Turf and Ornamental Fungicide
Flowable Fungicide

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
  Chlorothalonil (tetrachloroisophthalonitrile) .................................................. 54.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: .................................................................................. 46.0%
TOTAL: ....................................................................................................... 100.0%

Contains 6.0 pounds chlorothalonil per gallon (720 grams per liter).

EPA Reg. No. 72112-6
EPA Est. No. 070989-AR-001

Mainsail is a trademark of PROKōZ, INC.

Manufactured for:
PROKōZ, Inc.
100 North Point Center E.
Suite 330
Alpharetta, GA 30022

For FIRST AID and PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:
See Inside Booklet.

For PRODUCT USE Information Call 1-770-619-9832.
FOR CHEMICAL SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, OR EXPOSURE,
CALL CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

Net Contents: 2.5 Gallons
FIRST AID

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

IF ON SKIN OR IN EYES:
- Take off contaminated clothing.
- Wash skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF INHALED:
- Move person to fresh air.
- If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

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

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

If swallowed, absorbed through skin, or inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing spay drift. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

WPS Uses

Makers, leaders, applicators and all other handlers who handle this pesticide for any use covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 190) – in general, agricultural plant uses are covered – must wear:
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material – Category A (such as barrier laminated, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or viton)
- Shoes plus socks

NIOH approved dust/mist filtering respirator (NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C) or an NIOSH approved respirator with any N, R, P or HE filter for applicators and handlers in enclosed areas such as a greenhouse.

Non-WPS Uses

Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide for any use NOT covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 190) – in general, only agricultural plant uses are covered – must wear:
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material – Category A (such as barrier laminated, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or viton)
- Shoes plus socks

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

When handlers use closed systems, enclosures, or airsscrapers in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 201.240(d)(4)(ii)), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:
- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to aquatic invertebrates and wildlife. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Direct and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or runoff.

This chemical is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this product in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Chlorothalonil can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, it may have a high potential for runoff into surface water for several days to weeks after application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlaying extremely shallow ground water areas, areas with field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetative filter strips, and areas overlaying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

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 manner that will contact workers or other persons, or pets, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only according to its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 190). This Standard sets requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also provides specific instructional materials and the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), notification to workers, and restricted-entry intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard. Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours. Use PPE required for 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:
- Coversalls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Special Eye Irritation Provisions: This product is a severe eye irritant. Although the restricted entry interval expires after 12 hours, for the next 6.5 days, entry is permitted only when the following safety measures are provided:
1. At least one container designed specifically for flushing eyes must be available in operating condition at the WPS required decontamination site intended for workers entering the treated area.
2. Workers must be informed, in a manner they can understand:
   - that residues in the treated area may be highly irritating to their eyes
   - that they should take precautions, such as refraining from rubbing their eyes, to keep the residue out of their eyes
   - that if they do get residue in their eyes, they should immediately flush their eyes using the eyewash container that is located at the decontamination site or using other readily available clean water and
   - how to operate the eyewash container

NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

For use to control diseases on turf on golf courses, lawns around institutional, public, commercial, and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas, and athletic fields.

NOTE: Use of this product on home lawns (turfs) is prohibited.

For use to control diseases on ornamentals on golf courses and landscapes around residential, institutional, public, commercial and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas and athletic fields.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Mainsil™ 6.0 F is an excellent disease control agent when used according to label directions for control of a broad spectrum of plant diseases. Mainsil™ 6.0 F is recommended for use in programs that are compatible with the principles of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), which include the use of disease resistant crop varieties, cultural practices, pest scouting and disease forecasting systems that reduce unnecessary applications of pesticides.

Mainsil™ 6.0 F is effective for strategic use in programs that attempt to minimize disease resistance to fungicides. Some other fungicides that are at risk from disease resistance exhibit a single-site mode of fungicidal action. Mainsil™ 9.0 F, with a multi-site mode of action, may be used to delay or prevent the development of resistance to single-site fungicides. Consult with your local or state Cooperative Extension Service representatives for guidance on the proper use of Mainsil™ 6.0 F programs that seek to minimize the occurrence of disease resistance to other fungicides.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

Use of this product on home farms is prohibited.

