ai/A/year of mefenoxam-containing products.</li> </ol>			

## 7.5 Citrus in Nurseries and Landscape Plantings (Non-Bearing)

Target Disease	Use Rate	Application Timing	Use Directions
Citrus foot rot, root rot, and trunk canker caused by <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.	2.0 – 3.0 fl oz per 100 gallons of water	Make the first application at the time of planting. Make repeat applications at 3-month intervals during the period when trees are actively growing.	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 listed and the higher specified rate for the longest interval. Under severe disease conditions, use the highest specified rate and the shortest interval. Refer to <b>Section 13.1</b> for drench applications requiring smaller water volumes.
	1.25 – 2.5 fl oz per 1,000 sq ft		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 <b>Section 4.1.4</b> .
	2.0 fl oz per 100 gallons		Apply directed spray to the base of the plant.
<b>Resistance Management:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to <b>Section 3.2</b>.</li> <li>Do not make more than two (2) sequential applications of Subdue MAXX before alternating with a non-Group 4 fungicide.</li> </ul>			
<b>Precaution:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid application to the foliage.</li> </ul>			
<b>USE RESTRICTIONS</b>			
1) <b>DO NOT</b> use in greenhouse citrus nursery stock intended for commercial fruit production.			
2) <b>Maximum Annual Rate: DO NOT</b> apply more than 6.0 lbs ai/A/year of mefenoxam-containing products.			

## 7.6 Non-Bearing Fruit and Nut Plants in Nurseries

Target Disease	Use Rate	Application Timing	Use Directions
Phytophthora root, crown, and collar rot Pythium root rot	3.0 fl oz per 1,000 sq ft	Additional applications may be made as necessary at 3-month intervals during the growing season.	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.
<b>Resistance Management:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to <b>Section 3.2</b>.</li> <li>Do not make more than two (2) sequential applications of Subdue MAXX before alternating with a non-Group 4 fungicide.</li> </ul>			
<b>USE RESTRICTIONS</b>			
1) <b>DO NOT</b> apply to plants that will bear harvestable fruit within 12 months of the last application.			
2) <b>Maximum Annual Rate: DO NOT</b> apply more than 6.0 lbs ai/A/year of mefenoxam-containing products.			

## 8.0 CONIFER USE DIRECTIONS (INCLUDING CHRISTMAS TREES)

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

Target Disease	Use Rate	Application Timing	Use Directions
Phytophthora root and stem diseases	1.25 pt/A	Apply to seedbeds and plug-plantings in the spring and again in the fall.	Apply as a soil surface spray in at least 50 gallons of water per acre.
	2.5 pt/A	Apply to 2-0 transplants in the spring and again in the fall.	For best efficacy, 1/2 inch irrigation or rainfall is required within 24 hours after application.
Phytophthora foliar diseases	1.0 fl oz per 100 gallons of water	Apply to seedbeds and plug-plantings.	Apply as a foliar spray until runoff.
	1.0 – 2.0 fl oz per 100 gallons of water	Apply to 2-0 transplants.	For best efficacy, 1/2 inch irrigation or rainfall is required within 24 hours after application.
<b>Resistance Management:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to <b>Section 3.2</b>.</li> <li>Make only one foliar application of Subdue MAXX before alternating with a non-Group 4 fungicide for sequential foliar applications.</li> </ul>			
<b>USE RESTRICTIONS</b>			
1) <b>Maximum Annual Rate: DO NOT</b> apply more than 6.0 lbs ai/A/year of mefenoxam-containing products.			

### 8.2 Conifers (including Christmas Trees) in Plantations

Target Disease	Use Rate	Application Timing	Use Directions
Phytophthora root, stem, and foliar diseases	0.625 – 1.25 gal/A	Apply in early spring before growth starts and in the fall before the ground freezes.	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 <b>Section 4.1.4</b> .
Foliar diseases caused by <i>Phytophthora</i> spp., including <i>P. ramorum</i>	1.0 – 2.0 fl oz per 100 gallons of water		Apply as a foliar spray until runoff. For best efficacy, 1/2 inch irrigation or rainfall is required within 24 hours after application.
<b>Resistance Management:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to <b>Section 3.2</b>.</li> <li>Make only one foliar application of Subdue MAXX before alternating with a non-Group 4 fungicide for sequential foliar applications.</li> </ul>			
<b>Precautions:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of Subdue MAXX will aid in the control of Phytophthora root, stem, and foliar disease when used in conjunction with good cultural practices.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Subdue MAXX fungicide will not revitalize trees showing moderate to severe disease symptoms.</li> </ul>			
<b>USE RESTRICTIONS</b>			
1) <b>Maximum Annual Rate: DO NOT</b> apply more than 6.0 lbs ai/A/year of mefenoxam-containing products.			