Agricultural Use Sites Only (east farms, farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses): This product must not be applied within 150 feet for aerial applications or 25 feet for ground applications of manure/soil in areas where water bodies unless there is an untreated buffer area of that width between the area to be treated and the water body. Do not combine Mainsil™ 6.0 F in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers, unless prior use has shown the combination physically compatible, effective, and nonirritating under conditions of use. Do not combine Mainsil™ 6.0 F with Oleic® or Laron B-196® as phytotoxicity may result from the combination when applied to some species on this label. The required amount of Mainsil™ 6.0 F should be added slowly into the spray tank during filling. With conventional sprayers, promote the required amount of Mainsil™ 6.0 F in a clean container and add to the spray tank as it is being filled. Keep agitator running when filling spray tank and during spray operations.

Spray Drift Precautions

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. Distance of the outer most nozzle on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.
Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information
[This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements.]

INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE: The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best management strategy is to use the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made incorrectly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Temperature, Wind Speed, and Spray Height.)

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE:
- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with larger volume are less efficient than nozzles designed to produce smaller droplets.
- Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer’s recommended pressure. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher pressure nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces smaller droplets. The recommended practice of deflecting the spray downward will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle Drift - Use a nozzle that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

BOOM LENGTH: For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

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

SWATH ADJUSTMENT: When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced. Therefore, on the up and downhill edges of the field, the application rate may need to be adjusted to compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

WIND: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 - 10 mph. However, many factors, including varying environmental conditions and application type, determine the actual drift potential at any given location. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local topography may affect wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY: When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS: Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable wind common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by fog ground, however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke trail. Newer low-dose application systems can be applied even during inversions.

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

APPLICATION
Application and Calibration Techniques for Sprinkler Irrigation - Chemigation
Apply this product only through center pivot, motorized lateral move, solid set or portable (wheel move), and small scale (area) irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Do not use Mainsail® 6.0 F through sprinkler irrigation equipment on golf courses.
Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.
Do not apply this product through irrigation systems connected to a public water system. "Public water system" means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days per year.
Controls for both irrigation water and pesticide injection systems must be functionally isolated, so as to automatically terminate pesticide injection when the irrigation water pump motor stops. A person knowledgeable of the irrigation system and responsible for its operation shall be present so as to discontinue pesticide injection and make necessary adjustments, should the need arise.
The irrigation water pipeline must be fitted with a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of treated irrigation water back toward the sprayer. The pipeline must also be fitted with a vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain, located between the irrigation water pump and the check valve, to prevent back-siphoning of treated irrigation water into the water source.
Always inject Mainsail® 6.0 F into irrigation water after it discharge from the irrigation pump and after it passes through the check valve. Never inject pesticides into the intake line on the suction side of the pump.
Pesticide injection equipment must be fitted with a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump. Interlock this valve to the pump system, so as to prevent a pesticide flow from starting from the chemical supply tank when the irrigation system is shut off automatically or manually turned off.
The pesticide injection pump must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The irrigation line or water pump must include a manually operated pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
Spray mist in the chemical supply tank must be agitated at all times, otherwise settling and uneven application may occur. DO NOT apply this water and speed factors, and air density factors. Thereafter intended for treatment.
Mainsail® 6.0 F may be used through two basic types of sprinkler irrigation systems as outlined in Sections A. and B. below. Determine which type of system is in place, then refer to the appropriate directions provided for each type.

A. Center Pivot, Motorized Lateral Move and Traveling Gun Irrigation Equipment
For irrigation of pastures, these continuously moving systems must use a positive displacement injection pump, of either diaphragm or piston type. constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock and capable of injection at pressures approximately 2-3 times those encountered within the irrigation water line. Venturi applicator units cannot be used on these systems.
Fill chemical supply tank of injection equipment with water. Operate system for one complete revolution or run across the field, measuring time required, amount of water injected, and acreage covered. Thoroughly mix recommended amount of Mainsail® 6.0 F for acreage to be covered into same amount of water used during calibration and inject into system continuously for one revolution or run. Shut off injection equipment after one revolution or run, but continue to operate irrigation system until Mainsail® 6.0 F has been cleared from last sprinkler head.
B. Solid Set and Portable (Wheel Move, Side Roll, End Tow, or Hand Move) Irrigation Equipment
With stationary systems, an effectively designed in-line Venturi applicator unit is preferred which is constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides; however, a positive displacement pump can also be used. Determine acreage covered by sprinkler Fill tank of injection equipment with water and adjust flow to use contents over a thirty to forty-five minute period. Mix desired amount of Mainsail® 6.0 F for acreage to be covered with water so that the total mixture of Mainsail® 6.0 F plus water in the injection tank is equal to the quantity of water used during calibration, and operate entire system at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of injection equipment used, for amount of time established during calibration. Agitation is recommended. Mainsail® 6.0 F can be injected at the beginning or end of the irrigation cycle or as a separate application. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation system until Mainsail® 6.0 F has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Turf
Group A. Golf Course Fairways, Soda lawns, Lawns (institutional, public, commercial and industrial buildings), and Other Turf grasses (parks, recreational areas and athletic fields) and Ornamental Grasses.