## 9.0 VEGETABLE TRANSPLANTS GROWN FOR RETAIL SALES TO CONSUMERS

### 9.1 Cole Crops

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these)			
Broccoli	Chinese cabbage (bok choy and napa)	Kohlrabi	
Broccoli raab (rapini)	Chinese mustard cabbage	Mizuna	
Brussels Sprouts	(gai choy)	Mustard greens	
Cabbage	Collards	Mustard spinach	
Cauliflower	Kale	Rape greens	
Cavalo broccoli		Turnip greens (greens only)	
Chinese broccoli (gai lon)			
Target Disease	Use Rate	Application Timing	Use Directions
Basal stem rot ( <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	21.7 - 43.5 ml/1,000 sq ft (2.0 - 4.0 pt/A; 0.5 - 1.0 lbs mefenoxam)	Apply at seeding.	Apply as a soil surface spray or a soil treatment.
Damping off ( <i>Pythium</i> spp.)	5.4 - 10.9 ml/1,000 sq ft (0.5 - 1.0 pt/A; 0.125 - 0.25 lbs mefenoxam)		Irrigate lightly after application to move product into the root zone.
Downy mildew ( <i>Peronospora parasitica</i> )	2.7 - 5.4 ml/1,000 sq ft (0.25 - 0.50 pt/A; 0.063 - 0.125 lbs mefenoxam)	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease, but before infection, on a 14-day schedule.	Foliar spray 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.
<b>Resistance Management:</b> • Refer to Section 3.2.			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
1) Foliar applications to turnip plants may not be made to dual-purpose turnip cultivars or varieties which produce a harvestable root. 2) <b>Do not</b> apply foliar sprays of Subdue MAXX without a labeled tank-mix partner. 3) <b>Do not</b> apply the Subdue MAXX mixture where downy mildew is already established. 4) <b>Do not</b> apply within 7 days of harvest, unless tank mix partner requires a more restrictive PHI. 5) <b>Maximum Annual Rate:</b> a. <b>Plants Grown Outdoors in Nurseries (including outdoor growing structures):</b> When multiple crops are produced in the same production area, <b>do not</b> apply more than 1.0 lb ai/A/year of soil-applied and 0.50 lb ai/A/year of foliar-applied mefenoxam-containing products. b. <b>Plants Grown in Greenhouses:</b> Do not apply more than 1.0 lb ai/A/crop of soil-applied and 0.50 lb ai/A/crop of foliar-applied mefenoxam-containing products.			

### 9.2 Cucurbits

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these)			
Cantaloupe	Muskmelons	Pumpkin	
Chayote	Casaba melon	Squash, Summer	
Chinese Waxgourd	Crenshaw melon	Squash, Winter	
Citron Melon	Golden Pershaw melon	Watermelon	
Cucumber	Honey balls		
Gherkin	Mango melon		
Gourd (edible)	Persian melon		
Honeydew	Pineapple melon		
<b>Momordica spp.</b>	Santa Claus melon		
Balsam apple	Snake melons		
Balsam pear			
Bitter melon			
Chinese cucumber			
Target Disease	Use Rate	Application Timing	Use Directions
Damping off ( <i>Pythium</i> spp.)	21.7 - 43.5 ml/1,000 sq ft (2.0 - 4.0 pt/A; 0.5 - 1.0 lbs mefenoxam)	Apply at seeding.	Apply as a soil surface spray or a soil treatment.
<b>Suppression:</b> Phytophthora blight ( <i>Phytophthora capsici</i> )			Irrigate lightly after application to move product into the root zone.
<b>Resistance Management:</b> • Refer to Section 3.2.			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
1) <b>Do not</b> apply within 7 days of harvest. 2) <b>Maximum Annual Rate:</b> a. <b>Plant Grown Outdoors in Nurseries (including outdoor growing structures):</b> 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. <b>Plants Grown in Greenhouses:</b> Do not apply more than 1.0 lb ai/A/crop of soil-applied mefenoxam-containing products.			

### 9.3 Fruiting Vegetables (except Cucurbits)

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these)			
Eggplant	Pepper	Tomatillo	
Groundcherry	Bell pepper	See Section 9.7 for directions for Tomato.	
Pepino	Chili pepper		
	Cooking pepper		
	Pimento		
	Sweet pepper		
Target Disease	Use Rate	Application Timing	Use Directions
Damping off ( <i>Pythium</i> spp.)	21.7 ml/1,000 sq ft (2.0 pt/A; 0.5 lbs mefenoxam)	To control crown rot, apply before the plants are infected to obtain satisfactory control.	Apply as a soil surface spray or a soil treatment.
Crown rot ( <i>Phytophthora capsici</i> )		Plants already infected with <i>P. capsici</i> cannot be cured with Subdue MAXX.	Irrigate lightly after application to move product into the root zone.
<b>Resistance Management:</b> • Refer to Section 3.2.			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
1) <b>Do not</b> apply within 7 days of harvest. 2) <b>Maximum Annual Rate:</b> a. <b>Plant Grown Outdoors in Nurseries (including outdoor growing structures):</b> When multiple crops are produced in the same production area, <b>do not</b> apply more than 1.5 lb ai/A/year of soil-applied mefenoxam-containing products. b. <b>Plants Grown in Greenhouses:</b> Do not apply more than 1.5 lb ai/A/crop of soil-applied mefenoxam-containing products.			

## 9.4 Herbs

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these)			
Angelica	Costmary	Pennyroyal	
Balm	Curry (leaf)	Rosemary	
Basil	Dillweed	Rue	
Borage	Horehound	Sage	
Burnet	Hyssop	Savory, Summer and Winter	
Catnip	Lavender	Sweet Bay	
Chamomile	Lemongrass	Tansy	
Chervil (dried)	Lovage (leaf)	Tarragon	
Chinese chive	Marigold	Thyme	
Chive	Marjoram	Wintergreen	
Cilantro (leaf)	Nasturtium	Woodruff	
Clary	Parsley (dried)	Wormwood	
Coriander (leaf)			
Target Disease	Use Rate	Application Timing	Use Directions
Damping off ( <i>Pythium</i> spp.)	21.7 - 43.5 ml/1,000 sq ft (2.0 - 4.0 pt/A; 0.5 - 1.0 lbs mefenoxam)	Apply at seeding.	Apply as a soil surface spray or a soil treatment.  Irrigate lightly after application to move product into the root zone.
Damping off ( <i>Pythium</i> spp.) Downy mildew ( <i>Peronospora belbahrii</i> )	21.7 ml/1,000 sq ft (2.0 pt/A; 0.5 lbs mefenoxam)	Apply at seeding.	Apply as a soil surface spray or a soil treatment to plug-production* trays after seeding and before seedling emergence in sufficient water to provide uniform coverage  Irrigate lightly after application to move product into the root zone, but not to the point of leaching.  *Plug production refers to the production of a young plant grown from seed in a multi-celled germination tray for a short period of time. After growing to a desired size, the plug is then transplanted in a larger pot or container to grow to a larger size suitable to sell.
Downy mildew ( <i>Peronospora belbahrii</i> )	21.7 ml/1,000 sq ft (2.0 pt/A; 0.5 lbs mefenoxam)	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease, but before infection, on a 14-day schedule.	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.
<b>Resistance Management:</b> • Refer to <b>Section 3.2.</b>			
<b>USE RESTRICTIONS</b>			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Make only one application to plants grown in plug-production trays.</li> <li>2) Make only one foliar application after plugs are transplanted to a larger pot or container.</li> <li>3) <b>Do not</b> apply within 21 days of harvest.</li> <li>4) <b>Maximum Annual Rate:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <b>Plant Grown Outdoors in Nurseries (including outdoor growing structures):</b> When multiple crops are produced in the same production area, <b>do not</b> apply more than 2.0 lb ai/A/year of soil-applied and 0.5 lb ai/A/year of foliar-applied mefenoxam-containing products.</li> <li>b. <b>Plants Grown in Greenhouses: Do not</b> apply more than 2.0 lb ai/A/crop of soil-applied and 0.5 lb ai/A/crop of foliar-applied mefenoxam-containing products.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>			