NOTE: Use of this chemical on home lawns is prohibited.
Note: Soil surf turf treated with chlorothalonil prior to harvest must be mechanically cut, rolled and harvested.
Do not apply more than 34.7 g/pt Mainsail® 6.0 F (2.7 oz/l gal/1000 sq ft) per growing season. The minimum re-treatment interval for single application rates up to 7.5 pts/acre (0.3 oz/1000 sq ft) of Mainsail® 6.0 F (2.7 lbs./a.) per acre is 7 days. The minimum re-treatment interval after application of a rate greater than 7.5 pts/acre (0.3 oz/1000 sq ft) of Mainsail® 6.0 F (2.7 lbs./a.) per acre is 14 days. Do not apply more than one application of a rate greater than 9.75 pts/acre (0.3 oz/1000 sq ft) of Mainsail® 6.0 F (2.7 lbs./a.) per acre per growing season. The maximum single application rate is 13.1 pts/acre (5.0 oz/1000 sq ft) of Mainsail® 6.0 F (2.7 lbs./a.) per acre. Apply Mainsail® 6.0 F in, 30 to 40 gal. of water per acre. Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and repeat applications as long as conditions persist. Under severe disease conditions, use the highest and shortest interval corresponding with the application schedule selected from the table below.
Do not move or water after treatment until spray deposited on turfgrass is thoroughly dry. Mainsail® 6.0 F should always be used in conjunction with good turf management practices.

Group B. Golf Course Tees and Greens:

Golf Course Tees: Do not apply more than 69.3 pts/acre (25.4 fl oz/1000 sq ft) of Mainsail® 6.0 F (2.7 lbs./a.) per growing season. The minimum re-treatment interval for single application rates up to 9.75 pts/acre (0.3 oz/1000 sq ft) of Mainsail® 6.0 F (2.7 lbs./a.) per acre is 7 days and the minimum re-treatment interval for application rates greater than 9.75 pts/acre (0.3 oz/1000 sq ft) of Mainsail® 6.0 F (2.7 lbs./a.) per acre is 14 days. Do not apply more than two applications of a rate greater than 13.1 pts/acre (5.0 oz/1000 sq ft) of Mainsail® 6.0 F (2.7 lbs./a.) per acre per growing season. The maximum single application rate is 15.1 pts/acre (5.0 oz/1000 sq ft) of Mainsail® 6.0 F (2.7 lbs./a.) per acre. Apply Mainsail® 6.0 F in, 30 to 40 gal. of water per acre. Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and repeat applications as long as conditions persist. Under severe disease conditions, use the highest and shortest interval corresponding with the application schedule selected from the table below.
Do not move or water after treatment until spray deposited on turfgrass is thoroughly dry; Mainsail® 6.0 F should always be used in conjunction with good turf management practices.

Rev. 02-13-2012

20
### Diseases Controlled

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<th>Disease Controlled</th>
<th>Application Interval (days)</th>
<th>Pre-Disease Rates*</th>
<th>Post-Disease Rates*</th>
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### ORNAMENTAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TREATMENT WITH MAINSAIL® 6.0 F

- **Breadseed Lawns and Trees**
  - *Andromeda (Pine)*: Hilly (1)
  - *Ash (Frisable)*: Lislé (6)
  - *Aspen (1)*: Magnol (1)
  - *Azelea (1, 2, 4)*: Maple (1)
  - *Buckeye, Horsechestnut (1)*: Mountan Laurel (1)
  - *Cherry, Laurel (1)*: Oak (6 group only) (1, 7)
  - *Crabapple (1, 5)*: Oregon-Orange (Mainail) (6)
  - *Dogwood (1)*: Privet (1)
  - *Eucalyptus (1)*: Poplar (1)
  - *Euonymus (1)*: Privet (1)
  - *Firethorn (Physocarpus)*: Rhododendron (1, 4, 2)
  - *Flowering Almond (1, 2)*: Sand Cherry (1, 5)
  - *Flowering Cherry (1, 1)*: Sequoia (1)
  - *Flowering Peony (1, 2)*: Spirea (1)
  - *Flowering Plum (1, 2)*: Sycamore, Planete (1)
  - *Flowering Quince (1, 1)*: Walnut (1)
  - *Hawthorn (1, 8)*: Walnut (1, 2)

- **Flowering Plants**
  - *Anemone Viol* (2)
  - *Begonia (1)*: Lily (1)
  - *Camellia (1)*: Lily (1)
  - *Carnation (1)*: Narcissus (1)
  - *Chrysanthemum (1, 2)*: Peony (1)
  - *Crocus (1)*: Peony (1)
  - *Dahlia (1)*: Paeony (1)
  - *Geranium (1, 6)*: Rosa (1)
  - *Gloxinia (1, 2)*: Shasta (1)
  - *Hydrangea (1, 8)*: Zinnia (1, 2)

### Foliage Plants

- *Asgnema (1)*: Lipstick plant (1)
- *Amsa Paulo (1)*: Oyster plant (1)
- *Artemisia (1)*: Pachysandra (1)
- *Boston fern (1)*: Parlor palm (Chamaedorea) (1)
- *Daucana (1)*: Parent (1)
- *Dianemea (Biscutellum) (1)*: Parent (1)
- *Fatsia (1)*: Parent (1)
- *Flora (1)*: Parent (1)
- *Florida Puff (1)*: Parent (1)
- *Leather Fern (1)*: Zebra plant (Aphelandra) (1)

### Diseases Controlled with Mainail® 6.0 F

- **1. Leafeatps/Beetls**
  - *Aepicole leafspat*: Fabreia (Entomosporium) leafspot
  - *Alternaria leafspat/leaf blight*: Fusarium leaf spot
  - *Anthracnose leafblotch*: Gloeosporium black leafspot
  - *Ascochyta blight*: Rhyscoeciella leaf spot
  - *Bipolaria (Malaniopsis) leafspot*: Mycosphaerella leaf spot
  - *Cercospora leafspot*: Mycosphaerella leaf spot
  - *Cercospora leafspot*: Mycosphaerella leaf spot
  - *Corineum blight (phototropic)*: Mycosphaerella leaf spot
  - *Cucurbit leafspot*: Mycosphaerella leaf spot
  - *Cylindrosporium leafspot*: Mycosphaerella leaf spot
  - *Dacaliella leafspot*: Mycosphaerella leaf spot
  - *Didymella leafspot*: Mycosphaerella leaf spot
  - *Dichiera leafspot*: Mycosphaerella leaf spot

- **2. Flower Spots/Blightfs**
  - *Botryis leaf spot, flower blight*: Oxalis flower blight
  - *Curvilinias flower spot*: Oxalis flower blight
  - *Mclintia blossom blight*: Oxalis flower blight

- **3. Cylindrosporium stem canker**
  - *Phytophthora leaf blight, dieback*:
  - *Powdery Mildews*
    - *Erysiphe cichoracearum*: Microsphaera spp.
  - *Rusts*
    - *Gyposeum spp.*
    - *Puccinia spp.*
7. Taphrina blisters
8. Scab (Venturia inaequalis)