## 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.			
Amaranth	Cress, upland	Purslane, garden	
Arugula	Dandelion	Purslane, winter	
Chervil	Dock	Radicchio	
Chrysanthemum, edible-leaved	Endive	Spinach	
Chrysanthemum, garland	Lettuce, head and leaf	Spinach, New Zealand	
Corn salad	Orach	Spinach, vine	
Cress, garden	Parsley		
Target Disease	Rate	Application Timing	Use Directions
Damping off ( <i>Pythium</i> spp.)	21.7 - 43.5 ml/1,000 sq ft (2.0 - 4.0 pt/A; 0.5 - 1.0 lbs mefenoxam)	Apply at seeding.	Apply as a soil surface spray or a soil treatment.  Irrigate lightly after application to move product into the root zone.
<b>Resistance Management:</b> • Refer to <b>Section 3.2.</b>			
<b>USE RESTRICTIONS</b>			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Make no more than one soil application per crop.</li> <li>2) <b>Do not</b> apply within 7 days of harvest (except Spinach)</li> <li>3) For Spinach, <b>do not</b> apply within 21 days of harvest.</li> <li>4) <b>Maximum Annual Rate (except Lettuce):</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <b>Plant Grown Outdoors in Nurseries (including outdoor growing structures):</b> When multiple crops are produced in the same production area, <b>do not</b> apply more than 1.0 lb ai/A/year of soil-applied mefenoxam-containing products.</li> <li>b. <b>Plants Grown in Greenhouses: Do not</b> apply more than 1.0 lb ai/A/crop of soil-applied mefenoxam-containing products.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>			

### 9.5.1 ADDITIONAL DIRECTIONS FOR LETTUCE (HEAD AND LEAF) ONLY

Target Disease	Rate	Application Timing	Use Directions
Downy mildew ( <i>Bremia lactucae</i> )	2.7 - 5.5 ml/1,000 sq ft (0.25 - 0.50 pt/A; 0.063 - 0.125 lbs mefenoxam)	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease, but before infection, on a 14-day schedule.	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.
<b>USE RESTRICTIONS</b>			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <b>Do not</b> apply foliar sprays of Subdue MAXX without a labeled tank mix partner.</li> <li>2) <b>Do not</b> apply the Subdue MAXX mixture where downy mildew is already established.</li> <li>3) <b>Do not</b> make more than 4 foliar applications per crop.</li> <li>4) <b>Maximum Annual Rate:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <b>Plant Grown Outdoors in Nurseries (including outdoor growing structures):</b> When multiple crops are produced in the same production area, <b>do not</b> 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.</li> <li>b. <b>Plants Grown in Greenhouses: Do not</b> 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.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>			

## 9.6 Bulb Crops

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
<b>Dry Bulb Crops</b> Chinese Onion Bulb Garlic (dry) Great-headed Garlic Lily Bulb Onions (dry) Pearl Onion Potato Onion Bulb Serpent Garlic Shallots	<b>Green Bulb Crops</b> Beltsville Bunching Onions Chinese Chive (fresh leaves) Chive (fresh leaves) Fritillaria (leaves) Green Eschalots Green Onions Green Shallots Hosta Elegans Japanese Bunching Onions Kurrat	<b>Green Bulb Crops (cont'd)</b> Lady's Leek Leeks Macrostem Onion Onion (fresh) Scallions Shallot (fresh leaves) Spring Onions Tree Tops Onion Welsh Onion (tops)	
Target Disease	Rate	Application Timing	Use Directions
Damping off ( <i>Pythium</i> spp.)	10.9 – 21.7 ml/1,000 sq ft (1.0 – 2.0 pt/A; 0.25 – 0.5 lbs mefenoxam)	Apply at seeding.	Apply as a soil surface spray or a soil treatment. Irrigate lightly after application to move product into the root zone.
<b>Resistance Management:</b> • Refer to Section 3.2.			
<b>USE RESTRICTIONS</b>			
1) <b>Maximum Annual Rate:</b> a. <b>Plant Grown Outdoors in Nurseries (including outdoor growing structures):</b> When multiple crops are produced in the same production area, <b>do not</b> apply more than 1.0 lb ai/A/year of soil-applied mefenoxam-containing products. b. <b>Plants Grown in Greenhouses:</b> <b>Do not</b> apply more than 1.0 lb ai/A/crop of soil-applied mefenoxam-containing products.			