The following ornamental plant species have been tested with Mainsail™ 6.0 F at recommended rates, but did not exhibit phytotoxicity:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aecium fasciata</td>
<td>Aechmea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Araucaria heterophylla</td>
<td>Norfolk Island Pine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asplenium nidus</td>
<td>Birdnest Fern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baccharis spp.</td>
<td>Baccharis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassia spp.</td>
<td>Cassia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calycanthus floridus</td>
<td>Peacock plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callicarpa dichotoma</td>
<td>American Beautyberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabgrass spp.</td>
<td>Crabgrass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cynanchum scamuranum</td>
<td>Sarsaparilla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyrtomium falcatum</td>
<td>Holly Fern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diospyros virginiana</td>
<td>American Persimmon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dizygotheca elegans</td>
<td>Bleeding Heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euphorbia characias</td>
<td>Flame Acanthus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euphorbia pulcherrima</td>
<td>Poinsettia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatsia japonica</td>
<td>Fatsia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerbs Jarnesov</td>
<td>Gerbera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gynura segetosa</td>
<td>Purple Passion Vine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gymnocalycium mihanovichii</td>
<td>Pincushion Cactus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoya spp.</td>
<td>Hoya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilex cornuta</td>
<td>Chinese Holly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilex crenata</td>
<td>Japanese Holly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impatiens spp.</td>
<td>Impatiens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ipomoea batatas</td>
<td>Sweet Potato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jasminum officinale</td>
<td>Jasmine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justicia brandegei</td>
<td>Mexican Petunia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalmia latifolia</td>
<td>Mountain Laurel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lonicera japonica</td>
<td>Japanese Honeysuckle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lychnis chalcedonica</td>
<td>Rose Campion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miconia coenophylla</td>
<td>Brazilian Beauty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicotiana alata</td>
<td>Indian Tobacco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigella damascena</td>
<td>Love-in-a-Mist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olea europea</td>
<td>Olive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxalis stricta</td>
<td>Wood Sorrel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelargonium sidoides</td>
<td>Pelargonium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox drummondii</td>
<td>Phlox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phyllostachys aurea</td>
<td>Bamboo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philodendron Xanadu</td>
<td>Philodendron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus domestica</td>
<td>Plum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyracantha spp.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robinia pseudoacacia</td>
<td>Black Locust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salix alba</td>
<td>White Willow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solanum melongena</td>
<td>Eggplant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syringa vulgaris</td>
<td>Lilac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxus baccata</td>
<td>Yew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vedrana × 'Nana'</td>
<td>Shrubby Stonecrop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccinium corymbosum</td>
<td>Highbush Blueberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitis vinifera</td>
<td>Grape</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Do not apply Mainsail™ 6.0 F to either grass or variegated Pittosporum or to Schefflera, or as multiple applications have been demonstrated to cause phytotoxic responses.

### TREE AND ORCHARD CROPS

Apply Mainsail™ 6.0 F in sufficient water and with proper calibration to obtain uniform coverage of tree canopy. Application with ground equipment is preferable to aerial application because ground applications generally give better coverage of the tree canopy. If application with ground equipment is not feasible, Mainsail™ 6.0 F may be applied with aircraft using at least 20 gallons of spray per acre. When concentrate sprays are used or when treating non-bearing or immature trees, the lower rates of Mainsail™ 6.0 F may be used. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas.

The following spray volumes are recommended as gallons of spray per acre:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CROP</th>
<th>SPRAY VOLUME (Gallons per Acre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peach</td>
<td>20 (concentrate) to 300 (full dilute)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nectarine</td>
<td>20 (concentrate) to 300 (full dilute)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apricot</td>
<td>20 (concentrate) to 300 (full dilute)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry</td>
<td>20 (concentrate) to 300 (full dilute)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plum</td>
<td>20 (concentrate) to 300 (full dilute)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prune</td>
<td>20 (concentrate) to 300 (full dilute)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CROP</th>
<th>DISEASES</th>
<th>Mainsail™ 6.0 F Rate (lbs. a.i./acre or 100 gal.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peach</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

- **Peach**
  - Nectarine
  - Apricot
  - Cherry
  - Plum
  - Prune
  - Leaf curl
  - Coryamum blight (aphid)
  - 3 1/2 to 4 1/8 pts. (2.3 to 3.1) | 1 to 1 3/8 pts. (0.75 to 1.0)
  - For best control of both diseases, apply at leaf fall in late autumn, using sufficient water and proper sprayer calibration to obtain uniform coverage. When conditions favor high disease levels, use the high rate of application and apply once or twice more in mild to late winter before budswell. If the leaf fall application is not practical, application of Mainsail™ 6.0 F for control of leaf curl may be made at any time prior to budswell of the following spring. Where Coryamum blight (aphid) occurs, also apply at budbreak to protect newly emerging leaves and at bud split to prevent fruit infections.

- **Cherry**
  - Leaf spot
  - Black knot
  - 3 1/2 to 4 1/8 pts. (2.3 to 3.1) | 1 to 1 3/8 pts. (0.75 to 1.0)
  - Make one application at popcorn pink, red or early white bud and a second application at full bloom. If necessary, use additional applications to prevent damage to fruit. In addition, the bloom applicaton listed above, make one application at bloom stage. Do NOT apply Mainsail™ 6.0 F after bloom split and before harvest. If additional disease control is needed before harvest, use another registered fungicide. For control of cherry leaf spot after harvest, make one application to foliage within 7 days after that fruit is removed. In orchards with a history of high leaf spot inci-
  - *Volumetric rates to be used only with full dilute spray volume specified on this label for tree and orchard crops.*
STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a dry place.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. 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.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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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.

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