## 9.7 Tomato

Target Disease	Rate	Application Timing	Use Directions
Damping off ( <i>Pythium</i> spp.)	21.7 - 43.5 ml/1,000 sq ft (2.0 – 4.0 pt/A; 0.5 – 1.0 lbs mefenoxam)	Apply at seeding.	Apply as a soil surface spray or a soil treatment. Irrigate lightly after application to move product into the root zone.
Root and fruit rot ( <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.) ( <i>Pythium</i> spp.)	21.7 ml/1,000 sq ft (2.0 pt/A; 0.5 lbs mefenoxam)		
<b>Resistance Management:</b> • Refer to Section 3.2.			
<b>USE RESTRICTIONS</b>			
1) <b>Maximum Annual Rate:</b> a. <b>Plant Grown Outdoors in Nurseries (including outdoor growing structures):</b> When multiple crops are produced in the same production area, <b>do not</b> apply more than 1.5 lb ai/A/year of soil-applied mefenoxam-containing products. b. <b>Plants Grown in Greenhouses:</b> <b>Do not</b> 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.

Target Disease	Use Rate	Application Timing	Use Directions
Downy mildew in St. Augustine grass Pythium blight Pythium damping-off Yellow tuft (downy mildew) in bluegrass	0.50 – 1.0 fl oz per 1,000 sq ft	Apply immediately after seeding. Re-treat at 7- to 14-day intervals if conditions remain favorable for disease.	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.
Pythium blight		Apply 7-10 days after seeding.	For long-term control, use this treatment when seed have been treated with the active ingredient contained in Subdue MAXX.
Downy mildew in St. Augustine grass Pythium blight Yellow tuft (downy mildew) in bluegrass	0.50 – 1.0 fl oz per 1,000 sq ft	Apply as a preventative treatment. Re-treat at 10- to 21-day intervals.	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 highest specified rate and shortest interval. During periods of prolonged conditions favorable for disease development, apply on a 14-day schedule.
Other diseases of turf	Refer to the Banner MAXX® II (14.3% propiconazole) label (EPA Reg. No. 100-1326).		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.
<b>Resistance Management:</b> • Refer to Section 3.2. • <b>To minimize the potential for insensitivity:</b> o Make no more than 2 applications per season of any product in which the Subdue MAXX active ingredient is applied alone. o 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 WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

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

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

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## 13.0 APPENDIX

### 13.1 Mixing Small Quantities of Drench Solution

Rate of Subdue MAXX (fl oz per 100 gallons)	Amount of Subdue MAXX to add to make the following quantities			
	1 gallon	5 gallons	10 gallons	25 gallons
0.25	4 drops	18 drops	37 drops/ 0.75 ml	1.9 ml/ 3/8 tsp
0.5	7 drops	37 drops/ 0.75 ml	75 drops/ 1.5 ml	3.8 ml/ 3/4 tsp
1.0	15 drops	75 drops/ 1.5 ml	3.0 ml/ 1/2 tsp	7.5 ml/ 1.5 tsp/ 1/2 Tbsp
1.5	22 drops	3.0 ml/ 1/2 tsp	4.5 ml/ 1 tsp	11.3 ml/ 2.25 tsp/ 3/4 Tbsp
2.0	30 drops	4.5 ml/ 1 tsp	6.0 ml/ 1.5 tsp	15.0 ml/ 3 tsp/ 1 Tbsp

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

**SCP 796B-L2M 0919**